REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1877-78.

I.—SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.
II.—DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.
III.—STATISTICAL RETURNS.
IV.—SPECIAL APPENDIX.

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PREFACE.

For information regarding the official constitution and technical machinery of the different Government departments reported on in the following pages, reference should be made to the volume of "Standing Information" recently published by the Government as a companion volume to the yearly Administration Reports. The information given in the present report is entirely current. The statistical returns comprising the third part of the report are this year those of the 1866 Government of India Statistical Committee, as modified by subsequent Resolutions of the Government of India. A special appendix is added at the end of the volume, giving some tabular statements connected with the partial census of March 1878, and lithographic diagrams illustrative of the statistics of the recent famine. The difficulty of presenting a coherent report when different subjects are treated for different periods, continues unabated; the arrangements however under which the period of the subordinate reports is prescribed are in many cases beyond the control of the Government. A preliminary issue of this report, consisting of a small number of copies, was made on the 14th December, 1878. The main difference between that issue and the present is that some of the statistical returns omitted there as not being ready are now inserted; the opportunity however has also been taken to revise the whole, and the present edition must be regarded as superseding the former.

C. D. M.

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SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Governorship of the Presidency was still occupied during 1877-78 by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., continued in command of the forces. The Civilian members of the Executive Council were the Honorable Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., and the Honorable W. Hudleston. In the High Court were Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*, Chief Justice, the Honorable J. Kernan, Barrister judge, and the Honorable L. C. Innes and the Honorable J. R. Kindersley, Civilian judges. The following gentlemen served in the Board of Revenue at different periods of the year:—Mr. G. Thornhill, C.S.I., the Honorable D. Arbuthnott, Mr. G. A. Ballard, Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mr. R. K. Puckle, and Mr. H. S. Thomas. The principal Secretaries to Government were as follows:—the Honorable D. F. Carmichael, Chief Secretary; Mr. C. G. Master, Revenue Secretary; Mr. J. H. Garstin, C.S.I., Additional Secretary for Famine; Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I., Military Secretary; Colonel E. A. Foord, R.E., Public Works Secretary; and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mullins, R.E., Joint Secretary for Irrigation. The heads of the principal administrative departments were as follows:—Accountant-General, Mr. L. C. Probyn, B.C.S.; Inspector-General of Police, Colonel C. S. Hearn, C.I.E.; Inspector-General of Jails, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Tennant; Consulting Engineer for Railways, Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, R.E.; Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Dr. C. A. Gordon, C.B.; Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, Dr. G. Smith; Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. W. R. Cornish; Director of Public Instruction, Colonel R. M. Macdonald. The Govern-

ment received with great regret the intelligence of the death in London, on the 9th October 1877, of Mr. R. S. Ellis, C.B., who had only six months previously left his seat in the Madras Council exchanging it for one in the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The following gentlemen, previously appointed to be members of the order of the Star of India, were invested on the 1st January 1878 at Madras:—H. H. the Prince of Arcot, G.C.S.I., Mr. G. Thornhill, C.S.I., the Rajah of Kalastri, C.S.I., Seshiah Shastri, Dewan of Travancore, C.S.I. H. H. the Princess of Tanjore was appointed during the year to be a Companion in the new ladies' Order of the Crown of India. The following gentlemen were appointed Companions of the new Order of the Indian Empire:—Mr. R. K. Puckle, Civil Service; Mr. N. R. Pogson, Government Astronomer; Colonel C. S. Hearn, Inspector-General of Police; the Zemindar of Mandasa, Ganjam District; and T. Muttusamy Aiyar, Madras Small Cause Court Judge. The title of Maharajah Bahadur was bestowed on the Zamorin of Calicut. The minor title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed on Moodeen Sheriff, Honorary Surgeon, and on Ali Dost Sahib, Inspector of Police.

The following senior members of the covenanted civil service retired during the year on the usual pensions:—the Honorable D. Arbuthnott, Mr. A. Wedderburn, Mr. J. Hunter-Blair, Mr. J. G. Thompson. Mr G. R. Sharpe, and Mr. J. B. Jones, of the civil service, retired on minor invalid pensions; the former being of twenty-two and the latter of eleven years' service. In May 1877 all civilians absent in England of less than fifteen years' standing were directed to return to this country unless they could show good reasons to the contrary. The number of the service averaged 155 during the year. In the autumn of 1877 seven cadets joined the service according to indent. The inconveniences caused by

former irregularities of recruitment are beginning to be severely felt in this Presidency, in the same way that they have been felt in other administrations. In Madras there was prior to 1861 a period of marked under-recruitment. As a counterpoise to this an enormous number of men were thrown into the service in the years 1862, 1863 and 1864; sixty-seven men being thus supplied in three years, whereas at the normal rate of recruiting the number should have been twenty-one. There were still in the service at the end of 1877 fifty-nine men belonging to these three years, whereas the proper number ought to be not more than sixteen or seventeen. The consequence has been that those near the head of this batch finding nothing but vacancies in front of them, have obtained extraordinarily quick promotion to the higher grades, while those near the end of this batch and those closely following this batch, having a number of juniors in front of them who have no intention of retiring, are kept out of the higher appointments and will long remain in the same position. At the end of 1877 there were thirteen men in the service whose emoluments were below the emoluments guaranteed as a minimum in all the other administrations. Taking the figures adopted by the Government of India committee of 1876 as to the normal average emoluments of the Madras service, there were at the end of 1877 thirty-two men who were drawing less than the average, all belonging to the 1862, 1863 and 1864 years. Whereas the Government proceed on the assumption that a cadet will obtain substantive promotion after six years of service, at the end of 1877 substantive promotion had not yet reached men of thirteen years' standing. Turning from present condition to future prospects, it appears from careful calculation that the difficulties are likely to increase rapidly. With the present constitution of the service a considerable section of men must necessarily wait till their twenty-second year of service, if not longer, before getting confirmed Collectorates; and must wait till their nineteenth

year of service, if not longer, before getting confirmed Sub-collectorates. An examination of the past records of the service shows that roughly speaking these grades have been attained in average conditions of the service in the sixteenth and eleventh years respectively; the former almost uniformly, and the latter more or less so. The Government of India committee of 1876 put the normal attainment of the substantive higher-class appointments corresponding to the Madras Collectorate at about the sixteenth year for the North-West Provinces. The inconveniences here spoken of involve the disposal not of a few individuals, but of a large set of men all belonging to one section of the service; and it is difficult to reconcile the inequalities thus produced in a small service with efficient administration.

With regard to the uncovenanted branch of the public service, it may be remarked that each year sees an increase in its consolidation. The uncovenanted service proper comprises every person in the employ of Government other than a covenanted civilian or an officer of the army who is in receipt of 10 rupees a month and upwards. An Act of Parliament of 1793, in extending the East India Company's charter for another period of twenty years, provided among other things that no office, place, or appointment in the "civil line" of the Company's Indian service should be filled up except by the appointment of a "civil servant," that is to say a member of what is now the covenanted agency. The uncovenanted service had thus no recognized existence at the end of the last century, and matters remained on this footing until the passing by Parliament of the Civil Service Act of 1861. The Civil Service Act provides that with the exception of certain reserved appointments there detailed as belonging to the covenanted civil service, all offices shall be open; thus giving legal recognition to the uncovenanted branch of the service. In 1859 a considerable improvement was made in

the status of the uncovenanted service by the creation of the class of Deputy Collectors. About that time also the appointments of Madras Town Magistrates and Judges of the Small Cause Courts were thrown open to natives of India. During the year under review the four assistants to the Chief Secretary, the Revenue Secretary, the Military Secretary, and the Public Works Secretary, were ordered to be classed as gazetted appointments. Considerable misconception exists in some quarters as to the extent to which natives of this country take part in the public administration. The arrangements at the census of 1871 were unfortunately unsatisfactory as regards the classification of employments, and the results are not to be trusted. By collating the budget lists of establishments however, it appears that there cannot be less than 16,000 members of the uncovenanted service proper; and from general statistics it is not difficult to conclude that the number of persons in the service of Government below that grade must amount to over 80,000. With a very few exceptions, the whole of this body of men are natives of the country. The principal administrative grades of the Revenue and Judicial branches of the uncovenanted service are those of Deputy Collector, Tahsildar, Deputy Tahsildar, Subordinate Judge and District Munsif. There are sixty-eight Deputy Collectors at present in the Presidency at salaries ranging from rupees 240 to rupees 600, a hundred and fifty-six Tahsildars with salaries ranging from rupees 150 to rupees 250, a hundred and seventy-eight Deputy Tahsildars with salaries ranging from rupees 50 to rupees 150, fourteen Subordinate Judges with salaries at rupees 500, and a hundred and ten District Munsifs with salaries ranging from rupees 200 to rupees 300. The departments of Government other than the Revenue and the Judicial, as for instance the Account Offices, the Educational, Registration, Stamps, Medical, Police, Jails, Public Works and Railway Departments, and the Uncovenanted Secretariat, contain a large number of well paid appointments.

At the Presidency town there are several miscellaneous appointments with salaries ranging up to rupees 1,500, which are open to members of the Uncovenanted Service. The proportion of the Uncovenanted Service proper, a term almost synonymous with the Native Civil Service, to total population was in 1877-78 about one in 1,980 or about ·05 per cent. Including the inferior agency above referred to, the proportion was about one in 330 or about ·3 per cent. Members of quasi-Government establishments are not included in these calculations. The Covenanted Civil Service combined with Staff Corps officers in civil employ numbered about 300, giving a proportion to total population of about one in 105,323, or about ·0009 per cent.

The Government as a body remained in Madras during the whole of 1877, the usual transfer of the seat of Government to Ootacamund not taking place this year on account of the famine. Several tours however were made by the Governor accompanied by a small staff. On the 2nd May 1877 His Grace left Madras for Gooty to meet the Collectors of Kurnool, Cuddapah, &c., and confer on famine matters, and returned on the 3rd idem. On the 15th May 1877 His Grace left Madras by steamer for Nellore to confer with the Collector on famine matters, and returned on the 19th idem, visiting the camps in Chingleput. On the 25th August 1877 His Grace left Madras to meet the Viceroy at Bellary to discuss famine matters with the officers of that and neighbouring districts, and returned on the 27th idem. On the 8th September 1877 His Grace left Madras to meet the Viceroy at Ootacamund, and returned to Madras after conferring with the Collectors of Salem, Coimbatore, and with the Wynad planters, and arrived in Madras on the 21st idem. On the 5th October 1877 His Grace left for Negapatam and Tranquebar by steamer to confer with the Collector of Tanjore on famine relief and other matters, and returned on the 8th idem.

On the 1st November 1877 His Grace left for Ootacamund, and returning on the 8th idem, visited the southern districts. On this occasion His Grace remained in Trichinopoly from the 10th to the 14th November; visited Madura, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin from the 15th to the 19th November; was in Tanjore from the 20th to the 24th; and returned to Madras on the 25th idem.

The operations throughout the period of the recent famine of the special famine department and of the various Government famine relief organizations will be noticed in detail in the special famine report about to be issued by the Government. The following remarks will show in brief what occurred during 1877-78 in this branch of the administration.

Sir Richard Temple, the delegate of the Government of India, terminated his tours in the famine districts and left the Presidency on the 24th April 1877. From this time onwards prices continued to rise, distress became more aggravated, and the numbers seeking state relief showed a steady increase. In May the rates of wages on relief-works introduced in January were enhanced, an extensive organized system of village inspection and relief was instituted under which money-doles were issued to the destitute in their own villages, and it was arranged that children too young to work should be gratuitously relieved on works by a money payment and that in extreme cases clothing should be supplied to the destitute. Advances were at the same time made under the Land Improvement Act to cultivators for sinking wells and making other improvements to lands, and weavers who could not earn their livelihood owing to the depression of trade were relieved by advances of money and materials. Between May and July the prospects of the season continued unfavorable. The monsoon set in about the middle of June, but the rains were partial and inadequate. By the middle of July the position of affairs had become so critical that Government were forced to contem-

plate the probability of a serious prolongation of the famine, and to adopt measures accordingly. These measures were briefly: that all who could perform fifty per cent. of an ordinary task should be relieved on works; that those who could not do this should be relieved in their own villages; that village relief should be such as to tempt residents to remain at home unless able to work profitably for Government; that wanderers should be sent to closed camps, and kept there to such labor as they were fit for; that camps should be divided into two portions, one for sick paupers needing medical treatment and relief and the other for relief of paupers too weak to work, with two different scales of rations; that village relief, camp relief, and the rate of wages should be maintained on similar scales throughout; that in relief-works the principle of family union and support should be kept up, and that the larger works should with this view be allowed to be performed by piece-work; that those in camp who had become fit to travel should be relegated to village relief; that no foreigners, as for instance people from Mysore, Hyderabad or Bombay, should receive relief further than being detained in camp until they could be relegated; and that a large scheme of important relief-works, such as the Coast Canal completion and extension, the improvement of the Palar Anicut channels, the Kistna Delta works, &c., should be forthwith put in hand. The difficulty of procuring grain for relief purposes became at this period so great that Government authorized district officers to advertise for supplies in each taluk sufficient for a month's consumption. By August upwards of two millions of people were entirely dependent on state aid.

At the close of August 1877 His Excellency the Viceroy visited Madras for the purpose of conferring with the Government as to modifications of famine arrangements. It was determined after some discussion: that under Section 28 of the Indian Councils' Act, all famine questions should thence-

forward be laid before the Governor and disposed of by him, orders thus issued having the force of orders in Council; that Collectors should address Government direct, instead of through the Board of Revenue, on famine matters; that Government should abstain from importing grain on its own account, and from any measure which might interfere with the activity of private trade; that a large scheme of useful public works under departmental supervision should be regarded as the principal feature of the relief system, all other forms of relief being subsidiary to the main scheme; that large works under professional agency should not be limited to remunerative works alone, or those that could be finished during the continuance of the famine; that gratuitous relief should be as far as possible temporary and subsidiary to the main object of sending distressed people to the works, or relegating them to their homes; and that village relief other than casual relief to famine-stricken travellers should be confined to resident villagers who were house-ridden or otherwise unfitted for labor. These principles were formulated into a set of general instructions for the guidance of district officers. The Government of India undertook at the same time to strengthen the engineering staff of the Presidency and to furnish an adequate number of European officers for the supervision of gratuitous relief. General Sir Michael Kennedy was appointed personal assistant to the Governor for purposes of the famine. Favorable rains in September 1877 afforded agricultural employment to the poor, and in the same month there was a fall of prices. This combined with the improvements in organization and supervision resulted in a rapid decline in the number of persons dependent on state relief. Measures were also taken by Government to encourage the return of the people to their homes, by authorizing Collectors to make advances to needy ryots for the purchase of seed-grain, by directing the closure of petty works for which it was difficult to provide professional supervision, by the concentration of

laborers on larger works, and by enjoining a firm application of the tests and limitations already laid down. The north-east monsoon set in towards the third week of October and heavy rain fell in all districts excepting Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The total reduction in the numbers on relief in September and October amounted to nearly a million, and might have been larger but for the continued high state of prices. In November and December the numbers steadily decreased, and considerable reduction was effected in the strength of extra officers and establishments. In January 1878 and the following months prices began again to rise and checked the more rapid diminution of persons on relief. Towards the beginning of March fresh works had to be started in North Arcot and Bellary. The continued high tendency of prices was followed by a revival of distress in parts. Some of the camps which had been closed in the Bellary district had to be re-opened and new works had to be started. The pressure began to be felt also in parts of the North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem and Chingleput districts. It was not considered likely that relief operations would be brought finally to a close before the end of October 1878.

The numbers benefiting by state relief from first to last in 1877-78 can be seen as follows, dividing the year into four quarters. At the opening of the year, that is to say on April 1st, 1877, there were 662,671 on works, and 175,665 gratuitously fed; total 838,336. At the end of the first quarter, or on June 30th, 1877, there were 813,030 on works, and 542,579 gratuitously fed; total 1,555,609. At the end of September 1877 the corresponding numbers were 634,581; 1,617,319; and 2,251,900. At the end of December 1877 the corresponding numbers were 199,136; 271,300; and 470,436. At the end of the official year 1877-78 the numbers were 128,745; 103,096; and 231,841. Taking only cases where the numbers on relief exceeded one lakh, the

districts stood at the beginning of the year in the following order, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah; at the end of June 1877 in the following order, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Salem; and at the end of September 1877 in the following order, Salem, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Madura, Chingleput. At the end of 1877 the highest figure touched was 80,000 in North Arcot; Nellore, Kurnool, Chingleput, South Arcot and Salem also continued to show high figures. At the end of the official year the only districts with high numbers were North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore. There was no Government relief throughout the year in either Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Godavari, or South Canara. The numbers were very trifling in Malabar and the Nilgiris.

In February 1877 it was announced that till further notice no ordinary privilege leave or furlough would be granted by Government in any of the civil establishments. This prohibition remained in force till the 21st January 1878. The absolute restriction was then removed, but the Government notified at the same time that they should still be under the necessity of exercising considerable discretion in the matter of granting leave. Officers who had been concerned in famine relief operations were informed that in applying for leave they must submit a statement showing that all their famine accounts had been duly rendered and settled.

In June 1877 some leading members of the community in the Presidency town instituted the idea of appealing to the charity of the public in supplement of the efforts of Government. The appeal for subscriptions met with a munificent response, and the scheme developed into a highly organized system of private charitable relief. By November, when subscriptions were for the most part put a stop to, nearly 80 lakhs of rupees had been subscribed. England, Australia, and other countries were appealed to by telegraph. Of the 80 lakhs, over 67 lakhs were subscribed in Great

Britain, the Mansion House funds remitted from London amounting to 53½ lakhs. Australia contributed over 3 lakhs. Native princes in different parts of India contributed half a lakh. The whole of this sum, excepting about 12 lakhs, was expended before the end of 1877; and the greater part of the sum remaining, including also subsequent subscriptions, was spent in January and February 1878. The Government took no part in the appeal for subscriptions, and at first the promoters of the charitable relief were left entirely to themselves in making arrangements for the employment of agencies and for the distribution of funds. In September 1877, however, a notice was issued expressing the desire of Government that public servants of all grades should assist, as far as was compatible with their official duties. The mode of operation in the administration of private relief was, it is understood, as follows. A central committee sat at Madras. Subordinate committees were formed at the principal town of each district, with authority to distribute funds throughout the district. At the Presidency town the subordinate committee consisted of the entire body of municipal commissioners assisted by twenty-four residents, and was divided again into other sub-committees, one for each Municipal Division, and the subordinate committee used their discretion in applying them. Certain broad principles were laid down by the central relief committee. Grants were as a rule made for the purpose of relieving present distress; obligations likely to be permanent, such as the absolute charge of orphanages, not being incurred. A main object kept in view was to avoid giving relief to those already benefiting by the Governmental measures. The persons relieved were mainly natives of the lower middle class and native agriculturalists. The forms of relief were: first, day nurseries for infants and children evidently suffering from the want of nourishment; secondly, a money-dole of 8 Annas for adults and of 4 Annas for children under 12 years of age; thirdly, the repair of the houses of the

very poor; fourthly, the payment of the hire of bullocks for those ryots who were too poor to pay the hire themselves; fifthly, the provision of seed-grain; sixthly, the purchase of looms and ploughs; seventhly, the grant of cloths, cumblies and blankets. The central committee at first made grants on application from the subordinate committees. Early in October 1877, however, finding it desirable to spend money faster, they allotted 36 lakhs absolutely to different districts. In allotting to districts the mode of calculation adopted appears to have been this. For any locality, the number of persons on Government relief of all sorts was taken, and this was compared with total population with a view to estimating the amount of distress in the locality. The proportion of agriculturalists to the general population was taken from the census returns of 1871. One-third of the funds was then apportioned to non-agriculturalists, whilst the remainder was apportioned to the agriculturalists paying under rupees 50 of Government assessment. The operations of the sub-committees were discontinued for the most part in January and February 1878. Day nurseries for children were maintained in Madras by charitable ladies throughout the year. This account of the operations of the private relief committee is extracted mainly from vol. II of a book entitled "The Famine Campaign in Southern India," by Mr. W. Digby, Editor of the "Madras Times" newspaper, and Honorary Secretary to the Committee.

Three new enactments were passed in the Travancore State during the Malayalum year ending 15th August 1877. One enacted in the interests of the Christian community provides for offences relating to marriage, and is a transcript of sections 494, 495, and 496 of the Indian Penal Code. One relates to criminal breaches of contract and extends the jurisdiction which was formerly held exclusively by the Zillah Criminal Courts to Magistrates and to specially authorized

Sub-magistrates; this regulation was enacted chiefly for the convenience of coffee planters. The third amends the law in regard to Registration of Assurances. Under Civil Courts in Travancore there was a marked improvement in the execution of decrees. Two additional Munsif Courts were established in order to clear off arrears. There was an increase in the number of criminal cases. The disposal of these was not very speedy, and the matter is receiving attention. The average mortality in the jails was 9 per cent. against 6½ and 2½ per cent. in the previous years; cholera was prevalent. It is intended to build a new central jail. The value of registration transactions registered during the year amounted to 223 lakhs as compared with 198 lakhs in the previous year; these figures speak well for the prosperity of the country. The land revenue amounted to rupees 16,32,012, or rupees 13,431 more than in the previous year. The season was generally favorable except in the southern parts. The remissions of revenue amounted to over half a lakh of rupees. The land tax on coffee was abolished this year, and an export duty of 2½ per cent. was substituted, the latter form or taxation being preferred by the planting interest. The receipts from customs duty were rupees 12,26,661 exclusive of rupees 40,000 paid by the British Government on account of abolished import duties. There was a slight increase amounting to rupees 2,680 in exports, and a loss of rupees 55,629 on imports. This loss was chiefly caused by a decline in the import of confected tobacco from Tinnevelly, the confection being now carried on to a great extent in Travancore, and the duty being paid only on the raw article imported, which is half as light again as the manufactured article. There was also a loss owing to the dulness of trade in piece-goods. The total revenue of the State amounted to rupees 55,26,199, and the total expenditure was rupees 14,086 in excess of this sum; practically a balanced condition of the finances. A considerable surplus would have been

shown, but for the general failure of the cardamom crop; from a bumper crop of 274 candies in the preceding year the figure ran down to 46 candies, and the loss on this head was rupees 1,60,000. With regard to expenditure, it may be observed that the Government is not wholly satisfied with the policy of the Travancore Government, who invest large sums in Government securities that might be well expended in developing the resources of the country. A railway is urgently needed between Trevandrum and Tinnevelly. His Highness's Government is opposed to constructing this by the investment of state funds, though on the other hand it is in no way adverse to the introduction of a railway to be constructed by a company under a guaranteed percentage. The number of pupils in the Trevandrum College High School and Preparatory School continues steadily to rise, and the working of the English District Schools is still satisfactory. In the vernacular schools there was an increase in the number of grants-in-aid schools. The building of the museum was continued and is now approaching completion. The state has recently suffered a great loss in the death of His Highness the Second Prince of Travancore, nephew of the Maharajah.

In the Cochin State the revenue from all sources for the Malayalum year ending 15th August 1877 was rupees 12,81,577, and exceeded that of the previous year by rupees 8,826. The only source of revenue showing a decline was timber from the forests, where the decrease was 30,000 rupees. The disbursements, excluding a sum of 2 lakhs invested in Government of India securities, were 13 lakhs against a little over 12¼ lakhs in the previous year. The palace expenditure and the subsidy to the British Government, 2 lakhs respectively, are fixed charges. The Public Works outlay was over 3 lakhs, or 70,000 rupees in excess of 1875-76. Besides roads, good progress was made with the Ernacollum backwater reclamation, the new jail at Ernacollum, the pier and

the basin at the important harbour of Narakel, and the Pannacooty girder bridge. The importance of protecting the water communication between the Madras Railway and Cochin, a work which requires the co-operation of both the Madras and Cochin Governments, has attracted attention. The year closed with a cash balance of 3 lakhs, and 24 lakhs in Government paper. The value of stock was 1½ lakh. This gives a total of 28½ lakhs to the credit of the sirkar, which is a prosperous condition of the finances. The port of Narakel remained open throughout the monsoons of 1876 and 1877, and afforded great facility for the landing of cargoes of rice during the famine.

But little of importance occurred in the Agency tracts during 1877-78. Education made good progress in the Ganjam Agency; of the 18 schools there reported upon, all but three being favorably mentioned. The total number of Ooryah, Khond and Sourah boys under instruction was 744, and the outlay upon education amounted to rupees 5,576. These hill schools are very popular, and so far as elementary education goes the attainments of many of the boys compare favorably with schools of the same standard in the plains. The abkarry system of supplying liquors direct from the renters' distillery in the plains, introduced a few years back into the Ganjam hill tracts, came to a sudden stop as the renters determined to abolish their depôts on the score of insufficient profit. Temporary arrangements were made to ensure a supply for the people, and in October 1877 the renters recommenced their system. The arrangements are now working well. The disputed boundary between the Jeypur Zemindari and the Ganjam Maliahs was finally demarcated and confirmed by Government, this confirmation having the force of law under Section 8 of the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874. This was the first year that loaded carts made their way through the Maliah hills from Sumbulpore in the

Central Provinces to the low country of Ganjam. Civilization is extending, and the Khonds have of late become more temperate in the use of ardent spirits. In the Vizagapatam Agency the drought was perhaps the cause of an extraordinary abundance of gall-nuts ; vast quantities of these were gathered there. A considerable quantity of paddy was sent down to the plains from the Maharajah's granaries. The caravans of Brinjarry traders to Parvatipur and elsewhere were much fewer than usual, being deterred, it is believed, by the fear of famine prices and of cholera. The salt sales do not indicate that there was any important falling off in bulk in the return freight of salt ; and the usual quantity of grain, or nearly so, was brought down. Oil-seeds however, which form the staple of the trade, showed a very great falling off. There was no distress in any of the hill tracts, though prices were high owing to the increased exportations of grain to markets at the foot of the hills.

Of the Rajah of Puducottah's debt of 7¾ lakhs owed to creditors, 4 lakhs and odd were paid off, and it is believed that the account will soon be closed by the sale of certain valuable jewels belonging to the Rajah. A survey and settlement are contemplated in Puducottah. As regards the Courts in this State, fewer judicial officers at better salaries seem desirable. For the population of a small and poor territory of 1,130 square miles, three Munsifs' Courts, a special Court of Small Causes, a Civil Court, and a superior Appeal Court, appear to be more than is required. The Rajah of Banganapalli had a loan of 3 lakhs to enable him to pay his principal creditors ; the settlement with the creditors being effected through the Collector.

Consequent on the pressure on the State revenues, the commutation of Carnatic stipends was in April 1877 temporarily suspended, certain special cases only being

excepted. Commutation is at all times an arrangement of doubtful desirability. The Court of Directors originally anticipated that the commutation of a stipend would enable the stipendiary to set himself up in some calling or trade which would support him and enable him to bring up his family to earn their own livelihood after him. What happens however almost invariably is that the stipendiary squanders the money foolishly, or is cheated out of it by designing persons, and in a very short time falls into a state of total destitution. Many claims preferred in the Carnatic Stipend Office are from persons who have already commuted one stipend, and wish to be given another. The Government have long restricted the commutation of these stipends to those not exceeding rupees 10 per mensem.

SECTION II.
ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

For purely financial purposes the main results under Land Revenue are made up for the official year, but the detailed accounts of the annual Land Revenue settlement and collections are still as heretofore made up for the revenue or fasli year. The period under notice for this purpose in the present instance is fasli 1286, or the year ending 30th June 1877. There was a large decrease in fasli 1286 of puttahs issued, due chiefly to the relinquishment of holdings in the distressed districts. Compared with fasli 1285, itself a year of indifferent agricultural results, the holdings showed a decrease of 64,500 acres in area and 52,700 rupees in assessment. Actual cultivation fell off by nearly 3½ millions of acres, or 19 per

cent.; and this decrease would have been much greater but for a few deceptive showers which fell during the sowing season in some districts and stimulated cultivation, but were not followed up by rain in sufficient quantity to mature the sowings. The remissions granted amounted to 108 lakhs against 39 lakhs in fasli 1285, while the charge made for second crop and water rate was only rupees 25,68,000 against rupees 29,58,000. The aggregate ryotwari settlement showed a net decrease of 73 lakhs leaving the revenue under this head at rupees 272,91,000 against rupees 346,12,000 in fasli 1285. If to this be added, the revenue paid by permanently settled estates amounting to rupees 51,38,000, the quit-rent on Inam villages amounting to rupees 6,22,000 and the net miscellaneous revenue amounting to rupees 35,01,000, the total land revenue demand was rupees 365,52,000; exhibiting a decrease of rupees 76,26,000 compared with the demand of fasli 1285. As far as can be ascertained the revenue just quoted is derived nearly in equal proportions from irrigated and unirrigated lands. Including the arrears amounting to rupees 56,45,513, the total realizable demand was rupees 421,97,704, of which rupees 278,51,314 were collected and rupees 2,72,323 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of rupees 140,74,067 or rupees 84,28,000 more than the balance of fasli 1285. The land revenue charges, which are themselves a fairly constant amount, showed this fasli as 12·16 per cent. of the gross receipts against 7·91 per cent. in the previous fasli. The details of collection were satisfactory considering the circumstances of the season. The number of cases in which Collectors had to resort to coercive processes was about the same as in fasli 1285, while the property actually sold for arrears of revenue in the whole Presidency was considerably less. The districts in which arrears were realized by sale of property were chiefly Tinnevelly, Salem, Godavari, Tanjore, Kistna, and South Arcot.

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It will be seen from the accounts of fasli 1286 just given that there was at the end of that period, that is to say on the 30th June 1877, 140½ lakhs of rupees still outstanding under Land Revenue. The estimate for the subsequent collection of this was that 100 lakhs might be collected before the end of the official year 1877-78, and that 20½ lakhs might be collected before the end of 1878-79. The rough estimate made for the probable demand of fasli 1287 ending 30th June 1878, was rupees 420,58,000, of which rupees 175,55,000 might be collected during 1877-78 and rupees 200,00,000 might be collected during 1878-79. The total estimated collections under Land Revenue for the two official years 1877-78 and 1878-79 were rupees 361,56,000 and rupees 480,00,000 respectively. In the control of the collections the Government have felt it necessary to exercise much discretion. The agricultural condition at close of the official year was still low, and an impoverished country with reduced population has required careful and considerate treatment. As it is, the credit as well as the resources of the people have been heavily taxed, and probably more than half of what has lately been collected from the affected districts has been raised at exorbitant interest which will be a heavy drag on the agriculturalists for years. In the great majority of cases the circumstances of the ryots in Madras have been affected not by one bad season but by a succession of bad seasons, while the Madras land-revenue demand itself is notoriously by far the heaviest in India.

The districts in which the revision of village establishments has been already fully or partially carried out are the Godavari, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Chingleput and Tinnevelly. Similar arrangements are in preparation for Nellore and Kistna. In 1876-77 the Village Cess Act No. IV of 1864 was in force in the districts of the Godavari, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, and Salem, in a portion of Tinnevelly, and in 69 villages

under the Red Hills tank in the Chingleput district. In 1877-78 this Act was extended to the whole of the Tinnevelly district on the completion there of the operations of the Settlement Department, and orders were given for its introduction into the whole of the Chingleput district and a portion of the Kistna district from 1st July 1878. The collection of the cess has been suspended in Salem and in four taluks of the Tinnevelly district until the accumulated collections there are exhausted and further funds are required. The revised forms of village accounts were introduced in 1877-78 into South Canara. The legislation contemplated in regard to carnams in Zemindaries is still under the consideration of Government.

The standing orders in the Revenue Department in regard to the acquisition of lands for public purposes were modified at the beginning of 1878. After considerable correspondence on the subject, and after one or two changes in the arrangements, it was finally decided that Collectors might use their discretion as to applying or not the formal procedure of Act X of 1870. The practice hitherto prevailing in this Presidency has been to settle the majority of cases of land acquisition in a more or less informal way and without applying the Act.

The rules regulating the grant of advances under the Land Improvement Act were also at the same time revised, the object being to simplify procedure and to extend the powers of the local authorities. A draft embodying the proposed alterations and subsidiary instructions to district officers was submitted for the approval of the Government of India. The advances made under the Act during 1877-78 amounted to rupees 15,23,887 against rupees 48,973 in the previous year. Of the former sum rupees 13,67,520 were debited to the famine account and the remainder to the ordinary head. In addition to this

a sum of rupees 3,89,219 was advanced to the ryots independently of the Act for the purchase of seed grain.

The Registration Act requires that all documents evidencing the sale of immoveable property of the value of more than 100 rupees shall be registered, but owing to an erroneous impression among Revenue officers that such registration was not compulsory in the case of certificates granted under section 38 of Act II of 1864 for lands sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue, these documents have in several cases remained unregistered, and are thus not admissible as evidence of title, a result which seriously affects the interests of the parties concerned. It has been suggested that measures should be adopted either to exempt these documents from registration, or if this is considered inexpedient at least to provide for the documents already executed being registered within a fixed period. A recommendation to this effect was made to the Government of India in view to the matter being taken up with the Bill to amend the Registration Act then under consideration ; but the Bill having been passed before the application reached the Government of India, the papers were left at the close of the year lying over with that Government.

The only cases of boundary settlement of any importance which came under discussion were those of a dispute between Malabar and Mysore relative to the line from the Nilgiri boundary to the Cubbany river, and the investigation of the boundary between Travancore territory and the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. The dispute between Malabar and Mysore was fully inquired into by the Collector of Malabar in communication with the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore and an exhaustive report was submitted, but the matter had not been finally determined when the year expired. About 16 miles of the boundary line between Tinnevelly and Travancore was marked out by the Commissioners appointed for the

purpose and some progress was made in the demarcation of the line between Madura and Travancore.

Owing to the great difficulty experienced in obtaining accurate statistics in regard to the profit due to the more important works of irrigation in the Presidency, a special Revenue officer was appointed three years back to examine the village accounts in the districts of Godavari and Kistna. This officer completed his enquiries during the past year in regard to the Kistna anicut, and submitted an exhaustive report shewing that the present additional revenue derived from the anicut is about 8 lakhs per annum. He has since been transferred to another appointment, but it has been arranged that he shall complete the preparation of the accounts for the Godavari anicut in addition to his other duties. Arrangements are being made by the Revenue Department for collecting similar statistics for all important works in the Presidency.

The Revenue Survey department carried on operations in Ganjam, Godavari, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, the Nilgiri Hills, Coimbatore, Madura, and Malabar. The total area of the Presidency is estimated at 141,133 square miles; of this 47,360 square miles have now been surveyed on the cadastral scale of 16 inches to a mile, and 40,007 square miles on smaller scales suitable to the production of topographical maps. According to the present programme, the cadastral survey will extend over a further area of 11,822 square miles. The expenditure during 1877-78 was higher than usual, but a considerable portion of it went to paying Survey officials employed on famine relief duty. The settlement of the Tinnevelly and Nellore districts was finished by the Revenue Settlement department, who worked, taking all the operations of the year, somewhat under their usual cost. Some of the Settlement officers also were lent to famine relief.

The Court of Wards make up their accounts by the fasli year. The most important of the estates under the Court's management is Ramnad in the Madura district with a gross revenue of nearly 8 lakhs of rupees. This estate suffered the most from the recent famine; its gross revenue in fasli 1286 being only 4½ lakhs. The extent of actual cultivation in all the estates, so far as could be ascertained, was 599,577 acres against 670,642 acres in the previous fasli. The debts due to the estates at end of fasli 1286 were only rupees 2,01,897 while those due by them were rupees 16,32,581, and of the latter rupees 13,67,804 belonged to Ramnad. The outlay on agricultural and other works was rupees 2,40,393 against rupees 2,17,300 in the previous year. A great portion of the former sum was spent on irrigation works undertaken in Ramnad as famine relief works. The demarcation of the boundaries of villages in Ramnad was sanctioned as a preliminary to field survey, which will be undertaken hereafter. An experimental farm was established in the Ettiapuram estate at the request of the minor Zemindar and the demarcation and survey operations in that estate were completed with satisfactory results, the increase in the area cultivated being 7,910 acres and the increase of revenue rupees 11,180. The educational progress of the wards with two or three exceptions was good, and their conduct throughout excellent.

SECTION III PROTECTION.

The only Act of this Legislature belonging to 1877 was an Act to amend Section 10 of Act IV of 1842, and took effect from the 4th September of that year, being numbered No. I of 1877. The section just mentioned limited the space in the

port of Madras within which grain and other goods were to be landed ; but owing to the construction of the Madras pier and the progress of the harbour-works, the prescribed limits have become too restricted for the purpose. The new Act gives power to the Government to direct from time to time by notification in the gazette, at what places goods may be landed ; thus enabling them to extend the area of debarcation according to the circumstances of the day.

Two Acts were passed in the first quarter of 1878. An embarrassment has been felt ever since the Madras Local Funds Act of 1871 was introduced, in raising sufficient funds for the purposes of that Act in Malabar. The bulk of the funds under the Act are levied as a percentage on annual rent-value of occupied land, and in calculating rent-value the Act prescribes that under ryotwari settlement this shall be taken as equivalent to the Government assessment and water-rate, and that under any other form of settlement it shall be taken as equivalent to the annual rent paid by the tenant to the local landlord or middleman. The tenures of land here quoted are not very easily identified, and in Malabar it may be said to have been an open question which mode of calculation was authorized by the law. Practically it would have been very difficult to carry out there the method of calculating rent-values by landlords' rents, on account of the large number of small estates involved, the fluctuating nature of the locally paid rent, and the complicated nature of the arrangements between West Coast landlords and tenants. The alternative plan was therefore adopted, and the Malabar tenures were treated as technically ryotwari. The financial results of this arrangement however were unfavourable, inasmuch as the Government assessment in Malabar bears a much smaller proportion to the true rent-value of the land than is the case in other parts of the country; and the cess produced very short funds. The difficulty was met for a time by means of

large annual grants from Provincial funds, but these had soon to be discontinued. Moreover it was considered undesirable that Malabar should be allowed to remain in a more favourable position than other districts as regards local taxation. Madras Act No. I of 1878 was therefore passed raising the maximum amount of cess payable on ryotwari holdings in Malabar from 1 anna in the rupee to 2 annas in the rupee. The legality of calculating rent-value in Malabar on this method was at the same time affirmed. The Act was to come into force on 1st July 1878. Madras Act No. II of 1878 is an Act to prevent fraudulent practices in connection with the salt revenue, and was brought into force on the 21st March 1878 in all the districts of the Presidency, except Malabar and South Canara. The High Court ruled lately, in supersession of previous rulings to the contrary, that the act of collecting salt-earth or of being in possession of salt-earth for the purpose of making salt was not an engaging in a clandestine or fraudulent transaction within any of the terms of section 18 of Regulation I of 1805. The present short Act declares such proceedings to be offences under that section.

The bills passed by the local Legislative Council during 1877-78, but not yet assented to by the Governor-General at the close of that period, were the bill for amending the Ferries Act, the bill for imposing the license-tax, and the new Madras Municipal bill. The object of the first is to amend Madras Act I of 1870, removing the restriction by which tolls levied under it are to be applied only to the maintenance of the ferries and canals brought under its operation, and providing that they may also be applied to keeping up and improving the roads and communications leading to the ferries. This was passed by the local Council on the 16th January 1878. The bill for imposing a license-tax on trades, dealings and indus-

tries throughout the Presidency was passed by the Council on the 18th March 1878. The Government of India decided that additional taxation was necessary in order to provide a surplus of revenue each year for discharging the obligations placed upon Government by the periodical occurrence of famine, and the bill was based in the main upon the license-tax Act passed for northern India. The new Madras Municipal Bill was passed by the local Council on the 13th February 1878. For the efficient maintenance of objects contemplated by the Acts already in force, and for the addition of a system of effective drainage, a complete revision of taxation was rendered indispensable. The present average income is estimated at rupees 5,10,576 against an expenditure of rupees 5,68,171, resulting in a yearly deficit of rupees 57,595; while an additional income of about 3 lakhs of rupees has been estimated to be necessary. Various administrative changes also are introduced by the bill. The main features of the bill have been described at some length in previous reports.

Four bills were under consideration in the local Legislative Council. One was to provide for the payment from municipal funds of a portion of the cost of the police force employed in Madras and other municipal towns. The towns of the Presidency have not hitherto contributed to the cost of the Police maintained for their protection, and the entire burden falls thus on the state. The bill proposes that the city of Madras should contribute one half, and all other towns 75 per cent., of the cost of the police employed within their limits. Another bill, to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract and other misconduct between servants and their employers, was introduced into the Council on the 16th January 1878. This bill has been published in the official gazette for general information; but further action has been suspended, pending definite information as to what is proposed to be done in the matter of the Master and Servants' Bill introduced into the Governor-General's

Council. This bill, it is to be observed, is quite different from the Imperial measure; the latter seeking to bring domestic servants under a somewhat irksome system of registration and providing redress by complicated civil action, while the local measure proposes to give the injured party the ready remedy of a magistrate's summary jurisdiction. A bill to prevent coffee thefts was introduced on the 6th February 1878, and referred on the same date to a select committee for report. The object of this bill is to check the pilfering of coffee on the part of coolies employed on coffee plantations in Wynad and other coffee-growing tracts. The value of the coffee berry and the facility with which it may be stolen and subsequently disposed of without detection render special legislation necessary for the protection of owners of coffee estates. The bill contains provisions designed more particularly to restrict the power of disposing of the stolen coffee and thus to remove the main incentive to theft. It also renders punishable various acts in connection with the offence of coffee-stealing, as for instance that of receiving and disposing of stolen coffee in the neighbourhood of plantations or estates. The remaining bill under consideration is "to provide further means for carrying out the objects of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878." It is supplementary to that mentioned above as passed on the 13th of last February, and it is intended to hold it in reserve to meet the possible case of the funds under that law proving still insufficient. The reforms provided by the latter were urgently required, and it was at the same time not certain that the taxation authorized under it was not sufficient; this further bill was therefore kept distinct. The bill now under notice would create an octroi tax similar to that obtaining in Bombay and other large towns in India. The introduction of an octroi would enable the Municipality to limit the taxes on houses for general, water, or lighting purposes to about 10 per cent. of their annual value, instead of putting them up to 16 per cent. as under the bill passed on 13th February.

Leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of hackney carriages in the Madras town was granted on the 16th January 1878. Bombay and Calcutta have their rules and regulations which work well, and the necessity for a law of a similar kind for Madras has been generally recognized.

The criminal and judicial returns are for the calendar year. From these it appears that crime more than doubled itself in 1877 as compared with the results of 1875. No useful comparison can be made with the crime of 1876, because in the latter months of that year the famine was already severe, and ordinary averages were entirely disturbed. Dacoity proved this year, as it did last year, to be the special famine crime. The natural instinct of the lower orders under the pressure of extreme hunger is to band together for the plunder of food or money wherewith to buy it. Crime of all kinds more than doubled itself as compared with 1875, but dacoity increased more than sevenfold. House and field dacoities were the most prevalent forms. Highway dacoities were comparatively few, although strings of grain carts were constantly traversing the roads. Out of 1,695 dacoities, 283 were committed by wandering criminal classes, fire-arms were used in 68, and swords and spears in 181. In these affairs 54 persons were killed by the dacoits. It would almost seem that the greater or less prevalence of dacoity in any locality was a true index to the state of distress there. Thus dacoities remained much at the same figure during the first six months of the year; in July, after the failure of the early south-west monsoon, a large increase occurred; in August there was a further large increase; and the highest figure of the year was attained in September. After the heavy September rains dacoities fell at once. In October they were less than half, and in November and December they were less than one-third, of the figures for September. Even in September itself, the rains having fallen

in the earlier portion, a decrease is observable towards the end of the month in all districts except Trichinopoly, Salem, and Coimbatore. Dacoity reached its greatest excess in the North Arcot District, where 334 cases occurred during the year, the next highest number being 275 in Bellary. Cases in which ordinary villagers banded together for the reckless plunder of houses and grain stores became more rare as the famine progressed, the lower grades of society alone continuing active in crime. Dacoits brought into jails were usually in good condition, while thieves were more or less emaciated; showing apparently that dacoities were committed by men who would not stand the first access of hunger, while thefts were committed by those who had suffered long from want. There was a large increase of murder cases, and child murder by starving mothers was not infrequent. In house-breaking there was an enormous increase. Even as compared with 1876, this crime was three times as much in Nellore and North Arcot, six times as much in Kurnool, five times as much in Madura, and four times as much in Salem. Ordinary thefts almost doubled, even between 1876 and 1877. Cattle thefts have largely increased during the last two years. On the other hand it is to be observed that there were no grain riots in the year under notice.

The heavy strain on the police described in last year's report continued through 1877 with some slight relief towards the close. The Government dealt liberally with the police in the way of famine batta, and they believe that the extra labor and exposure were cheerfully accepted. No extra officers of superior grade have been employed at any period of the famine; but in the lower grades 15 Inspectors and 4,393 men have been specially added to the force at different times during its continuance. Police have been furnished to every relief work and relief camp. Thefts of grain from Railway Station-yards and from trains *en route* became during 1877 so frequent and daring that it was necessary to

supply a large number of police to protect railway premises and to travel with trains. No special railway police force was established, but the necessity for it became apparent. Out of the additional force sanctioned from time to time, 1,731 were disbanded by the end of 1877, and the process of reduction was subsequently rapid. In February 1877 a slight disturbance occurred in the Boodiguda Maliahs of Ganjam which was at once quelled by the police, the Agent and the Special Assistant Agent being also present. A considerable force was rapidly concentrated and the armed resistance of the Khonds was easily overpowered. The S. E. Wynad having been transferred to the Nilgiri District, the police of S. E. Wynad were this year attached to the Coimbatore district for administrative purposes. Land preventive forces were established in Malabar and South Canara for the prevention of salt smuggling under the Excise Act No. VI of 1871. Improved travelling allowances were granted to police officers above the rank of Inspector. Cognizable offences, or those in which the police may arrest without warrant, being divided into Penal Code cases, Special and Local Law cases, and nuisance cases; it appears that while in the last two instances the percentage of detection was the same as in 1876, the percentage under the first head stood as 57 against 43 in "cases" and 67 against 54 in "persons;" the percentage of property recovered in Penal Code offences being also somewhat higher than last year, namely, 23 against 18. The number of "non-cognizable" offences remitted by the Magistracy for Police investigation was 1,801, being 388 less than in 1876; a result to be anticipated, as it is not unnatural that in a time of great distress accusations of minor offences should not be so keenly pushed. In all cases, out of 3,282 persons arrested, 2,371 were put on their trial, and all but 507 were convicted. It is satisfactory that, with the extreme pressure which was put on the police during the year, detective results were on the whole so good.

Vagrancy, under recent influences, has been on the increase. During 1877-78 there were 106 admissions into the Government Workhouse against 78 in 1876-77. On the other hand 66 obtained employment, a much larger number than usual. The services of Europeans were in great demand for relief camps and on relief works. The expenditure in deporting vagrants was as usual large; one reason for this being that owing to the small number of sailing ships that touch at Madras it is often necessary to ship vagrants by steamer.

An increase of crime following in the wake of famine necessarily resulted in a great increase in the jail population. By the close of 1876 the jail populations had risen by nearly 30 per cent., and on the 1st January 1877 there were 14,212 persons in the Central and District jails. The average daily number of prisoners during 1877 was 20,678 against 10,926, being 9,752 more than that during 1876; whilst 85,044 prisoners of all classes passed through the jail, against 41,704 in 1876. The number of admissions advanced from 31,743 in 1876 to 70,800 in 1877. In the famine districts gangs of half-famished people crowded into the jails, and for all practical purposes the temporary jails became famine relief camps. For this large influx of prisoners additional temporary accommodation had to be provided, by means of camp jails and other measures. Temporary accommodation for nearly 15,000 prisoners was provided.

Another noteworthy fact in connection with the jails was the great mortality due to the miserable condition of the people on admission. In the famine area the mortality in jails was at the rate of 215·7 per mille; in the other parts of the Presidency it was only 68·3 per mille. It has always been noticed that when a period of great distress occurs amongst the native population, the people come into jail

broken down in health and liable to great mortality. In the present case numbers were admitted in that stage of emaciation from which recovery is impossible under any circumstances. The attention of medical officers was early directed to the subject, and every care was taken by the Jail Department to provide those specially needing attention with wholesome food, good water, and ample sleeping accommodation. It was impossible however to shew anything like the normal death-rate. The Central jails, from the fact of their receiving only long-sentenced prisoners, did not show the famine influences in this way nearly so much as the District jails; but in most of the Central jails the mortality was considerably higher than the average, and no doubt from the same cause, namely the admittance of prisoners in enfeebled health. The diseases of the prisoners were of the same nature as those of the civil population, namely small-pox and eruptive fevers, cholera, and malarious fevers. The ratio of cholera mortality, though very high, was not in excess of the ratio of exceptionally unhealthy years before. In the Coimbatore Central jail an outbreak occurred in July, which was checked by encamping the prisoners.

The usual dietary of the Madras jails includes the staple food-grains of the several districts, to the exclusion, as a rule, of rice. Owing however to the absence in the markets of stocks of dry millets such as ragi, cholum, and cumboo, rice had to be used last year in lieu of the customary food. In this respect the prisoners were no worse off than the great majority of the civil population, who could not depend upon getting any ordinary grain other than imported rice. In May 1877 there was some intention of experimenting temporarily in one of the District jails with a punitive ration consisting of 1 lb. of rice and such condiments as could be purchased for six pies. It appeared however that according to the jail rules made under Act V of 1869, convicts punished

by restriction of diet could only be set to labor of medium severity, and the punitive ration itself could only be given for seven days at a time. The Government abandoned the project. The proposed reformatory for juveniles in the vicinity of Madras has not yet been established. Considerable attention continues to be bestowed on jail manufactures, both with a view to recoup the cost of the prisoners' custody and maintenance in prison, and to afford the prisoner himself the means of livelihood on leaving jail. At the same time any tendency to abridge the proper proportion of labor of a severe description in favor of men who are likely to be useful in the manufactories is repressed.

The gross cost of jails, including rupees 87,069 for construction and repair of buildings, and the maintenance and guarding of the prisoners, and including the sums expended on the purchase of raw materials, plant, &c., for the manufactures, was rupees 23,28,523. This is reduced to rupees 21,90,366, giving rupees 106 nett cost per head of average strength, by cash received from sales and from hire of convicts' labor. The value of goods supplied to Government departments was rupees 2,86,285, and that of those remaining in store was rupees 1,07,092 exclusive of the value of raw materials in store and machinery. The police are entirely supplied with sandals, boots and blankets from the jails, and with much of its clothing. Indents from the Commissariat and Ordnance departments are also largely met. In the Penitentiary printing and book-binding are carried on to a considerable extent. Deducting the value of all such contributions to other departments, the actual cost of each prisoner was rupees 92, showing a decrease of 5 rupees per head of average strength compared with 1876. It should be mentioned that numerous famine-stricken prisoners were unable to perform even the lighter kinds of labor, much less to engage in manufacture, and that this diminished the receipts.

Owing to the increase of distress and crime, arrangements were made in April 1877 for holding special sessions in most of the affected districts. At the same time all Subordinate Judges and Munsifs in famine districts were appointed Magistrates of the first class. These officers continued to discharge magisterial functions throughout the year

The number of suits instituted in 1877 in the High Court on the Original side was upwards of a hundred in excess of the number instituted in 1876, the increase being probably due, in great measure if not entirely, to the impetus given by the famine to the trade in rice and other food-grains. The headings under which the increase is chiefly remarkable were: "money due on contract, on written promise for sum certain," 188 as against 119; "damages for breaches of contract," 42 as against 6; "suits to settle partnership and other accounts," 43 as against 19; and "other suits to declare or establish personal rights," 17 as against 2. The suits last mentioned however do not seem to have been connected with the rice-trade. Of the suits to settle partnership and other accounts, 24 related to dealings in grain. Seven of the suits for damages were against railway companies and ships' agents for non-delivery of rice entrusted to them for carriage, and 34 were for breaches of contracts relating to the sale of grain. Many of the suits "on written promise for sums certain" were also no doubt founded upon dealings in grain, but this does not appear upon the face of the record. The total number of suits instituted in the lower courts during 1877 was 189,729, which is less than the average of the six previous years and shows a decrease of 26,755, or nearly 12½ per cent., on the number instituted in 1876. The decrease occurred in all classes of Civil courts; the files of the Revenue courts however showed a slight increase. The diminution in the civil work of the lower courts was due without doubt to the famine, and the same cause will probably affect to some extent the work for the current year. There was a decrease in the

lower courts not only in the quantity of work for disposal, but also in the quantity disposed of. This is accounted for by the extensive employment of the Civil judiciary as Magistrates. From the returns relating to coercive processes issued during the past four years, it appears that there has been during that time a considerable decrease in execution applications generally, and especially in those against the person and personal property of the debtor. This result may without much question be attributed to the famine. The Government has addressed the Government of India on the subject of making such arrangements in the Legislative Department as will enable the Government to apply to this Presidency a portion of the Imperial Act of 1865 regulating the entertainment of pleaders. The entire application of this Act, and its application thereby to agents appearing in proceedings before the Revenue authorities is considered inexpedient.

The statistics of navigation furnished by the Marine department show, in common with the trade returns hereafter mentioned, the impetus caused to the grain traffic by the famine. The chief ports where active operations were carried on in 1877-78 in importing food-grains were Madras, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Calicut. All of these are terminal ports of railway communication except Calicut, and that port is only a few miles from the railway terminus of Beypore. At Madras the pier afforded great facility for discharging grain cargoes, about 1,000 tons a day being landed on it. The employment afforded to boats induced the owners of lighters at adjacent ports to bring a large number for work at Madras. At Tuticorin new boats were built to meet the emergency. The increase in tonnage at Madras was 14,534 tons; at Negapatam 56,119 tons; at Tuticorin 46,918 tons; at Calicut there was a decrease in tonnage. The new Indian Marine amalgamates the services of the three Presidencies into one, but the

arrangements hitherto in force as regards the working of the Marine Department of this Presidency are left undisturbed. The Native Passenger Ships Act, which came into force during the year, is now well understood, and but little difficulty is experienced in carrying out its provisions. Attempts have been made by the ship-owners at Negapatam to evade the law by resorting to the French port of Karikal for carrying on the passenger traffic with Burmah. The new quay at Porto-Novo is in progress, and its completion will, it is anticipated, give satisfaction to the mercantile community, at whose solicitation the work was undertaken. The Paumben Pass was used for the first time by a vessel of the Royal Navy, H.M. "Rifleman" of 600 tons. She passed through the channel on the 21st October 1877 on her way from Bombay to Trincomallee. The British Steamer "Annie" also passed through subsequently on three occasions.

SECTION IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

In consequence of the nature of the departmental arrangements, climatic variations can best be noticed by the calendar year. The peculiarities of the year 1877 as regards climate were: first, the intensity of the sun's heat during the early months of the year; secondly, a cyclonic storm on 20th May, giving in the south-eastern coast districts a plentiful, and in the neighbourhood of Madras a copious, downpour of rain; thirdly, a delayed south-west monsoon, with breaks so prolonged that in many of the districts depending on the early rains the early crops either failed or were greatly delayed on account of the deficient moisture; fourthly, a very copious

and general rainfall in September and October, lasting till the arrival of the usual season of the north-east monsoon; and fifthly, violent storms and floods in the southern districts of Tanjore, Tinnevelly, and Madura during the north-east monsoon, with partial or complete failure of the north-east rains in the coast districts north of Nellore.

The returns of the meteorological department give the monthly means of the black bulb thermometer *in vacuo* at the Madras observatory, compared with the means of the previous 20 years. It appears from these observations that the intensity of the solar heat during the early part of the year was very marked. The theory that the minimum sun spot period is also the period of greatest heat and drought on the earth's surface within the tropics, is certainly confirmed by the condition of Southern India in 1875, 1876, and part of 1877.

The rainfall of 1877 was remarkable more for the peculiarity of its distribution than for actual deficiency. Taking the mean readings of the 228 registering stations under charge of Revenue and other officials the following were the results:—mean of five years ending 1874, 47·87 inches on 62 days; mean of five years ending 1875, 37·26 inches on 56 days; mean of five years ending 1876, 27·81 inches on 42 days; mean of five years ending 1877, 47·95 inches on 65 days. In eleven of the revenue districts, namely in Bellary, Coimbatore, Kistna, Madras, Madura, Malabar, Salem, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, the total rainfall in 1877 was equal to the average, and in some cases very much in excess; in the other nine districts, namely in South Canara, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Godavari, Kurnool, Nellore, North Arcot, and Vizagapatam, the aggregate rainfall in 1877 was deficient in comparison with the mean results of the five years ending 1874. A mean of five years' rainfall is not a true mean; but the figures for a longer period are

not available, and some years must elapse before the true seasonal averages can be derived from the records of rainfall. In the month of January rain fell in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna ; in February, March and April a larger quantity of rain fell again in those districts, but in other parts of the Presidency the rainfall was trivial in amount, and of no use for agricultural work considering the previous heat and drought of the soil. In May occurred the cyclonic disturbance in the Bay of Bengal above mentioned, accompanied by heavy rain in many districts. Thus in Bellary there were 2 inches, in Chingleput 10 inches, in Cuddapah 3 inches, in Ganjam 8 inches, in Vizagapatam 9 inches, in the Godavari 5 inches, in the Kistna 5 inches, in Nellore 7 inches, at the Madras Observatory 21 inches, in North Arcot 4 inches, in Salem 3 inches, in South Arcot 6½ inches, in Tanjore 3½ inches, and in Trichinopoly 4 inches. This rain was of great service in replenishing water-supply, but did not affect the level of the subsoil water so much as might have been anticipated. In many parts of the country subsoil water continued to recede until the heavy rains of September and October fell. The rains of the south-west monsoon are due in the western coast districts in the first week in June. There was quite an average fall in South Canara in June, 41 inches being registered in 26 days, and in Malabar also the June rain was rather above the average, 39·6 inches being registered in 26 days' fall. But the July rain on the western coast showed a very remarkable diminution, being only 23·7 inches in Canara on 28 days against an average of 49 inches in 30 days; and in Malabar only 11 inches on 22 days against an average of 33 inches in 24 days. It is evident that the June rainfall did not penetrate far into the peninsula, and that it was chiefly confined to the country below the western ghauts. The July rainfall was remarkably light on the Malabar coast. Above the ghauts also there was very general failure of the rain in that month, one of the most

important in connection with the cultivation of dry cereals. In August the delayed monsoon began to fall heavily on the western coast, 34 inches being registered in Canara against an average of 21·4 inches, and 25·3 inches in Malabar against an average of 11·8. The rainfall continued high on the western coast through September and October, the Canara registration showing 19·2 and 11·9 inches for those months respectively against an average of 15·3 and 9·5 inches; and the Malabar district returns showing 14·9 inches for September against an average of 9·3, and 18·7 inches in October against an average of 8·5. With the setting in of the delayed monsoon on the western coast, rain began to fall very generally over the central plateau of Mysore, the Deccan, and the Ceded Districts, and reached the eastern coast districts before the end of August. In September and October there fell a copious supply of rain. It would have been more seasonable had it appeared two months before. The late arrival of the rains and the great moisture developed blights, rusts, and a prevalence of insect life to such an extent that a large quantity of the early cholum and other dry cereals failed, and the famine-stricken poor had but a scanty supply of locally-produced food to compensate them for their long privation. Still the general effect on the country after the prolonged drought and rest of vegetable life was of an extraordinary nature. The north-east monsoon was late and the rains irregular, being excessive in the southern districts of Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Madura, but below the average in Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot and Nellore; while in the northern districts where the heaviest rain usually falls in September and October during the south-west monsoon season, there was a very general failure of the late rains, and scarcity and distress were apprehended at the end of the year. At the end of this volume will be found diagrams showing pictorially the average monthly rainfall and the results for 1875, 1876, and 1877 compared with the average; thus serving as an

index to the deficient rainfall of the famine period. These diagrams, which are given for certain typical famine districts, explain at a glance the causes of the defective food-supply. The diagrams of rainfall of the Bellary and Kurnool districts for 1875 and 1876 show clearly that local food scarcity was inevitable; while the diagrams for other districts in which famine subsequently appeared show also that the rain failure was rather of a general than of a local character, and that the results were likely therefore to be of a serious character.

The grains most commonly used by five-sixths of the people of Southern India are cholum or 'sorghum vulgare' and ragi or 'eleusine coracana.' It is the practice of the better class of ryots to store their grains when cleaned in under-ground pits, and in ordinary seasons considerable reserves of grain are thus kept. The pits are excavated to a depth of ten or twelve feet, and the sides and roofs are well lined with 'wattle and daub' and straw. If the pits are properly made to exclude air and moisture, the grain will keep good even up to twenty years. Pits are usually made to hold about 10,000 seers of grain each, and for security they are generally made under the main streets of the villages. The doubts always existing as to these grain stores render it a very difficult task to estimate food-stocks at any given period. As regards the past year there is the general consideration that in any locality where the population depends largely on the dry cereals, the quantity of reserved grain must have been something appreciable, inasmuch as it is not the habit of the people to eat their grains until they are at least one year old. Moreover it is actually known from the observation of local officers that many of the more substantial of the ryots and artizans did hold such reserves in somewhat considerable quantities, and throughout the whole famine period; the motive being either the desire to wait for a still better market, or anxiety to keep a reserve for their own requirements. On the other hand it

is difficult to imagine that grain reserves could have remained very high in the face of the great scarcity of all dry grains which obtained in the market for a long series of months. At the worst period of the famine no dealers would contract to deliver large quantities of grain at relief-camps or jails. Railways and other improved means of communication must have acted very powerfully in the way of diminishing the ordinary tendency to hoard, helping in fact as much to take food out of a district as to throw it in.

The diagrams at the end of the volume shew the variations in price of the staple article of food in each of nine districts and in Madras town for an average of five years ending 1874 and then down to the end of 1877. Prices fell a little in February and March of 1877 owing probably to the coming into the market of the small local spring crops, and also to excessive importations made just previously. Stationary prices and diminished importation then prevailed for a time, but both rose again in May and June. In September 1877 when good rain fell the prices suddenly dropped. The highest bazaar rates for grain were in July, August, and September. In a few instances the price rose to 3½ or 4 imperial seers, that is to say, 7 or 8 lb., per rupee. Ordinarily the highest rates may be said to have been 5 to 6 imperial seers per rupee. Prices went up not only with grains and pulses, but with almost all other kinds of food. Oil, ghee, ground-nuts, sugar, fowls, mutton, milk, butter, and vegetables all underwent a corresponding rise. The only cheap article of animal food was beef, which, at any rate at the beginning of 1877, was at a low figure on account of the mortality amongst the cattle and the deficiency of fodder. Large numbers of the lower classes have no caste scruples about eating beef. After October 1877 the common millets fell to from 10 to 14 imperial seers per rupee, or even further in some districts. With the appearance also of seasonable rain green vegetable food, fish,

and snails became abundant and helped out the food-supply. In the first quarter of 1878 there was a further slight improvement in prices, except in the northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari, where the failure of the north-east monsoon still kept them up.

The outturn of crops in all districts in 1877 was about two-thirds of an average crop. The outturn was, that is to say, what is called 8 annas in the rupee, against an average of 12 annas in the rupee. Considerable damage was caused by locusts and other insects in Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem. The locusts appeared in immense swarms and made for the time a complete devastation of the fields. Collectors were authorized to incur any expenditure that might be necessary for the destruction of these insects, but it cannot be said that the special measures adopted had much effect. In Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, the crops were much injured by excessive rains in the north-east monsoon. Coimbatore and Salem suffered to some extent from the same cause. The crops in the remaining districts failed from drought. South Canara was the only district in which the outturn was satisfactory, and even there the second rice crop was injured by insects. The area cultivated with cotton showed a net decrease of 30 per cent. as compared with 1875-76; the great rise in the price of food probably induced the ryots to devote their land rather to the production of grain than to that of special crops. In Kurnool, Bellary and Cuddapah cotton cultivation fell off by nearly 50 per cent. Indigo suffered even more than cotton, for there was here also a falling off in the demand. The decrease in the indigo area was altogether 54 per cent. The year was very unfavorable to coffee, except in the Ouchterlony valley in the South-East Wynad; the crops there were singularly good. In the greater

part of the coffee area the rainfall of March and April 1877 brought out a heavy blossom, but this was destroyed by the succeeding drought. It is understood that coffee sold during 1877-78 at over rupees 1,000 per ton, if of the best quality. The year was highly favorable to tea cultivation. The cultivation of both coffee and tea in this Presidency is rapidly increasing.

Wages with a few exceptions were about the same as in the previous year. In Godavari, Nellore, Cuddapah and Madras an increase in prices accompanied a reduction in wages. In Ganjam, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Nilgiri, Salem, and South Canara, wages remained stationary while prices rose. In the other districts both prices and wages rose, the rise in the latter however being less than that in the former.

The number of deaths among cattle and sheep was 1,319,204 against 9,22,626 in 1876-77 and 514,390 in 1875-76. Cattle suffered from disease and want of pasture and fodder down to the middle of the year, and even after that they were so much reduced in strength that many died from general debility though pasture was available. A very severe form of rinderpest was prevalent among the cattle on some of the coffee estates in Malabar.

The Government chinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are at present without a special superintendent, and are under the control of the Commissioner. The crop taken amounted to 138,808½ lbs.; of which 132,951½ lbs. were shipped to England, and 5,330 lbs. were supplied to the Madras and Bombay Medical Departments. The supply of moss is becoming yearly a greater source of anxiety. Several extensive private chinchona plantations have been opened out adjacent to the Government plantations, and when these

estates begin to yield crop, the supply of moss will certainly fail unless a substitute is found or coppicing is resorted to more than hitherto. The difficulty in procuring labor is also yearly increasing. The net profit for the year was rupees 2,88,980. A special officer was employed during the year in making an enumeration of the trees and in reporting on various detailed points. Arrangements were being made at the close of the year for appointing a committee to investigate the questions of the management of the plantations, the re-employment of a quinologist, and the resumption of the local manufacture of the febrifuge.

Gold-mining became a subject of much interest. Much attention has of late been paid to the matter by private adventurers, more especially as regards the Wynad division of the Malabar district, where gold has been known to exist and has been more or less profitably worked from time immemorial ; and Mr. King, of the Geological Survey of India, sent in this year an official report on the gold prospects of the Wynad with a key map of the country. There is a doubt as to the conditions on which leases should hereafter be granted or sales hereafter conducted for auriferous tracts of Government land ; and there is also the question as to the claim of Government to demand payment by landholders, whether ancient Malabar hereditary proprietors, proprietors under the waste land rules, or ordinary ryots, in respect of gold found in their lands. Before further steps are taken it will be necessary for a distinct policy on the subject of mineral rights and royalty with reference to the peculiar conditions of this Presidency to be laid down by proper authority. The Government will at any rate have to protect themselves against loss. In the event of gold-mining in the Wynad or elsewhere succeeding, a considerable number of people will be attracted to the gold-fields, and the consequent police and other expenses will be

necessarily large. Permission was given to certain projectors to prospect pending the assignment of a definite area in due course and pending decision as to terms of rent and royalty. Mr. King's opinion on the profitableness of exploration was somewhat unfavorable as regards alluvial deposits, but very hopeful in the case of quartzmining. The Government of India had determined at the close of the official year to appoint a competent mining engineer to examine into the whole question of gold-mining prospects in Southern India, and the results of this investigation were being anxiously awaited both by the Government and the public. A Company got up at Madras entered, the Government believe, into an agreement with the Rajah of Kalahasti and the Zemindars of Kangundi and Punganur, all in the North Arcot district, for the purpose of introducing iron-smelting operations on their estates.

Under the head of manufactures there is nothing special to notice, with the exception of the experiments made as to manufacturing paper from the prickly-pear plant. The Collectors of the districts in which country paper was known to be manufactured were asked to make experiments and to report on the suitability of the plant for the purpose. The inquiries went to shew that the preparation could be effected, but not with a prospect of profit.

The famine greatly affected of course the sea-borne trade of the Presidency. Ordinarily the exports exceed the imports, but in 1877-78 as well as in 1876-77 the reverse was the case. In 1877-78 the value of imports from foreign ports and Indian ports beyond the Presidency, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, exceeded the exports by 508 lakhs of rupees. The import trade was stimulated to extraordinary activity by the necessity of furnishing food to the famine districts. Of the total value of exports, or 811 lakhs, 19 per cent. was the value of hides and skins, 17 per

cent. that of coffee, 8 per cent. that of raw cotton and cotton piece-goods, 7 per cent. that of rice and other grains, 5 per cent. that of indigo, 4 per cent. that of oils, 4 per cent. that of seeds, 4 per cent. that of spices, 3 per cent. that of coir, yarn and rope, 3 per cent. that of sugar and other saccharine matter, 8 per cent. that of treasure, and 18 per cent. that of other articles. The value of imports from places beyond the Presidency amounted to 1,319 lakhs of rupees. Of this 58 per cent. was rice and other grains, 16 per cent. cotton twist and piece-goods, 3 per cent. metals, 2 per cent. liquors, 2 per cent. railway materials, 3 per cent. treasure, and 16 per cent. other articles. Compared with the trade of 1875-76 which was not affected by famine, the exports to places beyond the Presidency showed a decrease of rupees 126 lakhs and the imports from the same places an increase of rupees 631 lakhs. Thirty-four per cent. of the whole trade was with Bengal, 28 per cent. with the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. with Bombay, 8 per cent. with Ceylon, 7 per cent. with British Burma, 4 per cent. with France and 7 per cent. with other countries. An exhaustive report on the progress of trade during the last twenty-two years in each of the principal commodities which form the subject of external trade has recently been issued by Government. As regards the inter-portal trade within the Presidency the imports were in 1877-78 rupees 364,53,356 and the exports rupees 321,68,365 against rupees 345,93,392 and rupees 315,22,714 respectively in the preceding year.

Nothing actually occurred in connection with the pearl fisheries. There have been no mature oysters since 1861 and 1862, when the last fisheries were conducted and when 3¾ lakhs of rupees were realized. In May 1877 hopes were entertained of having lucrative fisheries in 1880 and 1881. Subsequent reports have however thrown some doubt on this. The fisheries will probably be productive in a few years, but not quite so

soon as just mentioned. The fishery is undoubtedly variable and uncertain, but on the other hand it has not up to this date been a source of loss to Government. Nearly 12 lakhs of rupees have been realized since the Government entered on the fisheries 83 years ago, while the annual cost has not been more than 6,000 rupees a year.

As in 1876-77 the distress prevailing in the country diminished forest operations by checking the demand for timber. There was also much sickness among the officers of the department. The receipts were less even than in 1876-77. The current balance-sheet leaves a surplus of rupees 21,671; but if from this is deducted the decrease in value of stock amounting to rupees 41,290, a net deficit of rupees 19,619 is shown. The loss is not much when set against the indirect benefits in the present and the direct benefits in the future to be obtained from forest conservancy. No forest Act having yet been passed, the forests are not strictly conserved, excepting a few teak forests in Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, and Malabar, and some fuel reserves in different districts. It is doubtless necessary that an Act should be passed, but recent events have rendered it impossible to give the consideration necessary for its satisfactory preparation. A Commission was appointed this year to consider what tracts should be reserved on the Nilgiris as Government forests for the supply of timber and firewood. Most of the remaining forests will probably be reserved, and the tracts available for planting tea and coffee or other cultivation, will be limited then to land outside the forests. The reservation of lands on the Nilgiris for communal grazing purposes also formed the subject of discussion.

Public Works ordinary outlay, or outlay on works other than famine works, was considerably less than in 1876-77, and only two-thirds of what it was in 1876-77. The necessity of giving prior attention to famine works caused a short

outlay on ordinary works, even where funds for the latter were forthcoming. The decrease was exhibited chiefly in the works on the irrigation systems of the Kistna, Godavari and Cauvery rivers.

The famine arrangements formed the principal feature in the Public Works operations. During the first six months of the year famine works were carried on throughout the Presidency side by side with the ordinary budgeted works of the year, special arrangements being made in the case of the former. In September 1877 it was considered desirable to introduce a new system. In the twelve districts, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem, all distinction between the ordinary works of the year and famine relief-works was done away with; and all the works in the district, whether Imperial, Provincial or Local, buildings only being excepted, were ordered to be regarded as relief-works and to be carried out under certain rules newly drawn up. Public Works officials in each district were made responsible for providing a sufficiency of work for all persons sent to them by the civil officers. The relief-works themselves were divided into two classes, those requiring the supervision of the Public Works Department being styled Professional Agency works, and those which were capable of being entrusted to the officers of the Civil Departments being styled Civil Agency works. To enable the Madras Engineers better to cope with the extraordinary amount of additional work imposed on them by these measures large numbers of officers and subordinates were sent down from the northern provinces of India. Even with this additional aid the members of the Public Works Department in districts affected by famine were working at high pressure throughout the year. The funds for relief-works were for the most part provided under a Public Works famine

suspense account. Ordinary works and relief-works being mixed up, some of the larger relief-works under execution will be found noticed below or in the Public Works departmental chapter, but for full details as to famine works the special famine report must be consulted.

The Madras Harbour made good progress notwithstanding the vexatious difficulties by which the works were for several months retarded. It was discovered at the end of March 1877 by the divers that the rubble base foundation of the north pier was entirely buried in sand, and this continued to be the case more or less until the end of the year. Every exertion was made to remove the sand accumulation, by dredging, by working in caissons, by jets of steam, and by jets of water at high pressure; but it was finally decided to build on the sand and allow the blocks to sink through to the rubble. At the north pier no progress was made owing to this obstacle in the months of May, July, and August, but in September, October, November and December 1877 the work advanced slowly. During 1877-78 the pier was advanced by a total length of 398 lineal feet. This advance represents the result of setting 509 blocks, amounting to about 12,725 tons of concrete. The depth of water at half tide above the top of the rubble base was 22½ feet. The rubble base was chiefly composed of laterite tipped into the sea by masula boats and catamarans. At the south pier from April to November the work of tipping in stone brought from the South Indian Railway was carried briskly on, and the south surf-bank was advanced into the surf at such a rate as to prevent any serious accumulation of sand entering the harbour. Before any blocks were set the precaution was taken of covering the end and sides of the surf-bank with a heap of concrete blocks of 6 tons weight thrown in at random. This being done, the Titan crane advanced and set the first regular concrete block in the south pier on 20th November

1877. From that time to March 31st, 1878, 446 concrete blocks were set by the Titan, representing about 11,150 tons of concrete. The length of block-work built was 418 lineal feet. The depth of water above the surface of the rubble base was 16′ 0″ at half tide. The work of block-making by steam machinery was carried on briskly, but at one time was retarded by the giving way of the stone-crushing machines. The south pier caught a large quantity of sand on its south side, but much of this was subsequently cut away by the seas from the north-east. From January 1878 the progress of the works was very satisfactory, and there seemed every probability of their being finished in very little over the estimated time. The works were severely tried by the cyclonic storm of May 1877, but they suffered no damage that was of any importance, and after that hardly any settlement occurred in the work at either pier.

The Buckingham Canal under construction from famine labor gave employment to large numbers of the distressed people of Nellore. The five sections of which the canal is composed were made navigable, several parts however still remaining to be further deepened. Through communication with Cocanada *viâ* the Commanur Canal in the Western Delta, Kistna, is likely to be established about June 1879. The Junction Canal passing through the Presidency town, and linking the Buckingham Canal with the Southern Canal was also under progress as a relief work, and at the end of the year was all but ready to be opened for traffic. It was decided by the Government as far back as 1854 that the utility of this canal was sufficient to warrant its execution, but the opportunity of carrying out the work has not before occurred. Thirty miles of the new Pulney ghaut were made passable for cattle traffic. The Cooum Bar at Madras was opened, and the river was flushed, at eight consecutive spring-tides. Ordinary roads fall for notice under the head of Local Fund

circle administration, the Boards of those circles being in charge of all the road communications of the country with one or two special exceptions.

On the Godavari Delta irrigation system, which includes the irrigation of the entire delta of the Godavari river, a sum of rupees 2,29,990 was expended, making a total expenditure of rupees 78,77,781 from the commencement of the works. The area irrigated under the Godavari Anicut was 541,892 acres in 1876-77 yielding a revenue of rupees 22,98,423, divided into water-tax rupees 15,91,767 and land assessment rupees 7,06,656. Of the 518 miles of canal in the delta that will be ultimately navigable, 442 miles have been completed. The total expenditure to date on the Kistna Delta System has been rupees 48,40,546, and of this rupees 77,892 were spent during the year. This system is intended to irrigate 470,000 acres. Of that amount 246,090 acres were irrigated in 1875-76, yielding a revenue of rupees 10,98,978, divided into water-tax rupees 7,32,756 and land assessment rupees 3,66,222. Out of 321 miles of canal proposed for navigation in this delta 267 have been opened for traffic though the navigation is not yet as good as it will hereafter be made. On the Srivaikuntham Anicut rupees 7,987 were spent in the year under review, the total expenditure from commencement being rupees 9,20,519. The Cauvery Delta, which has the largest system of irrigation in the Madras Presidency, irrigates 796,968 acres, yielding a revenue of rupees 33,78,442. This system has had a sum of rupees 13,39,641 expended on it by the British Government up to end of 1873-74, which outlay, it is estimated, has yielded a return of 85·81 per cent. The regulating works to the Kodamurty and Tirumabrajanar rivers have been in progress during the year at an outlay of rupees 4,769. More money would have been spent on these works but for the allotments having been made too late in the year. The other principal rivers of the delta

have been provided with efficient regulators, and though a great deal of work has of late been done in training and embanking the rivers, there still remain the following to complete the system and to bring the several streams effectually under control:—(1) the construction of regulating sluices on the Cauvery at the Grand Anicut, to prevent excessive floods entering the delta with the provision of a new head to the Vennar; (2) the completion to a safe level of the several river-flood embankments; (3) the improvement of distribution arrangements; (4) the drainage of the south-eastern point of the delta. Of the irrigation works carried out from ordinary revenue, considerable progress was made on the restoration of the Kanchalamunah tank in the Cuddapah district, and in the improvements to the Cumbum tank and surplus weir to Markapur tank in the Kurnool district, the amounts spent on them being respectively rupees 12,257, rupees 14,366 and rupees 2,177. The works to the Nandial and Ramasamudram tanks in the latter district have been nearly completed, as also the improvements to the Pooresy tank in North Arcot, the amounts spent on them up to the end of the year being respectively rupees 30,891, 3,475 and 11,314. In Salem good progress was made on the Marandahully project, the enlargement of the Sunganbasavan and Jairy tanks, the improvement of the Baroor channel, and the restoration of the Pennagoondapuram and Avani Perur tanks, besides the repair of the earthwork of most of the Government tanks throughout the district. In connection with the Madras Water Works project in the Chingleput district, rupees 10,800 from famine funds were spent on the improvements of the Cholaveram tank supply-channel. The other works of importance which have been in progress in this district were the improvements to the Utramalloor tank supply-channel and the formation of a new tank at Alamady, the amounts spent on them being respectively rupees 42,968 and rupees 9,260. In South Arcot the extension of the Tricalore

anicut across the Pooniar river has been nearly finished at a cost of rupees 48,869, the amount of the work remaining to be done being only rupees 250. In the Tinnevelly district four works were in progress, viz., head sluices to the Kodagan, Paliem, Maroodoor, Melakal, and Tinnevelly channels. The first three were fully completed and the fourth nearly so; the total outlay on them being respectively rupees 11,585, 13,513, 15,363, and rupees 10,441.

The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company had up to 1865 been unable to obtain sufficient revenue from their canal to cover the working expenses. The impetus given to irrigation by the failure of the monsoon rains in 1876-77 raised the revenue to rupees 2,47,434 in that year. The following year the demand for water fell again, though the area irrigated, viz., 50,918 acres, greatly exceeded that of any year prior to 1876-77, and the revenue amounted to rupees 1,49,130. The total capital outlay amounted to rupees 1,52,73,352 up to end of 1877-78. Part cause of the failure of this canal financially is the great initial cost of a portion of the main canal which runs through a difficult country; regarding which it must be mentioned that rates at the commencement were considerably higher than was afterwards found necessary. In the next place the adaptation of the canal to navigation is estimated to have added rupees 36,80,584 to its cost, and until the year under review the Company was not in a position to complete the navigation works and start navigation. By far however the greatest hindrance to financial prosperity is due to the disinclination of the people of the country traversed by the canal to take the water made available. The canal was designed to irrigate 200,000 acres of wet crops or a corresponding area of other crops and up to the present time the largest area irrigated has been, as above-mentioned, in 1876-77, when it was as follows:—wet crops 24,545 acres, dry crops 67,932 acres, total 82,477 acres. Under arrangements

made in 1876 between the Company and the Secretary of State, whereby the former abandoned all parts of their scheme outside the Soonkasala and Cuddapah canal on condition of receiving a refund of the expenditure incurred by them on the investigation of the projects so abandoned, the completion of navigation was provided for. It will soon appear how far the advantages offered by the canal as to facility of communication and transport are able to raise its financial prospects.

The total length of the Madras Railway system remains at 858 miles, the cost having been on an average £11,700 per mile to date. The Hugri bridge near Bellary was completed in August, just in time to prevent a protracted interruption of traffic by floods in the river. A serious hindrance in the supply of grain to the Bellary district would have been caused thereby; and this bridge, the necessity for which has sometimes been questioned, proved to be of great service at a critical period. The earthwork for a railway from Bellary towards Hubli and Dharwar was commenced by famine labor in March 1877; the portion from Bellary to Hospet, a distance of 38½ miles, being nearly completed within the official year. A beginning was also made with the earthwork of a line from Bangalore to Mysore. These lines will, when formed, be in connection with the Madras Railway. On the South Indian Railway 35½ additional miles were opened for traffic during the year, from Cuddalore to Porto-Novo 17 miles, and from Mayavaram to Anaikarai Chattram 18½ miles; making a total length of 605½ miles open on 31st March 1878. The expenditure up to the same date averaged £5,954 per mile, including the old broad-gauge sections. All the large bridges between Madras and Porto-Novo were completed, except those over the Palar and Paravennar rivers, which continued to be crossed on temporary roadways. At the close of the official year the break in through communication between Madras and Tanjore was reduced to 11¼ miles, over which traffic was being worked

by cart. A portion of this length will be opened on 1st October 1878, and the remainder, including the Coleroon bridge, about June 1879. The main line will then be from Madras to Tuticorin, and through trains will very probably be run between those places. The extension of the South Indian Railway from the terminus to the beach at Madras was not open for passenger traffic during the year. The conversion of the Trichinopoly-Erode section to the metre gauge was postponed in consequence of the famine. Steps were being taken for the conversion to the metre gauge of the Arkonam-Conjeveram section now standing at the 3 feet 6 inch gauge. The extension of this section to join the main line at Chingleput had not been sanctioned at the end of the year, though the earthwork was completed during the year by famine labor. Negotiations have been entered into by the Pondicherry Railway Company for the construction of the length of that line which lies within French territory, or about 7 miles. As soon as this is begun, arrangements will be made on this side for executing the portion which lies within British territory, namely about 16½ miles between Villapuram and the Ginjee river. Surveys were undertaken by Government for a tramway or light line of railway between Madura and Ramnad in connection with the South Indian system.

The net profits of the Madras Railway for the official year were rupees 32,99,275; giving a dividend at the rate of 3·0 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The working expenses formed 64·5 per cent. of the gross earnings. The guaranteed interest from the commencement of the Company up to 31st December 1877 amounted to £8,157,244, and the net profits for the same period to £3,710,628; leaving a balance of £4,446,616 as a charge against the State, in addition to the expenditure on land and control. On the South Indian Railway the net profits of the year were rupees 14,87,115, giving a dividend at the rate of 3·6 per cent. on

the total capital expended. The working expenses formed 55·6 per cent. of the gross earnings. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the Company up to 31st December 1877 amounted to £1,810,797, and the net profits for the same period to £673,937; leaving a balance against the State of £1,136,860. The cost of land for the Madras Railway is estimated at 18 lakhs, and for the South Indian Railway at 20 lakhs of rupees.

The grain traffic on the railways in connection with the famine continued without abatement up to October 1877, when it commenced to decline rapidly. At that time the carrying powers of the Railways had been largely increased by the hire of engines and rolling-stock from other lines, and by the arrival of drivers from England. During the month of August, when the famine traffic was at its height, the quantity of grain moved by the Madras Railway was 75,164 tons, and by the South Indian Railway 28,356 tons. The total quantities conveyed during the calendar year 1877 were, by Madras Railway 725,000 tons, by South Indian Railway 233,000 tons; total 958,000 tons. The receipts from grain traffic on the two lines were 46½ lakhs and 10 lakhs respectively, and the average distances over which the grain was carried were 163 and 102 miles. The principal sources of supply were: Madras or imports by sea, 410,000 tons; Beypore or imports by sea, 113,500 tons; Negapatam or imports by sea, 83,000 tons; Tuticorin or imports by sea, 52,000 tons; G.I.P. Railway at Raichore 115,500 tons; Tanjore district 47,000 tons. The system of registration and allotment of wagons mentioned in last year's report was continued as long as the demand for transport exceeded the carrying powers of the Railways. This system was not altogether satisfactory. Although it had the effect of regulating fairly the relative claims of established merchants, it was difficult of application to those who had embarked temporarily in the grain trade; for it was not always

possible to ascertain whether applicants for trucks were actually in possession of grain, or whether they were merely anxious to trade in forwarding notes. A system of auction was proposed, but owing to apprehended difficulties in carrying it out it was not attempted. The difficulty in allotting wagons during periods when the transporting power of Railways is not equal to the demand made upon them is a fact that cannot but be recognised. Some practical suggestions may result from the sittings of the Famine Commission, but up to the present time no solution of the question which would be alike satisfactory to the railways and to the public has been arrived at in this Presidency. The gross earnings on the Madras Railway distinctly traceable to the grain scarcity, are estimated at rupees 45,40,000, and the net profits on the same account, after deducting additional working expenses, at rupees 27,00,000. From the total receipts under grain, deductions have to be made for losses under other commodities, chiefly cotton and seeds, which were prejudicially affected by the famine. The large additions to capital expenditure and the cost of repairs to engines and wagons incurred beyond the period of the famine, will more than counterbalance the extra profits made. Under ordinary conditions the greater portion of the capital expenditure would not be required until the traffic had become much larger than it is at present; and, judged from this point of view, it cannot be said that any benefit has been derived by the Government from the increased earnings. The shareholders moreover derived no benefit, no surplus profits having been earned. On the other hand in the event of another emergency the further expenditure required to meet it would probably be small, and the Government and the shareholders would then benefit considerably. The result of the famine has altogether been to place the line on a much more efficient footing than was the case before. On the South Indian Railway but little capital expenditure was incurred specially

to meet the requirements of famine traffic. The increased receipts due to the famine are estimated at rupees 7,50,000; after deducting extra working expenses, the profits on the same account amounted to perhaps rupees 3,00,000.

The saving by the use of wood-fuel on the Madras Railway during the last five years has averaged about rupees 2,00,000 per annum, and a saving of at least rupees 1,00,000 may be reckoned upon at present prices of coal in any year of ordinary traffic. The question however was raised whether this saving compensates for the loss by gradual denudation of forests. Enquiry was made, but it does not appear that any injury has yet resulted from felling in the low-lying jungles from which the railway has been supplied; and indeed it is probable that their entire disappearance would be beneficial to health. The cost of transport will probably act as a sufficient impediment to undertaking operations further up the hill-sides, where felling would have the effect of diminishing the water-supply. The question of the adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes has been considered, and certain recommendations of the Government of India on this head will be gradually carried out. A proposal is now under consideration for adapting the principal railway bridges situated on established military routes, so as to make them passable by troops and guns on the march. The transfer of the maintenance of the Madras Railway Telegraphs to the State was postponed this year, as it was considered undesirable to make changes during the pressure of the famine traffic. The transmission of private messages on the railway telegraph lines was suspended throughout the whole year. No alterations were made in rates and fares. The question of resuming the two pies, or cooly-class, fare is still under consideration.

SECTION V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The finances of the Presidency were affected by the famine in 1877-78 even more than they were in 1876-77. Including the transactions of all Provincial, Local, and Special funds, and of the Military, Public Works, and Telegraph departments the gross revenue amounted to rupees 7,97,33,000 compared with rupees 7,91,61,000 of 1876-77, and rupees 9,49,34,000 of 1875-76; while the charges, including all famine expenditure whether adjusted or not, were approximately rupees 11,35,18,000, against rupees 9,00,89,000 in 1876-77 and rupees 7,22,85,000 in 1875-76. The net results of 1876-77 were worse by rupees 3,35,77,000 and of 1877-78 worse by rupees 5,64,34,000 than those of the year 1875-76. Of the loss last mentioned the following sums may be quoted as diminution in the different branches of revenue:—Land Revenue 1,05,00,000; Excise 16,28,000; Customs 7,50,000; Stamps 1,28,000; Local or Special funds 1,72,000; while the remainder may be roughly set down as the direct famine outlay.

The Land Revenue collections calculated for the official year amounted to rupees 3,49,48,839 against rupees 3,29,65,750 in the previous year, and rupees 4,54,50,128 in 1875-76; the decrease as compared with the latter year being 23 per cent. About three-fifths per cent. of the decrease just mentioned represent actual remissions; the remainder will probably be hereafter realized. Collections had in many cases to be suspended, and time was allowed even to zamindars and shrotriemdars. There was an increase of nearly two lakhs out of 46 lakhs in the charges under Land Revenue, including under that head the cost of the Revenue Survey and Settlement departments; the increase was mainly due to the fact that famine batta was disbursed during the whole of 1877-78, but during part only of 1876-77. Mention has already been made of the few points connected with Land Revenue administration which require notice.

The Abkari revenue amounted to rupees 47,11,000 against rupees 55,84,000 of 1876-77 and rupees 63,39,000 of 1875-76; thus showing a total loss in the two years of 23,83,000, of which more than two-thirds occurred in the year under review. Of the decrease of 25 per cent. which appears as compared with 1875-76 two-thirds may be hereafter recovered, but it is difficult to speak with any certainty. In the provinces a little more than 34½ lakhs was realised against 44½ lakhs of last year, and the full estimated revenue of 52¾ lakhs. In some cases the renters were permitted to pay duty on actual issues irrespective of the sum guaranteed. In others the renters actually failed, and when their farms were re-sold this was done at a loss. In Madras itself the Abkari revenue was greater than in any preceding year, being 12½ lakhs against an average of 11½ lakhs. The increased consumption of liquor resulted partly from the increased wages earned in the grain trade, and partly from the increase of population caused by laborers and others coming in from the districts. In 1875-76 certain restrictions were placed on the brewing of country beer. Breweries existed before that on the Nilgiris and in Bellary, but the brewers, who were practically unfettered, flooded the market with an unwholesome liquor nominally called beer but in reality a mere spirit-wash waste containing an undue proportion of alcohol and little or no barley malt. It was considered in 1875-76 that beer could not be brewed successfully on the plains; and it was therefore resolved to restrict the manufacture to the Nilgiris, and to require that the materials used in brewing should consist of malt prepared from barley only, hop, and a limited quantity of sugar, the alcoholic strength being fixed at 8 per cent. and the duty being raised from 1 to 4 annas per gallon. These measures formed the subject of much complaint, especially the prohibition in regard to the use of malt other than barley malt. It has lately been resolved to modify them by reducing the duty to the original rate of 1 anna per gallon and by

putting the maximum alcoholic strength at 6½ per cent. The rules under the Imperial Opium Act are being considered by Government. The Act, No. XXIII of 1876, was to have come into force on the 1st April 1877, but pending the appearance of the rules in all Provinces, another Act, No. I of 1878 was passed postponing till further notice its application.

The Salt revenue amounted to 114 lakhs against 129 lakhs in 1876-77, and 135 lakhs in 1875-76. For the purposes however of comparing the results of the three years, it is necessary to add on 16 lakhs to the figures of 1877-78; this sum representing the value of salt purchased on deposit of Government securities outstanding at the close of the year under advances recoverable, and adjusted by a deduction from revenue under the orders of the Government of India. Again owing to the introduction of the excise system into Malabar and South Canara, the bulk of the salt revenue of those districts no longer appears as a credit of this Presidency. Due allowance being made for these items it appears that the salt revenue of 1877-78 was in excess even of that of 1875-76. The causes of the excess were partly the additional duty levied under Act XVIII of 1877 at the end of December of that year, and partly the abolition of the discount system under which merchants buying an entire heap of salt were allowed to purchase at 95 per cent. of the supposed contents; the latter being an important reform recommended by the recent Salt Commission and carried out during the year. Amounts sold diminished in Chingleput, Kistna, and Madura, and on the West Coast; the diminution being attributable in each case respectively to shortness of stocks, to increased supply of the Nizam's dominions by rail from Bombay, to increased supply of the southern districts by rail from Tuticorin, and to the cessation of sales on account of Government as mentioned in last year's report. Amounts sold rose in Vizagapatam, Nellore, and Tinnevelly, the increase being due in each case respectively

to increased trade with parts of the Central Provinces, to shortness of stocks in Chingleput, and to increased sales for transport by rail into the southern districts. The Salt department was in 1877-78 placed under a Commissioner, subordinate to the Board of Revenue but independent of Collectors. The control of Collectors over the manufacture and sale of salt ceased a little later, on the 1st July 1878. The Commissioner is engaged in reorganizing the department, and in maturing proposals for the amendment and consolidation of the salt law. The monopoly price of salt is now rupees 2-11-0 throughout the Presidency.

The Sea Customs revenue fell off by 3½ lakhs, even when compared with the results of the previous year. Of the decrease, ¾ lakh represented reduced imports and 2¾ lakhs reduced exports. Taking 26 lakhs, or the realisations between October 1875 and September 1876, a period which may be assumed to have been uninfluenced by the famine, as the standard Sea Customs revenue under the new Tariff Act, the loss attributable to the famine during the past two years can be set down at 3¼ lakhs for 1876-77 and 6¾ lakhs for 1877-78. The total loss under Land Customs in the two years can be set down at 1½ lakhs. Thus the total loss under Customs for two years was 11½ lakhs, of which 7½ lakhs can be set down as belonging to 1877-78. It is to be observed that the Sea Customs revenue is exclusive of import duty on salt, which is credited to Salt revenue. The effect on imports of the recent reduction of duty on cotton goods will not be apparent till next year. The new Imperial Sea Customs Act, No. VIII of 1878, came into force at the end of the year.

The revenue from Court Fee stamps showed a falling off of 2 lakhs compared with the reduced revenue of the previous year, but on the other hand general stamps yielded 1 lakh more. These results are doubtless owing to the impoverishment of the people, which caused on the one side a decrease

of litigation and on the other side an increase in the number of property transfers. Adopting the figures of 1875-76 as a standard for comparison, the loss of revenue under this head was rupees 26,000 in 1876-77 and rupees 1,28,000 in 1877-78.

The incidence of the land revenue was rupees 1-1-11 per head of the population against rupees 1-7-3 in 1875-76, of abkari revenue rupees 0-2-5 against rupees 0-3-2, of customs rupees 0-1-0 against rupees 0-1-7, of salt exclusive of cost price rupees 0-5-2 against rupees 0-6-11, and of stamps rupees 0-2-6 against rupees 0-2-7. Thus the total average incidence of the taxation giving these five main sources of revenue was rupees 1-13-0 in the present year of scarcity against rupees 2-5-6 in the ordinary year 1875-76.

The Postal revenue again showed an advance of nearly one lakh. This was due partly to extended operations, and partly to increased correspondence necessitated by the famine.

Under the head of loans granted by Government the principal items were rupees 50 lakhs to the Mysore State, rupees 3 lakhs to the Nawáb of Banganapally, and rupees 28,98,000 for Land Improvement, for weavers, and for ryots for the purchase of seed grain. Out of the sum last mentioned rupees 2,84,000 were recovered during the year, leaving rupees 26,14,000 outstanding on 31st March 1878. Under the local Public Works Loan Act the Saidapet Local Fund Board had an advance of rupees 12,800 on the Cortelliar bridge loan account.

The Public Works receipts showed a large increase owing to the sale of tools for famine works. Receipts are however unimportant in this branch. The ordinary Public Works outlay was 32¼ lakhs, showing a falling off of 36 per cent. as compared with two years back, and of 20 per cent. as compared with 1876-77, the department having been employed

to a large extent on famine works. That portion of famine Public Works outlay which is considered to be profitable, is, after deducting any sums spent on account of rates exceeding normal rates, to be debited hereafter to the professional department. Calculations have been made adjusting about half of such outlay, but the figures do not show the precise amount pertaining to the year under review. The adjustments as far as they have gone show amounts debitable to the Public Works department and amounts debitable to the Civil department as standing in the ratio of 3 and 4 respectively.

The total receipts under Provincial Services were in excess of those of former years. There was a further increase under Registration receipts, due partly to the tendency of that revenue to rise, but mainly no doubt to the increased transfers of property in consequence of the distress. There were excess receipts also under Jails, Police, and Public Works. The deficit closing balance of 1876-77, of which rupees 2,33,861 being the deficit opening balance of the year was held to be irrespective of the famine, was adjusted by a transfer to Imperial; and in the accounts of the year 1877-78, in which owing to the abnormal expenditure on account of Jails, Police, Printing, Medical charges, and grain compensation caused by the famine there would otherwise have been a deficit of more than 27 lakhs, a similar adjustment was made: leaving a sum of rupees 2,66,139 as the opening balance of the year 1878-79.

The receipts from Local Funds under Act IV of 1871, exclusive of a balance of rupees 6,16,093, brought forward from the accounts of last year, amounted to rupees 54,83,790. Of this sum rupees 31,97,177 was derived from rates and taxes, rupees 2,65,389 was the Provincial grant for schools and general purposes and the contribution from Special Funds, and rupees 2,74,619 was the receipts of endowed institutions. The remainder consisted of the contribution from

Municipalities, school fees, and other miscellaneous items, including refunds by the Public Works Department. The total expenditure amounted to rupees 43,24,150 of which nearly 28¼ lakhs or 65 per cent. were spent on Public Works, 4½ lakhs on education, 8¾ lakhs on sanitation and the remainder on miscellaneous items, including the cost of the establishments. The revenue from rates and taxes shows a loss of about 11½ lakhs on account of the famine in the two years since 1875-76. As the greater part of the loss occurs in the item of land cess, and as this is a fixed demand with no remissions allowed, it is probable that most will be eventually recovered. There was an increased income under the head of Special Funds, the result partly of increased receipts from tolls owing to the abnormal grain trade, and partly of realisation of certain surplus balances invested in former years. This gain on the whole more than counterbalanced the loss of 4 lakhs under Village Service Fund receipts caused by the famine.

The adjustment of famine charges, though partially made, as above mentioned in speaking of Public Works accounts, is not yet complete. Including the adjustment of 29¾ lakhs alluded to under the head of Provincial Services, and including 6¼ lakhs for grain compensation, the expenditure on account of famine in 1877-78 may be at present roughly assumed at 442¼ lakhs, against an expenditure of 183¼ lakhs in the previous year. Relief works and gratuitous relief themselves amounted to about 393 lakhs. The sums debitable to the Civil department, that is to say to famine proper, will appear in the Finance and Revenue accounts under the special head of Famine Relief.

The results of the year showed a diminished power in the population to absorb coin, especially silver coin. Not only in the Presidency generally, but in the districts principally affected by the famine it was found that a large portion of

the local treasury requirements could be met by bills and note remittances. The net amount raised in this way was, for 1877-78, Rupees 3,17,52,980. Remittances in coin also amounting to more than 76 lakhs were made to other Presidencies. Out of the currency reserve it was necessary to remove 20 lakhs of rupees in silver to Calcutta.

SECTION VI.
VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

A partial census of certain selected parts of the Presidency was taken on the 15th March 1878. This was done in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, and with the view of collecting statistics to throw light on the results of the recent famine. An enumeration was made in one taluk out of each of the six severely distressed districts of Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, Coimbatore, and Chingleput; the taluks thus chosen being according to the best estimation representative, and neither the most nor the least distressed. An enumeration was made in all the nine taluks which constitute the district of Salem, this area being chosen as a fairly representative complete famine district. An enumeration was also made in one taluk out of each of the districts of the Kistna, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly, in part of which some distress had been felt, but in other parts of which crops had been saved by irrigation; and in one taluk of Tanjore, throughout almost the whole of which the crops had been saved by the Cauvery river. The four taluks last mentioned were selected as being representative of non-famine districts bordering on the distressed area; where the people had not suffered actual famine, but had been affected by scarcity and high prices. No enumeration was made in any portion

of the Madura and North Arcot districts, in which the distress had been about equal to that in Coimbatore and Salem.

The following are the more important of the absolute results arrived at in the partial census, as tabulated in the first statement given in the special appendix at end of this volume. In the six taluks first mentioned the population was in March 1878 less by 16·1 per cent. than it was at the general Presidency census of 15th November 1871; the population of the entire Salem district was less by 21·1 per cent.; the population of the three taluks representative of the three slightly distressed districts was more by 6 per cent.; and the population of the taluk in Tanjore district was more by 9·5 per cent. From the returns is ascertainable the increase or decrease of separate village populations contained in each of these areas. Thus; in the six typical famine taluks the number of villages showing decrease of population was as 85·8 to one hundred, and that of villages showing increase as 13·6 to one hundred; in the entire Salem district the corresponding figures were 81·1 and 19·3; in the four selected taluks of non-famine districts the corresponding figures were 31·8 and 67·4, the balance of proportion being reversed. With regard to towns, those in the six famine taluks showed almost invariably a diminution of population, those in Salem district showed a decrease except where there were camps or large relief-works, and those in the four non-famine taluks showed a uniform increase. In 1871 the recorded proportion of men to women in the six famine taluks was as 100 to 96·3, and in 1878 it was as 100 to 99·2, showing the male population as having diminished more than the female in the ratio of nearly 3 per cent.; in Salem district the corresponding figures were as 100 to 101·6 and as 100 to 106·2, showing the male population as having diminished more than the female in the ratio of about 4½ per cent.; in the four non-famine taluks the corresponding figures were as 100 to 106·8 and as 100 to

103·4, showing the male population as having increased more than the female in the ratio of 3·4 per cent. Certain results are also observable as regards the age of the populations found to exist in 1871 and 1878. In the six separate famine taluks the decrease of males over 10 years of age was in the ratio of 14·1 to a hundred to the original number of similar males, while that of males under 10 years of age was in the ratio of 20·8 to a hundred to the original numbers; or again, for females, the decrease was as 8·8 per cent. for persons over 10 years of age, and 23·5 per cent. for persons under. In the Salem district the corresponding figures were for males 18·5 per cent. and 28·3 per cent., and for females 13·3 per cent. and 29·6 per cent. In the four non-famine taluks the increase of males over 10 years of age was in the ratio of 8·8 per cent. to the original number of similar males, while that of males under 10 years of age was in the ratio of 5·8 per cent. to the original number; for females the figures here were plus 7·1 and minus 1·0 respectively.

Two observations are necessary with regard to the accuracy of the figures just quoted. In the first place all the 1871 figures here given are those of the village lists of 1871, and are slightly higher than those which were finally accepted in the Central Census Office of that year; on the question of absolute increase or decrease of population the error is not large enough to be of much account. In the second place the 1871 figures relating to distinction of the sexes were admitted at the time to be in many localities imperfect, and perhaps the same was the case in a small degree in the recent special census; arguments regarding the proportion of the sexes in the two years would have to be made with some reserve. It must also be noticed that the comparative columns given in the statement in the special appendix showing number of houses are inaccurate according to the results of the Central Census Office; the 1871 figures being

not slightly, but very considerably understated. The difference here is so great that the results have not been quoted.

Putting aside for the moment any question other than that of total gain or loss in population, the inaccuracies just mentioned are of little or no consequence. Looking to the general areas; the Salem District, the figures relating to which are necessarily more representative than those relating to the single taluks of other famine districts, lost altogether 417,138 persons, or 21·1 per cent. of 1,977,034, the original population; while on the other hand the three selected non-famine taluks gained 5·8 per cent. on their original population, and the Tanjore taluk gained 9·5 per cent. Looking to villages; a decreased population is observable in from 80 to 90 per cent. of the villages of the selected famine area, and an increased population is observable in about 70 per cent. of the villages of the selected non-famine area. The town populations within the famine area show a decrease in numbers in all cases where they were not abnormally augmented by the existence of famine-relief operations, while in the non-famine area the town populations show an increase. If an attempt is made to argue from the ascertained loss or gain in these selected areas to the unascertained loss or gain in a larger area or in the Presidency at large, it is evident that the results will be of a more or less conjectural character.

With regard to the population lost, that result may have been caused either by decrease of births, by increase of deaths, or by migration to localities outside the selected area whether within or without the Presidency. The two former causes are of a different order to that last named, as this may be considered to be almost immediately remediable whereas those cannot. As to diminished births or increased deaths, the absolute results of the registrations of the year under review will be mentioned hereafter; but birth and death registration

is at present too imperfectly developed a machinery in this Presidency either to establish any certain ratio between these two factors, or to give in absolute numbers for any period their sum. This would be impracticable even for the year under review; much more so therefore for a period of six and a quarter years. On the question again of shifting of the population, definite figures are equally wanting as in the case of the results of birth and death registration. Migration during the recent famine from the distressed parts to others not distressed must have occurred, but it is a matter of opinion whether this was to a large extent or to a small extent. Emigration takes place annually, but the relations between emigration and return immigration are uncertain. The Government are not in a position to give any opinion as to the proportion in which the different causes of loss of population since 1871 may have operated.

In considering the question of gain or loss of population a still further element of uncertainty is introduced by the question whether it is necessary or not to allow for a normal yearly increase of the population in this Presidency. If this is the case the amount of such normal increase from November 1871 to November 1876, the date of commencement of the famine, should be added to the losses and should be deducted from the gains ascertained at the recent special census. In the tabulated statement prepared upon the special census figures, additional columns were inserted showing the variation in the results on the assumption that there had been a yearly increment of 1½ per cent. This increment raised the ascertained loss since the date of the 1871 census in the six selected taluks from 13·8 per cent. to 20·0 per cent., and the loss in the Salem district from 21·1 per cent. to 26·8 per cent.; while it converted the gain of 6·4 per cent. in the three non-famine taluks into a loss of 1·2 per cent., and reduced the gain of 9·5 per cent. in the Tanjore taluk to a

gain of 1·7 per cent. The absolute numbers lost in the six distressed taluks rose on this assumption from 119,143 to 185,548, and those in Salem rose from 417,138 to 569,956; while in the three non-famine taluks the gain of 31,872 was turned into a loss of 6,523, and in the Tanjore taluk the gain of 21,250 was reduced to a gain of 4,112. The yearly increment of 1½ per cent. was allowed a place in the census statement in compliance with certain arguments; but on the whole it appears useless to assume any definite figure for this Presidency until the general census of 1881 has given better data on which to form an opinion, and even then it can only be expected that results will be given for parts of the country which have not been disturbed by the recent calamity.

The number of births registered during 1877 was 477,447 or 16·3 per mille of population, against 632,113 or 21·6 per mille in the previous year. The population here is that of the 1871 census, and means for the purposes of birth-registration 29,209,542, or more than two millions short of the entire population. Certain large tracts, consisting of Zemindary estates and of country inhabited by wild tribes, furnish no returns, and their population is excluded from the total. There has not been such a low figure recorded since birth-registration began in the Presidency in 1869 as the one above mentioned. On examination by districts, and omitting the town of Madras, it appears that for the sum of nine famine districts the ratio was 12·2 per mille of population, and that for the sum of eight non-famine districts the ratio was 20·0 per mille. The figures show that wherever famine has been widely developed there has been a marked diminution in the birth-rate. Special enquiries also have brought to light the fact that after the earlier months of distress pregnancy in the famine-stricken was a rare condition.

The total number of deaths registered during 1877 was 1,556,312. This is nearly three times the average registra-

tions of the previous five years, and is at the rate of 53·2 per mille; the total of population being taken as in the case of births. The deaths among males were higher in an unnatural degree than the deaths among females, showing apparently that the former were more obnoxious than the latter to the influences of the famine. The disproportion was also greatest in the famine tracts. In the famine districts for every 100 female deaths registered, there died 124·5 males, while in the seven districts that escaped actual famine the male deaths were in the proportion of 114·2 for every 100 female deaths. The death-rate of the Mahomedan people throughout the famine tracts has been considerably below that of the Hindu races. The cause of this probably is that, though in many cases very poor, the Mussalman laboring population are not generally dependent on agricultural labor for a subsistence. The townspeople were fully engaged in distributing the food of the people, and among these as a rule the Mussalmans are to be found. If it were possible to show the mortality of the Hindu castes separately, there would probably be found an equally remarkable difference in the death-rates of castes occupying different social positions. The Brahmins would probably be shown to have suffered very little from the famine in comparison with the Pariahs, Pullies, and other low caste people who constitute the large bulk of the agricultural laboring classes of the country.

In Municipalities both births and deaths were a good deal disturbed in 1877 by the events of the famine. In a severe food-dearth the tendency of the people is to congregate in the towns. When food is scarce, there is more hope for the people in flocking to the food-markets than in waiting for food to be brought to the villages. In this way the normal populations of the municipal towns, especially in the actual famine area, were temporarily increased in 1877. The ratios however of births and deaths can only be calculated on the

known and ascertained populations, and thus for the past year these ratios will exaggerate somewhat the birth and death-rates of the resident town populations.

Food-prices have already been discussed, and reference has been made to the diagrams illustrating them. Under the present head reference should be made again to the same diagrams with a view to noting the connection between fluctuations of registered death-rates and those of prices of staple food-grains. The only caution necessary with regard to these diagrams is to point out that mortality due to privation follows always slowly on advancing prices, and that it continues for some time after the tension of high prices has been relieved. Of the general connection between prices of food and the mortality of a population there appears to be little doubt; and the connection is especially apparent in a country like India where, at the best of times, from twenty to thirty per cent. of the people have a difficulty in finding sufficient food.

There is nothing more striking in the peculiarities of the death-registration in this Presidency than the remarkable variation from year to year in the mortality from cholera. The rule here is to have a succession of epidemic years, usually three in number, followed by one or more years of comparative repose. In certain parts of the Presidency cholera dies out after an epidemic visitation just as completely as it does in European countries, and for long periods sometimes amounting to two or three years, the population is just as free from cholera as are the populations of Europe and America. The registers of mortality amongst the civil population of this Presidency extend back only to the year 1866, a year in some respects very much like that of 1877 in regard to seasonal phenomena. The year 1866 saw the end of a long drought, of great scarcity in Bellary and some other districts, and of the

well-known famine in Orissa and Ganjam. The year 1866 was a year of intense cholera prevalence; the epidemic had been increasing all through 1865, and culminated in 1866. Although that was the first year of death registration, and the village registrars were new to their duties, no fewer than 200,961 deaths were returned as due to cholera. In 1868 the epidemic had almost entirely disappeared, and only 8,036 deaths were returned under this head. In the middle of 1869 a new epidemic of cholera reached the Madras Presidency, which however was very mild in its effects compared with the previous visitation. The highest yearly mortality registered in this epidemic was in 1870, when 55,867 deaths were registered. In 1873 and 1874 the cholera mortality had fallen to 840 and 313 deaths respectively, and during these two years nearly the whole of the Madras Presidency enjoyed a complete immunity from the disease. This immunity continued until April 1875; when cholera, after being epidemic in Ceylon for some months, appeared in the southern districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly, and from that time, influenced by seasonal changes and the condition of the people, continued to increase over nearly the whole of the Presidency, until the beginning of the year 1877 when it attained its maximum of prevalence and fatality. From the end of the first quarter of 1877 the general decline in cholera mortality was well marked; with the exception that in those districts of the northern division of the Presidency which had not previously suffered to any great extent, and also in South Canara, the severity of the epidemic came to a crisis only towards the end of 1877. The total deaths registered as due to cholera in 1877 was 357,430, the largest number yet recorded. The coincidence of bad seasons in Southern India with maximum cholera prevalence is certainly remarkable. Thus the year 1833-34 of the Guntoor famine, in which more than 50 per cent. of the people disappeared, was also a time of maximum prevalence of cholera. The years 1853-54 which

were years of drought, were also years of unusual cholera, and the same may be said of the years 1865-66, and especially of 1876-77. There is no evidence however to show any absolute connection between droughts and the period of visitation of cholera epidemics. Cholera epidemics come and go also in years when the seasons and crops are normal, but in such cases, as for instance in the 1869, 1870, and 1871 epidemic, the disease appears to touch lightly, the community being well-fed and prosperous. In the case of the past year there was no relation between the prevalence of cholera in the population and the intensity of famine distress. The population generally in November and December 1876, when the great rise took place in cholera mortality, had only begun to feel the effects of the food scarcity; and at the time of greatest suffering from insufficient food in July and August, cholera was not so fatal by fully half as in December 1876 and January and February 1877. What appears to be true is that given a cholera visitation, and given a simultaneous occurrence of unfavorable circumstances among the people, mortality will be greater than it would otherwise have been. In the present case, owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon rains in the end of 1876, enormous numbers of agricultural laborers and small farmers were thrown out of work. In agricultural work the laborer is paid usually in grain and very rarely in coin; consequently when the prospects of work became hopeless, there was no food to be had in the villages by the laboring classes, and they did not possess money to buy it. As soon as the food-dearth began, the lower classes of the villagers left their homes, making for the chief centres of Government relief, or the chief food marts. Hence an unnatural crowding. The long drought and absence of the north-east monsoon rains had caused scarcity of water for drinking and bathing, and there can be no question that wells or springs available for general use were often fouled in an unseemly manner.

Under conditions such as these, sudden explosions of cholera in places where the people were most massed were almost inevitable, and in fact they were constantly occurring in such localities in the early days of the famine. Again, the scarcity of grain and the usual articles of food caused the poorer classes to resort to extraordinary means of providing themselves with sustenance. They ate the fibrous pith of the aloe stalk wherever it was to be had, fruits of the Indian fig, prickly-pear, margosa, and leaves of jungle trees; some of the latter being nutritious and digestible, and others having probably only a mechanical action in distending the stomach. The digestive organs being deranged by the use of strange and unnatural food, the people making use of such devices were prepared to become the victims of cholera. In fact all the normal insanitary conditions of native rural life, bad feeding, bad housing, bad conservancy, and bad water, were intensified by the famine distress, forcing the people to herd together in works and centres of relief; and these conditions predisposed to cholera.

The prevalence and mortality of small-pox in the past year was greater than at any time of which there is record. The condition of the population was such as to be eminently favorable to the spread of a contagious disease like small-pox. Fortunately the assemblage of the people in crowds, while it favors the diffusion of small-pox, also presents unusual facilities for the extension of vaccination. The seasonal variations in small-pox mortality were less marked in 1877 than usual. As a rule, mortality begins to increase in the cold season and attains its maximum in March or April, and declines rapidly during the south-west monsoon months; but in 1877, although the maximum mortality occurred as usual in March, the epidemic, owing to the abnormal condition of the people, did not decline so fast as it usually does. The northern districts, as a rule, did not have much small-

pox, and in these districts there was in 1877 no famine. All the famine districts suffered severely, and in the town of Madras where the ordinary population was increased for a number of consecutive months by starving immigrants by at least 50 per cent. beyond the census numbers, the small-pox mortality was in the ratio of 17·4 per mille of the normal town population. The number of small-pox deaths in the town of Madras was 6,679, which is about one-half of the usual mortality in the town from all causes. The special health inspecting establishment, recently sanctioned by Government, found in their house-to-house visitation that nearly every native tenement was full of small-pox cases. Many patients were sent to a special small-pox hospital in the suburbs, but no legal powers existed for clearing infected buildings and treating the sick in hospitals; so that beyond vaccinating the unprotected, where the people were willing to submit to the operation, very little could be done. Of the up-country districts, Chingleput, Tanjore, Salem, Nilgiris, and South Canara suffered most severely from small-pox. Tanjore could hardly be considered a famine district, but about June and July many migrants from Salem and Coimbatore came into the fertile delta of the Cauvery River, and about this time small-pox began to spread there. In South Canara small-pox was very prevalent in the beginning of the year, but declined towards the end. This was not a famine district, though wanderers from the country above the ghauts came into it; and the effects there were such as occur in ordinary epidemic seasons. By the end of the year small-pox had almost disappeared as an epidemic from Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Madras Town, Madura, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, the Nilgiris, and South Canara. It still prevailed epidemically in Godavari, Kistna, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, and Malabar. The total death-rate from small-pox during 1877 has been enormous, equivalent to three per

thousand of population against an average of one per thousand in the previous five years.

The registration of deaths in regard to fevers is at all times very unsatisfactory. Ignorant persons who do not understand diseases are very apt to put down everything as fever, especially in those diseases which are attended with high temperature and a dry hot skin. The results of registration in 1877 however are very remarkable, showing for the whole Presidency about double the deaths from fever that have been registered in any one of the previous eleven years. The evidence available goes to show that while the intense heat and drought of the famine period continued, there was, if anything, a diminished rather than an increased proportion of fever cases throughout the country. The cyclonic storm of the 20th May caused an unusual and excessive rainfall in many districts, which was immediately followed by a prevalence of fever. The usual rains of the south-west monsoon held off in a marked degree until the end of August, but fell very freely in September, October and November, causing in many places excessive saturation of the soil after prolonged drought; fever then again supervened. The Madras experience fully bears out that already recorded in the case of the famine in 1859 in Marwar and Tonk; that the liability of the people to suffer from fever is most not during the time of greatest famine pressure, but after rainfall following on prolonged drought has set free malarious exhalations from the soil. There was no evidence to show that the fevers affecting famine subjects were of a contagious or infectious character, like the "relapsing typhus" which followed the Irish famine in 1846.

The deaths registered from "bowel diseases" were about four times more numerous than in ordinary years, and the increase was especially noticed in famine districts. Under the head "other diseases" were probably registered many casual-

ties due primarily to the food-dearth. The number of deaths recorded under this head was more than double the number usually so registered. In the famine area 21·8 per mille of population was entered as having died under the general heading of "other causes," but in the non-famine area only 8·5 per mille was so registered. Deaths from suicide, accidents and other violent causes except snake-bite and wild beasts, were in excess of the mean of former years.

As regards the value of the birth and death registration figures utilized in the above remarks regarding births and deaths in 1877, it must be remarked that the difficulties of this branch of the Government machinery were enormously increased in 1877 by the famine. The usual practice in this Presidency is to remunerate village servants for their public duties by rent free land, or a share of produce; hence in a season when the land has been completely unproductive over large tracts of country, the village servants have suffered in the same proportion as the rest of the population. Consequently in those parts of the country where the scarcity came suddenly, as for instance in Bellary, Kurnool, and Nellore, the village servants, in common with the other inhabitants, wandered away in numbers from their homes in search of food and work. The village servants are the registrars of births and deaths, though the duty is not paid for or enforced by any particular law; and on the present occasion there can be no doubt that their action was very defective, especially in the early months of the year. Another source of defective registration was obviously the restless wandering of the poor themselves. When all the small accumulations of prosperous seasons had been spent or mortgaged, and when food absolutely failed, the people left their villages. This apology is necessary for birth and death registration. Still, notwithstanding all the disorganization of the village public service, and the wholesale disruption of family and social life, it is

remarkable to what an extent the birth and death registration results of the year throw light on famine questions; as may be seen indeed by many of the remarks given above. With regard to registration returns it must be borne in mind that all the errors are those of omission; and that as the figures are collected by over 50,000 village officials who have no intercommunication, a certain amount of regularity can be estimated in the quantity of the error.

Emigration has been referred to above in connection with the results of the special census. The total figures for 1877-78 given by the returns show as compared with 1876-77, a decrease of 28,890 in the number of emigrants, and an increase of 1,162 in the number of immigrants. Emigration to the British colonies of Mauritius and Natal was resumed. Emigration to Cayenne ceased to be recognized, as the climate there was considered too prejudicial to the health of the Indian emigrants. Rules were passed for working the British Burmah Labour Act, No. III of 1876. The Straits Settlement Act, No. V of 1877 was also brought into force.

Since the passing of the Towns Improvement Act of 1871, the cost of maintaining Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries has with a few special exceptions been borne by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. During 1877-78 eleven new dispensaries were opened and one was closed, giving a total of 165 in operation at the end of the year. More would have been established but for the paucity of medical subordinates. This will however be remedied in course of time by the scheme for educating of a class of subordinates for civil duties alone, which is now in operation, and possibly by the increase of medical schools. The total of "in" and "out" patients treated in civil hospitals in 1877-78 was 1,011,881, or 244,430 in excess of the number for the preceding year. Of this increase 41,453 were "in," and 202,977 "out" patients. The diseases under which the largest number of admission took

place were fever, stomach and bowel-complaints, respiratory diseases, ulcers, skin diseases, and ophthalmia. In many instances these complaints were either the direct results of or aggravated by starvation. The daily average of sick in hospital was 3,594 and the percentage of deaths to total in-patients 19·20. Of out-patients the daily average was 6,820 and the death rate ·38 per cent. The admissions of in-patients would have been still more numerous had Local Fund Boards and Municipalities been in a position to meet the extra cost of dieting. The results of the work for the year testify to the increasing value of the hospitals, as well as to the liberality of the public bodies by whom they are supported.

The total number of insanes under treatment in the three lunatic asylums in 1877-78 was practically the same as in the previous year. The total admissions during the year numbered 150 of which 114 were males and 36 females. The small number of female admissions is in accordance with previous experience and due to social customs. The percentage of recoveries for the year is the highest on record, being 70·909 on the admissions, a fact which shows that the curability of mania is inversely as the stay in hospital, the chance of cure as is generally admitted being greatest when the duration of the disease is under six months. The percentage of cures to admissions in the Bengal asylums for 1876 was 35·51, and the average of a group of the best English asylums for ten years, that is from 1865 to 1874 inclusive, gives 30·51 per cent. The success of the Madras asylums is probably exceptional, being dependent on the number of entrants suffering from acute mania. The system adopted is the non-restraint system in which great attention is paid to diet, to regular exercise in the open air, to suitable employment, and to occasional amusement. Attempts are being made to carry out the "boarding-out" system. A lunatic asylum is an expensive institution, established for the cure of the

insane rather than for the detention of harmless incurables; and to crowd such an institution with harmless cases of idiocy, imbecility and chronic dementia is to add unnecessarily to the outlay of the institution without corresponding advantage. The percentage of recoveries to total treated was 33·96 in cases of acute mania and 28·12 in cases of dementia. The recoveries from chronic mania, melancholia and chronic dementia were much fewer. Only 26·90 per cent. of the insanes in the three asylums came under treatment for bodily ailments. The death rate rose from 19·90 per cent. of daily average strength in 1876-77 to 22·86 in 1877-78. The increase of deaths is possibly attributable to the general unhealthiness of the season. With regard to the ages of those admitted 66·66 per cent. were between the ages of 20 and 40 a result in accordance with past experience. The average annual cost per patient in each of the three asylums was as follows:—Madras, rupees 161; Vizagapatam, rupees 125; Calicut, rupees 120. There was a slight diminution in the class of criminal insanes confined in the asylums.

The Lock Hospital in the town of Madras is the only civil institution of the kind in this Presidency, and is worked under the Contagious Diseases Act No. XIV of 1868. A special health officer is entrusted with the working of the Act, and has charge also of the hospital. The large area and scattered population of the city render it difficult to carry out preventive measures, and there are also difficulties connected with the detection and registration of prostitutes. Owing to lax notions of morality and the toleration of prostitution in connection with religious institutions, venereal disease is very widely diffused amongst the native population. During 1877 there were 910 admissions into the Madras hospital, and of these 43·62 per cent. were cases of primary syphilis. Of the patients admitted 57 were Europeans and East Indians and 853 natives. The total number of registered prostitutes on the roll at the

end of 1877 was 941. There are 9 Military Lock Hospitals. In the year under notice the number of women treated amounted to 2,660 or 1,055 more than in the year before. The increase was largely due to the pressure of the famine, as numbers of starving women many of whom were seriously diseased crowded into the larger cantonments and towns and practised prostitution there. The admissions amongst European troops for syphilitic diseases generally were largely increased, and those for primary syphilis were greatly in excess of the numbers of the previous year. As in former years, defective registration and clandestine prostitution were the chief obstacles to the successful working of the system.

The health of the British troops was satisfactory. Cholera cases abated, enteric fever cases remained almost unchanged, and admissions from sunstroke were reduced a half. The proportion of fatal cases from sunstroke however increased. There was no disease of an epidemic nature. Compared with the previous year the average strength of sick showed a slight reduction. The admission ratio from all causes per mille of strength was greater by 111·32, that of deaths by 2·92, and that of invaliding by 4·97. The increased admission rate was mainly due to the prevalence of venereal disease just mentioned.

As might have been expected, the dearness of provisions and general unhealthiness of the season affected the native troops as well as the native civil population. In 1876-77 the percentage of treated to strength in the native army was 72·45, whereas in 1877-78 it rose to 86·96. Notwithstanding this increase in sickness however there was a decline in mortality, the percentage of deaths to strength having fallen from 1·23 to 1·16. The chief causes of sickness were malarial fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa, skin diseases, and eye diseases. The diseases causing the largest mortality were fever, diseases of the lungs, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

The Inspector of Vaccination has had his duties extended by being appointed also Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. It is anticipated that this arrangement will cause a more efficient working of the special department and will assist the progress of sanitation in the Presidency generally. A large increase in the number of operations was reported last year, but in 1877-78 in consequence of the prevalence of the disease and the facilities given for controlling large numbers of people assembled on famine works or in relief camps, the number nearly doubled itself. In 1871-72 the number was 276,822 only; this year the number was 787,730. Apart from the facilities which the exceptional circumstances of the present year afforded, it is certain that among many sections of the people the objections to the operation are fast disappearing. The proportion of infantile vaccinations to births is still very low. Rapid progress in this respect is hardly to be expected, though the counsel of district and subordinate revenue officers may help to disseminate knowledge on the subject.

SECTION VII. INSTRUCTION.

In the Madras University an important event occurred in the settlement of the question of affiliation of subordinate institutions. To meet the requirements of Section 12 of the Act of Incorporation a number of institutions were affiliated to the University in the various faculties, and as a general rule students will be obliged in future to produce certificates of attendance from the heads of these institutions before they present themselves for examination under any degree. Private students are to be allowed to appear for the F.A. and B.A. examinations with

the consent of the Syndicate previously obtained. There was a trifling falling off in candidates for the Matriculation examination and only 807 passed against 1,250 in the previous year; but the latter fact is due to a return to the former and higher standard of examination, and may be regarded as a good sign. The list of successful Matriculation candidates included for the first time the name of a female student. In the First Arts examination the standard adopted by the examiners for English was less severe than in the previous year, hence a larger proportion of successful candidates. Failures in mathematics and physiology were however more numerous than ever in this examination. The B.A. examination was exceptionally severe, especially in English; and though more candidates appeared, the number of graduates fell off. Only one-sixth of the B.A. candidates chose a classical language; all the rest were examined in their respective vernaculars. The M.A. examination was unfortunately a failure; three candidates were examined, but none passed. The L.M.S. Medical examination was held for the first time since its revival. The University is now almost self-supporting. Owing to the reductions recently made in the amount of fees to the examiners and other matters, the net cost was only rupees 3,838 against rupees 11,535 in the previous year.

The attendance in the Presidency College at Madras is higher now than it has ever been. Almost half of the Bachelors of the year came from this college, including the only one placed in the first-class. The Combaconum College increased in strength by a fourth, and is now the largest college in Southern India. Though only moderately successful in the B.A. examination, this college distanced as usual all others in the two lower University contests. The newly established college at Rajahmundry has made a good beginning, and will send up its first batch of B.A. candidates next February. The college buildings have been enlarged and

improved, and studentships have been founded by the Rajah of Pittapuram and the Zemindar of Parla Kimedi. The Secretary of State has recently sanctioned an establishment for this college similar to that at Combaconum. At the Madras Christian College the attendance somewhat fell off, and that institution now comes between the Combaconum and Presidency Colleges in point of size.

The number of collegiate schools, or schools educating up to the First Arts standard, rose from eight to ten. The number of higher-class schools also rose. Owing to the greater strictness of the Matriculation test this year, as noted above, there was a decrease in the number of matriculates in every division ; but the decrease was least marked in the First Division, consisting of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, and the Fourth Division, consisting of North and South Arcot, Salem and Trichinopoly. The higher-class schools in the remaining districts passed little more than half the matriculates that they did in the previous year. In the Second and Fourth Divisions a comparative examination of fifth classes was carried out, and this practice is to be extended to the whole Presidency, the examination being made a departmental one. A similar examination of upper fourth classes has been in existence for the last three years. The movement for establishing gymnasia at the principal higher-class schools made some progress, apparatus being purchased and an instructor employed at the Zillab Schools of Salem, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The arrangements for a central gymnasium at Madras also were advanced, but were not complete at the end of the official year.

No important change took place in middle-class schools. Owing to the famine and its consequences middle-class education could not make actual progress, but there was very little falling off in numbers of schools or scholars. The

reorganization of the Government taluk schools, carried out in the previous year, had the expected effect of bringing these schools into a sounder condition, and making them with but few exceptions middle-class schools in reality as well as in name. The higher standard aimed at in these Government schools tended also to raise the tone of similar schools not belonging to the department.

In the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum the ordinary instruction of the boys showed a decided improvement, while that of the girls left little to be desired. The health of the pupils generally was better this year than in recent years. Industrial work was carried on vigorously; and the farm, although the season was an unfavorable one, yielded a fair profit. A considerable number of the elder boys who had completed their education found suitable employment in the Government Telegraph and other departments, but no further progress was made in the way of emigration to Western Australia or other colonies. The number of boys in the industrial classes slightly fell, but part of the decrease was owing to the exclusion of the gymnastic class from the returns sent in.

The number of lower-class schools, including mixed schools, fell. This decrease was no doubt mainly due to the famine, but also in some degree to the publication of the new and more stringent rules for results grants. The new Result Grant rules were published early in the official year, and took effect from the 1st April 1878. The various conditions relating to the admission of schools to the list of those to be examined in 1878-79 probably had the effect of diminishing the number of applications in some cases, while in others the limited resources of the Local Fund and Municipal Boards made it necessary to reduce the number of schools already declared eligible for examination and grants. The new rules reduce the maximum grant by one-third, but in the case of

girls' schools and purely vernacular Mahomedan schools the old rates have been declared to be in force for five years longer.

The number of girls' schools rose, and the total number of girls under instruction, including those who attended normal and mixed schools, similarly increased. No new Government or Municipal girls' schools were opened. Though female education is not, as it once was, almost wholly in the hands of missionary and religious organizations, the number of pupils attending schools of this class showed a marked advance during the year, while that of pupils attending Government and other schools exhibited a small decline. Of the girls under instruction 17,335 were in 1877-78 Hindus, 8,990 were Native Christians, 1,872 were East Indians, 1,017 were Mahomedans, 751 were Pariahs, 236 were Europeans, and 11 were Parsees. All classes except Europeans show an increase during the year. The number under instruction was highest in Tinnevelly, namely, 7,850; and lowest in Kurnool, where it was only 120. The districts of Malabar, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah and Kurnool showed a decrease; but all the other districts, and especially Godavari, advanced. The Teachers' Certificate Examination, which has come to be accepted as a sort of test of the efficiency of the more advanced girls' schools, was passed by nearly twice as many candidates as in the previous year.

The school fees collected fell off in all classes of schools. The decrease in Local Fund and Municipal schools was however nominal, resulting from the transfer of a large number of schools, formerly considered Local Fund Board schools, to the class of private schools, on the ground that they were aided and not managed by the Local Fund Boards. A new scale of fees was published in July 1877 and came into force on the 1st January 1878. With some unimportant exceptions

the fees thus payable are higher than they were under the former scale. A distinguishing feature of the scheme is the division of mofussil towns into three grades, according to their size, wealth, or educational advantages. Thus the first grade, where the fees are highest, includes Combaconum, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, Saidapet, and such towns as may from time to time be placed in this grade by the order of Government; the second grade includes all other towns having colleges and higher-class schools, and Srirangam, Trivadi, Tiruvalur, and such towns having only middle-class schools as may from time to time be placed in this grade by order of Government; the third grade includes all other towns having only middle-class schools. The decrease in Government school fees would have been much greater, under famine influences, but for the introduction of the new scale.

The general statistics of the Educational department were briefly as follows. Owing to the famine and the changes in the Results Grant rules, the total number of colleges and schools fell from 10,121 to 9,143, and the number of pupils from 287,948 to 255,809. Of these pupils 1,151 were in the college department, 4,317 in the upper department of colleges and schools, 13,432 in the middle department, and 235,038 in the lower department. Three hundred and ninety-five were normal students, 1,195 were pupils in practising schools, and 281 were pupils in technical schools. The only districts in which any increase took place were Madras, the Neilgherries, Tanjore, Godavari, Kistna, Madura and Vizagapatam; in all others a more or less serious decline was recorded, the districts that fell away most being South Arcot, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Tinnevelly. The gross expenditure on education, and the percentage maintained between the outlay under different heads can be seen on reference to the departmental chapters.

The year was not one of much activity in regard to publications, the printing presses suffering from the effects of the general distress in much the same way as the educational institutions. The decrease in the total number of works registered by Government was however entirely under the head of reprints. Satisfactory advance was made in the number of "original works" and "translations," and these were chiefly in the vernacular languages. Distributed according to the language of publication, books in the European languages were 14 per cent. of the total number, works in the vernacular languages were 69½ per cent., works in Oriental classics were 11 per cent., and the remaining 5½ per cent. were bilingual or polyglot publications. The number of publications in Sanscrit and the two classical languages of the Mussulman population slightly increased. Some of these were interspersed with vernacular explanations.

At the close of the year the system of giving an eleemosynary education to students in the Senior Department of the Madras Medical College came to an end. A new scale of fees is to be introduced there, and the numerous applications which have already been received from candidates for admission seem to show that no difficulty will be found in carrying out the measure.

The School of Arts progressed satisfactorily. In the Industrial department none but objects of utility were produced. The manufacture of all the finer works of pottery, such as vases, cups and saucers and table ornaments, was stopped pending the result of a series of experiments which was being conducted with the view of obtaining a "body" fit for the market. In the Scholastic department the progress of the pupils was exceedingly good. A girls' branch was opened, and the course of study throughout the institution was reorganized on the model of the South Kensington course. At present all pupils are kept to the decorative forms

of art. A thorough knowledge of free hand and model drawing is also insisted on. In the scheme for the revision of the educational salary grant rules, it has been proposed that special grants should be given for teaching drawing in ordinary schools to teachers who can produce certificates from the School of Arts.

In connection with Museums it is necessary only to notice the despatch of samples of products to the Paris International Exhibition. The duty of making the general collection of raw materials was entrusted to Dr. Bidie, and that of furnishing woods and forest products to the Forest department. Owing to the late date at which special instructions on the subject were received the task of bringing the articles together was not begun till October 1877, but the specimens and products were despatched in February 1878. Two additional samples of each article in the general collection were forwarded to the Secretary of State, and a third sample to the Oriental Museum at Vienna. This collection embraced samples of vegetable, animal, and mineral drugs, of articles used as food or in making drinks, and of vegetable and animal products used in the various arts and manufactures. The classification adopted was based on that of the London Exhibition of 1851, and each specimen had a printed label showing its place in the arrangement, and giving its scientific name with English, French, German and Oriental synonyms as far as known. As a guide to the collection a descriptive catalogue was prepared, which is practically a hand-book of the raw products of Southern India. The specimens of timber, bamboos, canes, and other forest produce, went through the Government of India, and were catalogued by that Government.

Architecture received the important addition of the new Senate House built by Mr. Chisholm for the University. The structure is in a mixed style, with Hindu and Saracenic ornamentation and decorations. The four towers are sur-

mounted by Byzantine domes, showing the true construction on the exterior. The capitals of the columns which form the side verandahs possess unusual interest on account of being "workmen's" capitals. The whole of the work, interior and exterior, excepting only the glass, was executed in India. The cost was too small to admit of any high decorative skill or finish. It is understood that the Senate House, Bombay, consists of a hall 104 feet in length and 44 feet in breadth, or 4,576 superficial feet; and that this cost rupees 3,80,000, or about rupees 83 a foot. The Senate House, Madras, contains 16,550 total superficial feet. As the price of labor and materials is much the same for both Madras and Bombay, the Senate House in Madras would have cost, if constructed in the same style as that of Bombay, nearly 14 lakhs of rupees. It actually cost considerably under 3 lakhs.

SECTION VIII. ARCHÆOLOGY.

According to the scheme prescribed for the administration reports by the Government of India, archæology falls for notice here. As however there is at present no special archæological department in this Presidency there is seldom anything to record. Nothing worth mention occurred in 1877-78.

SECTION IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

The financial position of the Local Fund circles has been mentioned above. The number of miles of road constructed was 223, against 390 in 1876-77 and 524 in 1875-76. The number of miles of

road maintained was about 14,000, against about 16,250 in each of the two previous years. With regard to this diminution it is to be observed that in famine districts the greater part of the construction and repair of roads was taken out of the hands of the circle boards and undertaken as famine relief, and that the circles will ultimately, on adjustment of accounts as above mentioned when speaking of Public Works, have to bear their fair share of the cost of works so executed. It was necessary for the circles to husband their resources not only with a view to meeting this future charge, but also on account of actual diminution of income. The proceeds of local taxation show a progressive expansion, but the grants from Provincial funds have of late been much reduced. The Provincial grant to Local Fund circles for road purposes was in 1877-78 only one lakh, against 2½ lakhs in 1876-77 and 11½ lakhs in 1875-76. As there is no immediate prospect of the restoration of the Provincial grant, the situation is now roughly speaking that the circles are on their own resources in this respect, and that local taxation is liable for the making and up-keep of all the roads in the country. The outlay on roads including connected charges has been lately for average years about 40 lakhs of rupees. The local taxation set specially apart by law for this branch of outlay has hitherto amounted on an average to 26 lakhs of rupees. Thirteen new tolls were opened. The dispensaries were of great service in connection with the famine. The year saw a considerable extension of the system of private schools aided by the circle boards on the principle of combined salary grants and results grants. It was proposed in 1877 that the revenue authorities should be given power to make remissions under Local Fund land cess, as under Land Revenue; but the Government decided that this was unnecessary, the amounts involved not being considerable enough.

The subject of chief interest in connection with the up-country Municipalities was that of sanitation and vital

statistics, and this has been already noticed in reviewing similar questions for the whole Presidency. The profession tax was applied to several new towns. The first step was taken towards the introduction of the elective principle in appointing members of the Municipal Boards. The repayment of loans to Government proceeded but slowly. The incidence of taxation was almost identical with that of last year. The cost of management and tax-collection is being gradually reduced.

The income of the Madras Municipality from rates, assessed taxes, and tolls was rupees 5,53,443, being rupees 61,186 in excess of the receipts from the same sources in 1876-77. The excess was occasioned by the addition of 2½ per cent. to the rate previously levied on the annual value of houses, buildings, and land. But for the extra 2½ per cent. rate the receipts from taxes would have been less by rupees 20,000 than those of 1876-77. This is accounted for by the falling off in the arrears collections, the greater portion of the realizable arrears having been collected last year. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, per head of the population on the basis of the census of 1871 was rupees 1-6-3, or 2 annas 5 pies higher than in the preceding year. The special health establishment noted in the last report continued its operations to the end of December 1877. A large increase having been made to the conservancy establishment in the latter part of the preceding year, a decided improvement was effected in the surface cleansing. At the commencement of the year the greatest anxiety was felt about the water-supply. The level of the water in the Red Hills Reservoir continued to fall, and it became evident that unless a heavy fall of rain should occur, the supplies received from that source must soon come to an end. Fortunately the cyclone of May brought upwards of eleven feet of water into the reservoir and removed all anxiety. Nothing was done regarding the permanent drainage of the town.

The great pressure of work imposed on revenue officers interfered with the progress of the District Manuals. The only appearances were the Godavari District by Mr. H. Morris, late of the Madras Civil Service, and the South Arcot District by Mr. J. H. Garstin, Collector of the district. The districts for which manuals have already been published are Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, South Arcot, and Madura. The Government hope that all the manuals will be out in 1879, when will be commenced the Presidency Gazetteer based on the complete series. A sum of rupees 10,000, being one-sixth of the aggregate allowance made by the Government of India for the compilation of manuals throughout the Presidency, has been set aside for purposes of the Presidency Gazetteer. A special officer was employed down to the end of the year in preparing material for the Imperial Gazetteer, which is to appear before the Madras Presidency Gazetteer, and must therefore be independent of it. The material consisted of 767 articles, printed or in manuscript. Sixteen of these were notices of districts of which the manuals had not up to that date been published, including Madras town ; four were for Native States ; two were for the Laccadive Islands and Anamalai mountains. The whole work was completed within the date above-mentioned.

Considerable progress was made towards introducing uniformity in the spelling of Oriental proper names in public documents and official correspondence. In 1859 the Government published an order on this subject, giving practically the same instructions as those recently issued by the Government of India in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer ; prescribing, that is to say, a strict transliteration scheme for vowels, leaving consonants to be transcribed at pleasure, and giving complete license as to the spelling of well-known names. It has not hitherto been found convenient to take any steps to enforce this order, but lists have now been published giving the authorised spelling under the

scheme of a number of names of places, post offices, railway stations, &c. It is anticipated that this publication will have the effect of introducing a more general adoption of the scheme not only for names of places, but for proper names generally. It may be observed that the Indian transliteration scheme is often confounded with the phonetic systems in vogue in certain quarters in England, whereas they are in fact exact opposites. The English phonetic methods desire to imitate the sound at the expense of the history contained in the ordinary spelling. The transliteration method in India aims at adhering to the historical spelling with a view to avoiding the varieties introduced by imperfect attempts to imitate the sound. In India the written character of the Oriental languages is by nature almost wholly phonetic, so that strict transliteration in this case brings with it also correct pronunciation ; and this is a great argument in its favor. Still it is to be noted that the method of the transliteration scheme prescribed by Government consists in copying the written character, not in imitating the sound.

At the Government Press, where this volume has been printed, the value of work turned out was considerably in excess of that in the previous year, amounting to rupees 3,06,342-3-11. The expenditure was rupees 2,87,496-10-0, yielding a profit to Government of rupees 18,845-9-11 on the year's operations. In the printing departments there was an increase of 1 anna 3 pies on each page in the actual cost of printing, caused by a change from leaded to solid matter. An increase of 10,425 pages printed was shown over the previous year, and this would have been considerably more but for the change just mentioned.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

FAMINE ADMINISTRATION.

Operations of the year and statistics.

THE operations of the Government in connection with the special administration of Famine Relief Works and Famine Charitable Relief, together with the statistics connected with those two subjects, will be reported on for the whole period of the recent scarcity in a separate report to be immediately issued by the Government.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

Legislation.

Three new enactments were passed in the Travancore State during the period under report or the Malayalum year 1052, ending 15th August 1877. Regulation I of 1052, enacted in the interests of the Christian community, provides for offences relating to marriage and is a transcript of Sections 494, 495, and 496 of the Indian Penal Code. Regulation II relates to criminal breaches of contract and extends the jurisdiction which was formerly held exclusively by the Zillah Criminal Courts to Magistrates and to specially authorized Sub-Magistrates. This Regulation was enacted chiefly for the convenience of coffee planters. Regulation III amends the law in regard to Registration of Assurances.

Civil Justice.

The total number of suits filed in Munsifs' Courts was 32,164, being 4,321 in excess of the previous year. Including all cases pending the total file consisted of 36,091 cases, of which 31,322 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4,769 or 841 in excess of last year's balance. The value of property under litigation was Rupees 12,93,066 as against Rupees 9,88,696 in the previous year. The average duration of suits was one month and twenty-eight days as against two months and seven days in 1051, showing a very marked improvement. There were, however, no less than 131 suits pending for over three years, and the superior courts have been urged to press the early disposal of such long-standing cases. Two additional Munsifs' Courts

were established, one at Vycome and the other at Allepey, in view to the clearing off of arrears. In the Zillah Courts 1,453 suits were pending at the beginning of the year and 2,910 were admitted, making a total of 4,363, of which 2,608 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,755 or 302 in excess of the balance of last year, though the disposal is in excess of the past year by 95. The average duration of suits was about nine months and thirteen days as compared with six months and twenty-five days in the past year. The greatest delays were in the Quilon and Trevandrum Courts; in the Quilon Court the average disposal was twenty-four months and twenty-one days, and in Trevandrum seven months and twenty-six days. The delay has been remarked on by Government as being very unsatisfactory. In the Zillah Courts there were 355 appeals pending at the commencement of the year and 1,923 filed, making a total of 2,278 or 75 in excess of the previous year, of which 100 were of over two years' duration. The disposal amounted to 1,752, leaving a balance of 526. In the Quilon and Trevandrum Courts there was excessive delay. In the Sadr Court the number of cases pending, inclusive of regular and special appeals and reviews, was 154; during the year 691 were filed, making a total of 845, of which 599 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 246. The average delay amounted to three months and sixteen days, as compared with two months and twenty-three days in the previous year. Looking to the total civil work in all courts, it appears that the total number of suits filed in 1052 was 37,687 against 32,650 in 1051, or an increase of about 13 per cent. The total disposal was 36,281 against 32,781, or an increase of about 9 per cent. Under the orders of His Highness the Maharajah two of the Judges were deputed to examine into a number of old-standing appeals which had been preferred to His Highness. During the year under review thirty-six of these appeals were disposed of, leaving only three cases in arrear, which is considered satisfactory. There is an improvement under the head of Execution of decrees. The total number of decrees for disposal was 124,852. Of these 17,966 were of a declaratory nature. Of the remaining 106,886 31,034 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 75,847. In 36,256 cases the decree-holders did not apply for execution, in 34,663 cases the decree-holders made default and 46 were of a continuing character, such as maintenance; so that there remained only 4,882 cases in actual process of execution.

Criminal Courts and Police.

Seventeen thousand one hundred and twenty-seven criminal cases were disposed of by the Magistracy and 733 were committed to the Zillah Criminal Courts, showing considerable increase over the previous year Of the 17,127 cases disposed of by the Magistracy, 6,039 were against the person, 3,477 against property, and the

remainder of a miscellaneous character. Of 733 cases committed to the Zillah Criminal Courts 111 were against the person and 346 against property, the rest miscellaneous. The average duration of cases disposed of by the Magistracy was fifteen days as against fourteen in the previous year, and in committable cases twenty days as against twenty-four. There is still much room for improvement as regards the speedy disposal of criminal cases and the matter is receiving attention. The following tabulated statement compares the work of the Zillah Criminal Courts during this year with that during the previous year:—

Year.	Filed inclusive of Arrears		Disposed of		Remaining	
	Cases.	Prisoners	Cases	Prisoners	Cases	Prisoners.
1051	878	1,990	753	1,635	125	350
1052	906	1,911	846	1,807	60	104

This disposal is considered satisfactory. It will be noticed that though the number of cases is in excess, the number of persons concerned is somewhat below the number in the previous year. Of the sixty cases entered as in arrear, forty-seven were referred to the Sadr Court, so that in fact the Zillah Criminal Courts had only thirteen cases in arrear. A conviction of 51 per cent. as against 48 per cent. for the previous year shows a satisfactory detection of crime. The duration of cases in the Zillah Criminal Courts averaged two months and twenty days as against one month and nineteen days in the previous year, which is not satisfactory. Out of 20,142 calendars and extracts from the Register of Appeals examined by the Appellate Criminal Courts eighty-seven only were remarked upon and referred to the Sadr. This shows either great care and knowledge in the lower courts or a laxity of supervision. The Government are not now in a position definitely to decide the question. It is probable, however, that the procedure is of such a nature as to give but little scope for satisfactory revision, and it is to be regretted that the British India Procedure Code has not been adopted, if not in toto at least in a modified form. There were 550 criminal cases referred to the Sadr Court, in which 1,222 prisoners were concerned. Of these 518 were disposed of and 32 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases was thirteen days as against fourteen in the previous year; not a very rapid disposal. No changes have been made in the existing system of Police which, however, considering the statistics of crime, appears to work fairly well. The total cost of Police amounted to Rupees 1,18,711.

The average daily number of persons confined in the jails was 669. The average mortality was 9 per cent., which is very high as compared **Jails.**

with the $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1051 and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1050. The medical returns show that the excess is to be attributed partly to an outbreak of cholera and partly to diarrhœa. The position of the present jail in Trevandrum has been considered objectionable for a considerable period, and in 1876 the erection of a new jail was contemplated. No direct steps have been as yet taken, but it is intended to build a Central Jail capable of containing some 500 prisoners, and plans have been called for.

Registration of Assur.

The value of transactions registered in the year amounted to 223 lakhs of rupees as compared with 198 lakhs in the previous year, figures which speak well as to the prosperity of the country. Apart from the question of progressive increase, the absolute amount is very large. The receipts of the Registration Department amounted to 1,10,460 Rupees, and the disbursements to 48,948 Rupees, giving a surplus of Rupees 61,512 as compared with Rupees 49,560, an increase of Rupees 11,952.

Revenue.

The amount of receipts under the head of Land Revenue amounted to Rupees 16,32,012 as compared with Rupees 16,18,581 in 1051. The increase, Rupees 13,431, is due to an increase in the amount of salt manufactured. The season was generally favorable except in the southern parts. The remissions of revenue amounted to over half a lakh of rupees. An export duty on coffee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was levied, this form of taxation being chosen by the planters in preference to an increase of the land-tax. The export revenue for the year amounted to Rupees 3,51,308, the import to Rupees 8,75,353, being a total of Rupees 12,26,661 as compared with Rupees 12,79,610 in 1051. These figures do not include the annual compensation of Rupees 40,000 paid by the British Government on account of abolished import duties. There was a slight increase amounting to Rupees 2,680 in exports, and a loss of Rupees 55,629 on imports. This loss was chiefly caused by a decline in the import of confected tobacco from Tinnevelly, the confection being now carried on to a great extent in Travancore, and the duty being paid only on the raw article imported, which is half as light again as the manufactured article. There was also a loss owing to the dulness of trade in piece-goods. The sales of salt amounted to Rupees 11,81,823, being an increase of Rupees 57,003 over the last year. The net revenue under this head amounted to Rupees 9,83,511. The cost of salt establishment was increased during the year from Rupees 26,781 to Rupees 30,591, it is believed with beneficial results. There was a small increase of revenue under the head of Abkári and Opium amounting to Rupees 4,606, owing to the sale of some time-expired farms. The forests yielded a net profit of Rupees 1,02,773. The Sirkar Teak Plantations are reported as flourishing. The value of

elephants captured during the year is put down at Rupees 17,684. There was a loss in cardamoms of no less than Rupees 1,61,361; the yield being only 46 candies as compared with 274 candies in the previous year. This is reported to have been caused by the unfavorable nature of the season and by the non-attendance of the ryots for weeding and collection of produce, owing to the high prices of grain and other necessaries of life. The total revenue shows a small decrease as compared with the preceding year, which was, however, unusually high, the decrease being chiefly owing to the small cardamom crop:—

Increase.		Decrease.	
	RS		RS.
Land Revenue	13,113	Miscellaneous Revenue	6,585
Judicial Fees	27,309	Tobacco	56,133
Customs	3,184	Cardamoms	1,61,361
Abkari and Opium	316	Interest on Government Securities	30,195
Salt	57,003	Arrears of Revenue	6,716
Timber	94,064		2,60,990
			1,95,307
	1,95,307		65,683

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works was Rupees 11,17,635; being an increase of Rupees 2,23,570 over the previous year. The expenditure on new works amounted to Rupees 3,88,964 or an excess of Rupees 52,160 over the past year. Forty-five miles of road commenced in former years were brought to completion. One hundred miles of new road are in course of construction and 136 miles of traces for new roads have been made. The ghaut road leading from Kotayam to the Madura District has been much improved and a considerable cart traffic is being developed. The benefit of this line of communication was shown during the year by the numbers of carts which, unable to find employment in Madura during the famine, penetrated across the ghaut to find employment in Travancore, and also by the numbers of famine-stricken people who used the same route in search of work and charitable assistance. The return of traffic on the Gudalur ghaut shows a daily average of thirteen carts and eighty-three baggage coolies, whilst on the Travancore side at Moondakayam the daily average amounts to 88 carts and 111 coolies. There are two bridges of importance still incompleted, but active progress is being made, and the temporary bridge over the Periyar has approached completion. The extreme and unusual unhealthiness of the season and the illness of the Supervisor in charge have caused delay hitherto. The Chief Engineer has drawn attention to the want of accommodation for travellers on this line, and on a personal inspection of the line by the present Dewan arrangements have been made to supply the want. The completion of the main northern road from Kotayam to the Cochin frontier has been delayed owing to territorial disputes between the

States of Travancore and Cochin. The tunnel No. 1 of the Wurkally Barrier Canal was opened for traffic in January 1877. The work on tunnel No. 2 was suspended, as it was proposed to abandon the project altogether. The miners and engineer were in fact discharged. It was, however, finally resolved to proceed with the work, and an allotment of Rupees 20,000 was made to keep the work going. The executive establishment was therefore reorganized and the work has since been vigorously pressed on. The circumstances of the existing tunnel No. 1 give fair prospect of a very considerable traffic when the through communication is established, and the establishment of a moderate toll will probably render the work directly remunerative, setting aside altogether the fact of the increase of trade which the facility of transit will undoubtedly lead to. The work is expected to be completed in about two years. On these works there has been a total outlay of Rupees 56,339. The maintenance of existing irrigation work amounted during the year under review to Rupees 1,30,000. The expenditure by the Maramut Department amounted to Rupees 4,43,081 as compared with Rupees 3,39,973 in the previous year. There was an excess of Rupees 34,074 under the head of Excavating and repairing irrigation works, which is attributed to extra relief-works. The question of introduction of a railway from British India into Travancore has been under consideration, and it has been demonstrated that a line might be easily carried from Tinnevelly or some other point of the South Indian Railway to Shencottah and thence by the Arienkavoo Pass to Trevandrum. The route has been examined and found free from engineering difficulties, the estimate is moderate, and the probable traffic is shown to be sufficient to ensure fair interest on the outlay. The cost of this line has been estimated at Rupees 43,00,000, whilst the gross earnings are estimated at Rupees 3,84,000, giving a probable net return of 4½ per cent. interest on capital.

Education and Hospitals.

The number of pupils in the Trevandrum College, High School, and Preparatory School continues steadily to rise, the number in the present year being 1,065 as compared with 1,026 in 1051. Admissions in the High School cannot now be made owing to want of space, and a similar cause prevents any great increase in the Preparatory School. Attention is being drawn to the matter. The Preparatory School-houses are mere sheds and quite unfit for the purpose. The number of successful candidates for Matriculation was 48 as compared with 37 in the previous year; whilst for F.A. degree and B.A. the numbers were 11 and 8 as against 22 and 9 of the preceding year. The number attending the Law Class diminished to 12 as against 20 in the preceding year. Two candidates went up for the B.L. degree in February, but both failed. The working of the English District

Schools was on the whole satisfactory. The average number of pupils remained much the same as in the past year. Forty-six pupils passed into the High School. In one case, that of the Coolitorah School, the attendance decreased to such an extent as to render it advisable to close the school altogether. Of the classes availing themselves of these schools the percentage was, Hindus 70 per cent., Christians 28, and Mahomedans 1. There are three Grant-in-aid Schools—one in the Fort at Trevandrum, one a Girls' School attached to the Carmelite Convent at Quilon, and a Girls' School at Allepey. The average monthly attendance in the English Girls' School at Trevandrum was 36. The report of the examiners is favorable, and the condition of the school testifies to the care and energy of Misses Mainwaring and Donelly. The latter lady has been appointed by the Maharajah as Lady-Assistant in the school. Under the head of Vernacular Schools there was an increase in the number of grant-in-aid schools. The total number of Vernacular Schools was 287 as compared with 240 in 1051. The number of pupils attending was 12,700, of whom 1,204 were girls. The grants-in-aid amounted to Rupees 10,982. The expenditure under the head of Medical was Rupees 89,724 as compared with Rupees 85,360 in the previous year. There was an increase as compared with the past year of 8,000 patients treated at the hospitals. The working of the medical institutions is considered satisfactory. In regard to the Lunatic Asylum, some steps have been taken to improve their condition, and a separate establishment for the reception of female lunatics has been commenced. In the Quilon Civil Hospital the detached ward for low-caste patients, which was commenced three years ago, is still uncompleted; the want of separate sheds here during the outbreak of cholera was felt, and has not been yet supplied owing to a difficulty in finding a suitable site. Many of the Civil Hospitals need repairs and alterations. Cholera and small-pox were prevalent to a very considerable extent in the province. No praise is too great for the high position which is continuously assigned to the objects just named in Travancore. Altogether Rupees 1,77,000 were granted to Education, Science and Art, and 90,000 Rupees to Medical during the year. Besides the College and High School with attached Preparatory School at the capital, which educates up to the B.A. and B.L. degrees, there are, as above mentioned, "English District Schools," the Maharajah's English Girls' School at Trevandrum in charge of two ladies from England, three other schools of the same grade assisted by grants-in-aid, 287 Vernacular schools with grants-in-aid, and 243 supported entirely by the State. The average daily attendance at the Vernacular schools of the State and at the grant-in-aid schools was the same, viz., nearly 9,000 respectively, of whom 1,204 were girls, nearly 10 per cent. being

Brahmanis. The capital possesses two General Hospitals, four Dispensaries, a Maternity Hospital, and a Lunatic Asylum. There are also twenty-one hospitals at outstations. Public instruction is under the charge of Mr. J. Ross, M.A., and the Medical Department under Dr. Houston.

Revenue Survey

An area of 10,065 acres, embracing 83 lots, was surveyed by the Revenue Survey at an average cost of nearly Rupees 1-2-0 per acre. In spite of a notification published prior to the commencement of the survey operations of the year, purchasers of land in not a single case cleared their boundaries, thereby entailing great labor on the Survey Department and increasing the cost of survey. It is of the greatest importance that the survey in this State should be placed on a more satisfactory footing. All fresh sales of lands have been discontinued for a considerable period. The surveys which have been made are, to a great extent, valueless owing to imperfect demarcation of boundaries. Owing to the restriction in sale of lands by the Sirkar, speculators seek indirect methods of acquiring land and uncertain titles are purchased from private landholders. Eventually a great amount of litigation must ensue in which the Sirkar will be implicated. The establishment of a well-organized Demarcation and Survey Department and a regular system of Revenue Survey is now in contemplation, and it is to be hoped that the scheme will be vigorously pushed forward.

Postal Department and Mint.

The receipts from private postal despatches amounted to Rupees 16,348 as against Rupees 14,111 in 1051. The official postage is estimated at Rupees 73,846 as against Rupees 69,729. The total charges amounted to Rupees 27,847. Besides copper coinage to the value of Rupees 3,482 and silver coinage to the value of Rupees 39,746, two gold coins called Varahen and half Varahen were struck off at the mint and put in circulation. The value of the Varahen is $7\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees and the half Varahen $3\frac{3}{4}$ Rupees. Of the former 1,328 coins were struck off, and 586 issued in circulation. Of the latter 4,737 were struck and 1,006 issued.

Public Institutions.

The building of the Museum was continued during the year, and the gardens were improved to a considerable extent. Many fresh animals have been added to the zoological collection. The expenditure on the Public Gardens amounted to Rupees 10,548, and that on the Zoological Department to Rupees 5,041. The Government Tea Garden at Pirmerd has not been entirely abandoned, but the expenditure has been considerably reduced, and during the year the garden yielded a small profit of Rupees 531, the expenditure amounting to Rupees 2,164 and the receipts to Rupees 1,695. But little use is made of the Observatory, originally a fine and well-appointed institution. The observations made during the year were chiefly on

magnetism. The fine Transit instrument is occasionally used to obtain time observations. The whole of the costly instruments contained in the building are nearly useless owing to neglect.

Balance Sheet.

The total receipts were Rupees 55,26,199; the total expenditure was Rupees 14,086 in excess of this sum; which is practically a balanced state of the finances. A considerable surplus would have been shown, but from the general failure of the cardamom crop; from a bumper crop of 274 candies in the preceding year, it ran down to 46 candies, and the loss on this head was Rupees 1,60,000. The items of expenditure are, with one exception, almost the same in nature and amount as last year. The exception is that there were spent on public works nearly 2¼ lakhs more than in the preceding year. That is to say, in the preceding year Rupees 8,94,065, in the year under notice Rupees 11,17,635. Last year there were extraordinary charges on account of the Maharajah's tour to Madras and Calcutta, and owing to the celebration of a religious ceremony which recurs at intervals of a few years.

COCHIN STATE.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

In the Cochin State during the period under review, or the Malayalum year as for Travancore, there was an increase of 1,242 in the number of suits in the Zillah and Munsifs' Courts over the former year. The total for the year, including cases pending, was 9,925 as compared with 8,683, and the disposal was 8,244 as compared with 7,160. The work of the Appeal Court was much the same as in 1051. The average duration of suits was considerable. In the Appeal Court, Regular and Special Appeals, 9 months and 27 days. In the Zillah Courts, Appeals, 3 months and 3 days. In the Zillah Courts, Original, 8 months and 28 days. In the Munsifs' Courts, Original, 3 months and 17 days. There was a slight improvement in this respect in the Munsifs' Courts as compared with the former year. Of 182 persons involved in 77 criminal cases, 81 or 44·5 per cent. were acquitted. One person was condemned to death. The average duration of a case was four days, being four days less than in 1051, and showing a satisfactory improvement. Twenty-three persons appealed and in twelve cases sentence was reversed. In this small State there are six Munsifs' Courts, two Zillah Courts and an Appeal Court. The total cost is Rupees 56,000; which, however, is well covered by the judicial receipts in institution fees and penalties. In the cases decided by Munsifs it appears that one-fifth only were contested; in this Presidency the proportion is one-half. The average value of the Original Suits, Rupees 273, is far in excess of the Presi-

dency. The civil work of the Zillah Courts and the Civil Appeal Court appears to be light; but they have criminal work besides, occupying the position respectively of the Session and High Courts in this Presidency.

Jails and Police.

The two District Jails were remarkably healthy during the year under report. The daily average number of prisoners is 171, of whom 29 are sentenced for life, the punishment of death being rarely inflicted. One hundred and sixty-five prisoners remained in the jails at the commencement of the year, 234 were admitted during the year, 185 were released, and 2 died. Of 2,668 police cases 2,105 were discharged; of 1,126 persons involved in the remaining 5,663 cases 899 were convicted. In the above 2,668 cases, 3,969 persons were concerned, of whom only 899 were convicted or not quite 23 per cent. The average duration of cases before the Police was from ten to fourteen days.

Revenue.

Under the head of Land Revenue there was an increase of Rupees 1,556, due to waste land brought under cultivation Under Customs Revenue there was an increase of Rupees 5,540. The receipts at the Sirkar ports amounted to Rupees 394-4-6, the amount paid by the British Government under the guarantee being Rupees 1,09,162-1-3. The Abkári farm sold for Rupees 63,669-2-3, being Rupees 12,332-6-3 in excess of the former year, whilst there was a decrease of Rupees 300 in opium. The revenue under Salt amounted to Rupees 1,19,220-12-5, being an increase of Rupees 190 over the last year. In his comments on this item of revenue the Dewan refers to the remarks made by former Residents, in which those gentlemen expressed opinions in regard to the falling off of Cochin revenue under this head, attributing the decline to the cessation of smuggling of salt into Coimbatore and Malabar caused by the equalization of prices under the Convention, and he argues that the decline must be held to be due to a decreased consumption, inasmuch as taking the consumption of salt per head of population to be (1) as in Madras Presidency 16 lb. per head, or (2) as in Travancore at 18 lb., the revenue realized in Cochin should amount to either Rupees 2,70,319 or Rupees 2,74,109 at the selling rate which prevailed, viz., Rupees 2-5-0 per maund. The Dewan further attributes the falling off to smuggling from Malabar induced by the unrestricted manufacture of salt in that district. The latter cause having been remedied by the new Act, better results may be expected in future. It is hoped that, under arrangements now under discussion with the Madras Salt Commissioner, matters relating to salt may soon be placed on a more satisfactory footing in every way. The total revenue under forests showed a considerable decrease, having declined from Rupees 81,885 in 1051 to Rupees 41,852 in 1052. The decrease of Rupees 40,032 is attributed to diminished demand and supply. There

was an increase of tonnage at the ports due to the demand for rice. The port of Narakal remained open during the monsoon of 1876-77 and large cargoes of rice were safely landed, all other ports on the coast being closed. The amount of postage collected amounted to Rupees 792-1-10. The cost of establishment was Rupees 2,928.

Registration is soundly established. There are six offices. 15,817 documents were registered, or 2,858 in excess of the previous year. The average value of documents was Rupees 340, and the total nearly 54 lakhs of Rupees. The total value of documents registered amounted to Rupees 53,80,946, and deducting disbursements, a surplus of Rupees 14,285 was realized. Registration.

Under the head of Education the results are very satisfactory. For the first time boys from the High School went up for the F.A. examination, and of nine candidates four were successful, one in the first class and three in the second. Twenty boys also went up from the High School for the Matriculation, all of whom passed; seven in the first class, one of them at the head of the list. There was an increase in the numbers on the roll of the High School, and the daily attendance has been very good. One Graduate and three Matriculated students were sent for training to the Madras Normal School; four scholarships placed at Mr. Sealy's disposal by the Principal of the Madras Normal School, supplemented by a grant from the school funds, serving to maintain them. The District Schools are now under charge of Mr Sealy, Head Master of the High School, and lately made Director of Public Instruction, and under his able supervision much improvement has accrued. The pupils in these schools together with the High School number 553, viz. :—Hindus, 406; Mahomedans, 15, Jews, 5; Christians, 127. All are taught English as well as the vernacular. A considerable increase in the attendance at District Schools is noted. The two State hospitals under the care of Dr. Doyle are largely resorted to. There is not much to notice under the head of Medical. There was an outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form during the latter part of the year. Under the head Vaccination, out of 12,015 persons vaccinated 10,545 are reported as successful cases, being no less than 87·76 per cent., which is an extraordinary success. Education and Hospitals.

A sum of Rupees 3,02,243 was expended on public works, showing an increase of Rupees 70,762 over the former year. The works performed reflect credit on the zeal and ability of the Chief Engineer, Mr. H. W. Hudson. Amongst the more important works in progress may be mentioned the Ernacollum Backwater Reclamation, the new Jail at Ernacollum, the extension of the Pier and improvement of the Basin at Narakal, and the Pannacootty girder bridge. Considerable attention has also been paid to the condition of road communications. Public Works.

Balance Sheet.

The balance at the commencement of the year was Rupees 5,14,817 and the income from all sources Rupees 12,81,577, slightly in excess of last year, the total sum available being thus Rupees 17,96,394. The only source of revenue showing a decline was timber from the forests, where, as above shown, the decrease is 30,000 Rupees. The disbursements, excluding a sum of two lakhs invested in Government of India securities, were 13 lakhs against a little over $12\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs last year. The Public Works outlay was over 3 lakhs, or 70,000 Rupees in excess of the previous year. The year closed with a cash balance of 3 lakhs, and 24 lakhs in Government paper, and the value of stock was $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; total $28\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to the credit of the Sirkar.

GANJAM AGENCY.

Operations of the year.

In the Ganjam Agency tracts an abnormal rainfall in the cold-weather months compensated in some degree for the comparative failure of the south-west monsoon, but the unusually high price of paddy that prevailed throughout the year indicated that the harvest of that crop was indifferent. The dry grains yielded an average outturn as the rainfall though capricious was sufficient on the whole, and the people were fairly supplied with their ordinary food. Rice is grown more for export than for consumption. The weekly markets continued to flourish as the high price of rice in the low country stimulated the already brisk trade in paddy and other food-grains, and the opening of a new road capable of cart traffic towards the Orissa frontier afforded additional means of access to traders of all descriptions. The extension of communications made satisfactory progress, and the system introduced in the previous year of making each Taluk Magistrate responsible for the execution of the road works within his jurisdiction conduced to economy and good management. The budget grant for the year under the head Petty Construction and Repairs was Rupees 18,780, which was entirely expended on roads, bridges, and buildings, the outlay on bridges being Rupees 9,400, for which sum four flat-form bridges of a substantial nature were completed, and materials were collected for two more. Much good work in the way of repairs was executed by the Khonds through the agency of their Patros, but it has been found impossible to get them to engage themselves for a specific period or for monthly wage. Education made good progress during the year; of the 18 schools reported upon, all, save three, were favorably mentioned. The total number of Oryah, Khond and Sourah boys under instruction was 744, and the outlay upon education amounted to Rupees 5,576-4-3. The following state-

ment shows the number vaccinated in the hill tracts during the year as compared with the figures for 1876-77. The decrease is attributable to the absence of small-pox and the stubborn resistance of the hill tribes to vaccination, when the disease is not among them :—

Year	Number Vaccinated.	Decrease
1876-77	5,267	.
1877-78	3,126	2,141

The following table shows the crime for the year as compared with that for 1876. The considerable increase is probably due to high prices and to the fact that the crime for the two preceding years was extraordinarily light :—

Offences.	1876			1877.		
	Accused	Convicted	Dismissed	Accused	Convicted.	Dismissed.
Grave .	40	22	18	65	34	31
Petty	241	161	80	665	431	234
Total	281	183	98	730	465	265

Four hundred and three suits were disposed of by the Punchayets held by direction of the Agency Munsifs.

VIZAGAPATAM AGENCY.

Operations of the year.

Owing to the distress in the littoral districts, the Acting Agent did not make his usual extended tour of the hill tracts, visiting the Madgol Hills only. The Senior Assistant inspected the Khonds and Sourahs of Gunapur, while the upper taluks of Jeypore were visited by the Special Assistant. The Golgonda Hills were unvisited. No actual lack of food was observed in any part of the Jeypore country; but the prices of grain, if grain had to be bought, rose to very nearly the prices which were paid in the plains. The population being mainly agricultural, had in nearly all cases their own stores to consume; most of the articles they procure, which their own immediate labor does not produce, are procured by barter, and no severe distress was felt. Cholera spread to the town of Jeypore and was very fatal there. The Brinjaris were far less active than usual in bringing their caravans down to Parvatipur and other marts. The Department of Public Works Officers expended nearly the whole of the provision of Rupees 6,474 made in the Budget of 1877-78 towards the construction of the Potenghi Ghaut. Under roads executed by the Civil Officers,

thirty-five miles of new road were made for Rupees 6,847 out of a total grant of Rupees 7,100, principally on the northern road towards the Central Provinces, and on the southern towards Moat, on the river Severy, twenty miles from its junction with the Gódávari. For repairs of jungle roads by Civil Agency, Rupees 5,665, out of a sanction of Rupees 6,325, were expended; with this sum 693 miles were maintained in fair order. There were 71 original and 1 appeal suits pending at the beginning of the year, and 337 original and 1 appeal filed during the year, which make a total of 408 original and 2 appeal suits, showing an increase of 196 suits in the former over that of the previous year. Of these the file of the Gunapur Munsif alone constitutes over a half of the whole number, the cause of which is attributable to the bulk of the trade passing through those taluks. Of the whole number pending and instituted 333 original suits and 1 appeal were disposed of, thus leaving 75 and 1, respectively, pending at the close of the year The suits instituted arose chiefly upon debts secured by written engagements and sums borrowed on oral contracts, &c., those relating to real and personal property being only 5 and 9, respectively. The criminal returns call for no remark. The revenue from land is permanently settled; that from abkári was in the year under review as follows :—

Taluks.	Demand for 1877-78.	Collections on account of		Balance.	Remarks.
		Previous Year.	Current Year		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Agency tracts of Gunapur, Rayaghada, Parvatipur, Palkonda, and Salur under Messrs Minchin and Co.'s rent.	61,332		55,652	*5,680	* This amount due by renters on account of Vippa. They cannot be called on to liquidate the arrears unless they collect their rents.
Koraput, under rent	11,500	8,075	6,847	†4,653	† This balance has subsequently been collected.
Amam Taluks of Kotepad Navarangpur, Malkangheri, and Koraput. — Arrack	26,096		26,096		
Amam Taluks of Kotepad Navarangpur, Malkangheri, and Koraput. — Toddy	836		836		
Total	99,764	8,075	89,431	10,333	

It will be seen that the abkári revenue of the tract is considerable, approaching one lakh per annum. The population of the tract being about 500,000, the income of the State from this source is about the average per head of the whole Presidency. In addition to the farms included in the above list, arrangements have been this year made to lease the Golgonda Hill tracts, and they will produce 1,300 Rupees during the year now current and a rapidly increasing revenue hereafter.

PUDUCOTTAH.

Operations of the year.

The returns from the Puducottah State for the period under review, that is to say for the Fasli year 1286, or the twelve months ending 30th June 1877, show, as was to be expected, that the seasons were unfavorable to agriculture and unhealthy. The Government are glad to report, however, that the Rajah has taken a decided interest in the condition of the people, and has been anxious to do his best to alleviate the distress amongst the poorer classes. The Land Revenue Settlement of the year, that is to say, the demand on the ryots, after deducting the remissions necessitated by the adverse season, was Rupees 2,48,177, being 43,043 Rupees less than the settlement of the previous year. Of this demand, the collection of over a lakh of rupees has been postponed. The remission on the demand as settled is Rupees 122 only. The last year closed with an arrear demand of Rupees 1,14,000, of which 92,000 Rupees were collected in the year under review. As funds for current expenses were low, half a lakh was borrowed by the Treasury from the Jaghirs of members of the Rajah's family ; loans which will be repaid in due course. The items of revenue embraced under "Extra Sources" yielded Rupees 49,497 or Rupees 4,226 less than last year. The cash balances, which opened with Rupees 2,14,113, closed with Rupees 36,837. The details of the year's expenditure show that nearly two lakhs were paid to the Rajah's creditors. As respects these liabilities, which are in course of settlement with the sanction of Government, it appears that, in round numbers, out of an aggregate registered debt of 7¾ lakhs 4½ lakhs have been paid off. It is believed that the account will soon be closed by the sale of certain valuable jewels which had been pawned by the Rajah, and which, on redemption through the Political Agent, were devoted to this purpose. Besides the liquidation of so much debt, there has been an outlay of Rupees 35,000 for public works. The new Police force cost 17,000 Rupees in salary. The Government have suggested that the tenures of the old force, the Kattubadi or country militia peons, representing acres 22,000, assessable at 48,000 Rupees, should be enfranchised, with the view of applying the quit-rents towards the payment of the new Police. The survey and settlement of all assessable lands have also been indicated as very necessary arrangements. Rupees 2,500 are shown this year as paid to the survey establishment. The Rajah is trustee for the temples and alms-houses in his country. The landed endowments of the first are 95,267 acres ; of the second 9,584 acres only. The rent-roll, however, is by no means in the same proportion. The Registration Department has worked successfully; it is proposed, however, that this department should be

periodically inspected by the District Registrar of Trichinopoly in view to the offer of suggestions, in the same way as the Rajah's hospital and school are inspected by British medical and educational functionaries.

BANGANAPALLI.

Operations of the year.

One hundred and forty-four new suits were instituted in the Nawáb's Civil Courts during 1877-78. The disposal of suits was 104. Cases received in the Criminal Courts were 391, disposal 267. The number of persons in jail at the beginning of the year was 351, the number of persons passing through the jail during the year being 306. At the end of the year 32 persons remained in jail, 5 being British subjects and 27 being Nawáb's subjects. 110 instruments involving property valued at Rupees 18,290 were registered in the Nawáb's cutcherry during the year, against 142 instruments valued at Rupees 18,092 in the year previous. The state of the season was just the same in Banganapalli as in the taluk of Koilkuntla, which it intersects. The early rains were scanty, but the later rains were abundant, and an ample crop of white cholum was harvested. Including arrears, the Land Revenue demand was Rupees 2,47,726 against Rupees 44,156 in 1876-77. The large difference is due to the improved character of the present season and to the heavy demand for arrears on 1876-77. The Abkári revenue diminished. Enhanced rates were levied under the moturpha tax. The rates of license fees for earth-salt were doubled. The revenue from stamped papers diminished. Importations of grain sent up the toll receipts. The road-cess was raised this year from 3 Pies to 6 Pies on the current demand and to 4 Pies on the arrears demand. The Nawáb contemplates writing off Rupees 30,000 of the whole revenue demand as recoverable. The charges in the State were Rupees 23,089 against Rupees 19,055 in 1876-77; the increase being due to the establishment of a new office for controlling public expenditure. Rupees 1,386 were spent on public works. It is estimated by the Nawáb that a fourth of the population has disappeared from the State this year owing to famine; the population was 41,359 at end of 1876-77. Of the three lakhs of rupees granted by the Government last year as a loan to the Nawáb, Rupees 2,59,069 was handed over this year to creditors in composition of all the principal debts; the remainder of the loan was given to the Nawáb.

SANDUR.

No information on the operations of the year in this State is available. Operations of the year.

POLITICAL PENSIONS.

The payment to Carnatic stipendiaries, including Jaghirdars and Yeomiadars, during the year 1877-78 amounted to Rupees 4,57,534. The number of persons receiving pensions on the 1st April 1878 were 1,596. The lapses by deaths, &c., exclusive of commutation were 91, whose pensions amounted to Rupees 21,638 per annum. Only one stipendiary was permitted to commute his stipend. Carnatic Stipends.

Regarding other political pensioners, namely, Kurnool, Two-lakh Fund, Mysore, Kandyan, Goomsur, Palkonda, and Cuttack pensioners, no current information for the year under review is available. Other Pensions.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

GOVERNMENT AND ALIENATED LAND.

Territorial changes.

THERE were no changes during Fasli 1286, that is to say in the period from July 1st, 1876, to June 30th, 1877, in the number of districts or taluks. In the number of Ryotwari villages brought under settlement there were a few variations. In Ganjam a large decrease of 113 resulted from 109 villages having been absorbed into others by clubbing, and from four villages which were sold for arrears of revenue having been purchased on behalf of Government for a nominal price for want of bidders. The latter were not brought under Ryotwari settlement during the year as there was no cultivation. In Vizagapatam an increase of 1 is due to a deserted village having been brought under cultivation and Ryotwari settlement during the year. In the Kistna a decrease of 2 is due to the transfer of a village from Ryotwari to Inam and to a depopulated village having been struck off the accounts. In Bellary a decrease of 2 is due to two villages not having been brought under Ryotwari settlement, there having been no cultivation. In South Arcot an increase of 1 is due to the transfer of a village from Salem District. In Tinnevelly an increase of 9 is owing to the division of larger villages into villages of convenient size. In Coimbatore a decrease of 2 is due to the clubbing of villages, due to the transfer of three Amshoms from the Malabar District. In the Nilgiris an increase of 3 is due to the transfer of three villages to that district. The following shows the total results between the two years:—

	Number of Ryotwari Villages.
Fasli 1285	26,973
„ 1286	26,865
Difference ...	108

Number of puttas.

As will be seen from the subjoined statement there was on the whole a decrease of 57,057 in the puttas issued, though there was an increase in the number of fresh puttas and old puttas modified. The increase in the number of fresh puttas is chiefly in the district of Madura, and is owing to new puttas having been issued to all the

ryots in the district in lieu of old ones issued in Fasli 1277. The renewal became necessary as the old puttas contained numerous alterations. The increase under old puttas modified is owing to the remissions largely granted on account of the unfavorable character of the seasons in the several districts of the Presidency. The increase under new and modified puttas accounts partly for the decrease under puttas unaltered, and the further decrease is mainly due to the relinquishments of holdings in the distressed districts :—

—	Number of fresh Puttas.	Old Puttas modified by additional entries.	Old Puttas not altered.	Total.
Fasli 1285	254,714	498,247	1,818,031	2,570,992
„ 1286	465,779	675,318	1,372,838	2,513,935
	Increase 211,065	Increase. 177,071	Decrease 445,193	Decrease. 57,057

Ryotwari Settlement.

The Ryotwari settlement is formed by adding to the assessment of the holdings, (1) Charge for second crop; (2) Water-tax on Ryotwari lands; and deducting therefrom (1) The assessment of waste remitted; (2) Other remissions dependent upon the season; (3) Fixed remissions; (4) Deductions on account of village establishments and sundry other purposes. Items classed as "Miscellaneous Revenue" are afterwards added. Each of the above items will be noticed in order.

—Land held and assessment.

The following abstract shows the ryots' holdings or land held on Ryotwari puttas in all districts except South Canara, where the areas are not known :—

Items.	Dry.		Wet		Total.	
	Extent	Assessment	Extent	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS	ACRES	RS.	ACRES.	RS
Holdings at the beginning of Fasli 1286	16,278,655	172,42,465	3,742,361	170,22,536	20,021,386	342,65,001
Deduct lands given up or transferred to other heads.	747,754	7,39,025	160,270	6,06,998	908,024	13,46,023
Remainder ...	15,530,901	165,03,440	3,582,471	164,15,538	19,113,362	329,18,978
Add lands taken up or transferred from other heads.	686,355	7,70,836	157,139	5,21,557	843,494	12,92,393
Total . .	16,217,256	172,74,276	3,739,600	169,37,095	19,956,856	342,11,371

Including South Canara, the assessment on the holdings of Fasli 1286 was less than that of the preceding fasli by Rupees 52,699, as shown below :—

	ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1285	200,21,386	355,47,886
„ 1286	199,56,856	354,95,117
Decrease ...	64,540	52,699

—Particulars of variation in ditto.

The above decrease is the result of a gross increase of Rupees 1,04,276 and a gross decrease of Rupees 1,56,975, as detailed below :—

Districts	Increase		Districts.	Decrease.	
	Extent	Assessment		Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES	RS.		ACRES.	RS
South Arcot . . .	15,217	27,105	Tinnevelly . .		49,065
Nilgiris .	9,797	18,622	Kistna .	19,529	28,615
Chingleput .	6,319	11,759	Bellary .	72,982	26,929
Malabar	8,389	11,279	Kurnool	48,030	24,333
Trichinopoly	10,205	10,700	Cuddapah	25,598	17,791
Coimbatore	8,250	6,142	Madura	8,412	5,901
Salem	5,383	6,195	North Arcot .	2,966	3,493
Tanjore . .	3,239	6,075	Vizagapatam		848
Nellore . .	6,575	4,121			
Ganjam	11,150	783			
Godavari .	3,734	261			
Tinnevelly	24 517				
Vizagapatam	213				
South Canara .		931			
Total	112,987	1,04,276	Total	177,517	1,56,975

There was a large extent of cultivation in the South Arcot District without durkhast, and the increase would have been greater had puttas been issued for all the lands so cultivated, but it was not possible to do so as the Revenue Inspectors had no time to examine the whole of the cultivation owing to the tedious work of shavi inspection which devolved on them; consequently many of the lands cultivated without durkhast were included under Miscellaneous. This increase of cultivation without durkhast shows doubtless a desire on the part of the ryots to take advantage of every opportunity to cultivate and stave off famine. The increase in the Nilgiri District is mostly nominal, being the area of the holdings of certain Amshoms transferred to that district from Malabar. The increase in the Chingleput District is due to the larger extent of land taken up afresh in anticipation of rain; the profits of cultivation, if successful, being very large owing to the high prices ruling. The large increase in area with a very small increase in the assessment of holdings in the district of Ganjam is chiefly due to the inclusion in puttas of the excess area found by survey in the Chicacole Taluk for the purpose of affording each ryot a sufficient time for ascertaining the correctness of the measurement. The excess area was not, however, charged with assessment. The increase in area with a decrease in assessment in the Tinnevelly District is due chiefly to the introduction of the survey areas, and new rates of assessment in the Nanguneri Taluk, where the wet rates were reduced, and only a limited extent compounded for as double crop with reference to the inferiority of the source of irrigation. The decrease in the Kistna District is due to the low prices prevailing at the end of Fasli 1285, and to the badness of the early season. The decrease in the Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah,

Madura, and North Arcot Districts is due to the exceptionally adverse season in consequence of which the relinquishments were large, and much in excess of the areas taken up on durkhast. The variations in the other districts are small and do not call for remark.

Of the holdings noticed above, 68·6 per cent. of dry and 80·5 per cent. of wet lands were cultivated, against 86·6 per cent. of dry and 89·9 per cent. of wet cultivated in Fasli 1285. On the whole, the proportion of cultivation to holdings in all districts, except South Canara, for which accounts are not available, was 70·9 per cent. in Fasli 1286 against 87·2 in Fasli 1285, as shown below :— —Actual cultivation.

—		Total Holdings.	Actual Cultivation.	Percentage of Cultivation to the Holdings
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
Fasli 1285	Dry	16,278,655	14,095,856	86·6
	Wet	3,742,731	3,366,255	89 9
	Total	20,021,386	17,462,111	87 2
Fasli 1286	Dry	16,217,256	11,139,693	68 6
	Wet	3,739,600	3,010,584	80 5
	Total	19,956,856	14,150,277	70 9

The percentage of the cultivation to the holdings in each district in Fasli 1286 compared with that in Fasli 1285 is shown below :—

—	Fasli 1285	Fasli 1286	—	Fasli 1285	Fasli 1286.
Ganjam	92 8	91 0			
Vizagapatam	91 4	89 5	Tanjore	89 6	85·9
Godavari	73 1	71 5	Trichinopoly	83 5	79 0
Kistna	87 9	70 2	Madura	89 2	81 2
Nellore	76 9	51 4	Tinnevelly	71 3	64 5
Cuddapah	91 9	51 6	Coimbatore	89 0	81 0
Bellary	91 6	49 4	Nilgiris	59 4	68·0
Kurnool	96 0	51 5	Salem	92 8	89·4
Chingleput	74·2	68 3	Malabar	99 5	99·2
North Arcot	82 5	74 5			
South Arcot	88 6	81 7	Total Average	87·2	70·9

The charge on account of second crop showed a great falling off in comparison with the returns for Fasli 1285, the respective totals standing thus :— —Second crop assessment.

	RS.
Fasli 1285	5,59,109
„ 1286	4,96,166
Decrease	62,943

The greater portion of the amount of water-tax is levied in the delta taluks irrigated from the Gódávari and Kistna anicuts, where all lands are assessed at dry rates, water-tax being separately imposed on the customary nunjah lands which elsewhere pay a consolidated assessment. The returns of Faslis 1285 and 1286 stand as follows. The decrease, which is distributed over the districts, is due to the insufficient supply —Water-tax on Government lands.

of water. In Kurnool it is also partly due to the fact that no water-rate was charged on lands under Doruvu wells :—

		RS.
Fasli 1285	... ...	23,99,828
" 1286	... ...	20,71,887
	Decrease .	3,27,941

—Total assessment.

The total assessment on Ryotwar holdings including second crop assessment and water-tax was :—

		RS.
Fasli 1285	... ...	385,06,823
" 1286	... ...	380,63,240
	Decrease ...	4,43,583

—Remissions, waste remitted.

Of the lands under occupancy, 5,806,579 acres, assessed at Rupees 80,52,027, were left waste. Of this extent ryots were allowed remission on 2,824,100 acres, assessed at Rupees 46,11,213, and made to pay on the rest, *i.e.*, 2,982,479 acres, assessed at Rupees 34,40,814. In other words 43 per cent. of the assessment of waste was charged and 57 per cent. remitted. Compared with the areas of Fasli 1285, there is a large increase both in the waste remitted and that charged as shown at foot. The assessment of irrigated lands was ordered to be charged or remitted under the usual rules, and the instructions for remission on account of dry waste were that it should be granted throughout except where the land had not been cultivated solely owing to the neglect of the ryot or the land had always been left waste for purposes of fallow or pasturage. Owing to local causes, however, the result of these measures was not to show that decrease in the waste charged which might have been anticipated. The waste charged in Fasli 1286 instead of being equal to or less than that in Fasli 1285, when the extent was larger than usual, exceeds it by 46 per cent. In Fasli 1281 the amount of waste charged was 22,42,000 Rupees ; in Fasli 1282 it was 19,58,000 Rupees ; in Fasli 1283 it was 21,86,000 Rupees ; in Fasli 1284 it was 22,72,000 Rupees ; in Fasli 1285 it was 23,56,000 Rupees ; and finally in Fasli 1286 it was 34,41,000 Rupees. It must, on the other hand, be observed that the sum of Rupees 34,41,000 last shown does not exactly represent the amount which the ryots were called upon to pay for waste, as in some districts a portion of the assessment on waste was remitted at a certain percentage of the assessment on the entire holding, the amount so remitted being exhibited under occasional remissions :—

—	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Area	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment	Area.	Assessment.
Waste remitted.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES	RS	ACRES.	RS.
Fasli 1285	89,060	1,00,876	240,496	10,52,015	329,556	*11,56,05[illegible]
Do 1286	2,239,338	19,13,228	584,762	26,94,431	2,824,100	*46,11,213
Increase ..	2,150,278	18,12,352	344,266	16,42,416	2,494,544	34,55,154
Waste charged.						
Fasli 1285	2,093,739	17,77,318	135,980	5,78,430	2,229,719	23,55,748
Do. 1286	2,838,225	28,01,901	114,254	6,38,913	2,982,479	34,40,814
Increase	744,186	10,24,583	8,274	60,483	752,760	10,85,066

The subjoined statement shows the extent of waste charged and remitted in each district and the percentage of the same to the total holdings :— —The same, for districts.

Districts	Waste charged.		Waste remitted.	
	Assessment of waste charged.	Percentage of waste charged to the holdings.	Assessment of waste remitted.	Percentage of waste remitted to the holdings.
	RS	RS	RS	RS.
Ganjam	56,800	8 1	2,956	·4
Vizagapatam	12,506	6 5	3,396	1·7
Godavari .. .	2,31,861	15 6	24,696	1 6
Kistna	6,11,620	21·4	2,21,514	7 8
Nellore .	8,42,032	17·7	5,58,832	29 0
Cuddapah	70,926	4 3	6,42,037	39 2
Bellary . .	50676	2 7	10,20,466	50 2
Kurnool	2,88,916	22 6	3,57,919	28·1
Chingleput	1,562	1	3,99,100	29 4
North Arcot .	1,37,701	7 6	3,88,872	21 7
South Arcot ...	2,19,528	6 9	3,07,466	9 7
Tanjore	2,70,017	6 6	92,305	2·3
Trichinopoly	1,70,912	12 7	25,002	1 8
Madura	1,34,748	8 3	1,88,913	11·6
Tinnevelly	3,27,171	12 7	2,23,159	8·6
Coimbatore	3,78,737	14 3	47,195	1·7
Nilgiris	14,353	22 1		
Salem	1,11,248	6 1	90,440	5 0
South Canara . .			3,554	·2
Malabar	3,467	2	1,361	.
Total	34,40,814	10 0	46,11,213	13 0

The remissions under the head of Occasional Remissions consist of the following items :— —Remissions, occasional remissions.

—	Fasli 1285	Fasli 1286.	Difference.
	RS	RS	RS.
1 Shavi or withered crop	7,73,296	31,44,425	+23,71,129
2. Palanashtam or short produce, inclusive of special percentage remissions on punjah holdings	2,27,872	10,96,238	+ 8,68,266
3. Terewa cumm (difference between dry and wet assessment).	1,13,384	4,80,217	+ 3,66,833
4. Fasal cumm or second crop not cultivated on registered double crop wet land	49,585	70,817	+ 21,232
5. Remission of water-tax	25,468	17,369	— 8,099
6. Pannyboodthy and Payamally or cultivation injured by water	62,320	44,193	— 18,127
7. Occasional remissions allowed on gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement in the districts of Nellore and Cuddapah.	1,69,199	1,06,261	— 62,938
8. Miscellaneous or sundry remissions	19,794	32,331	+ 12,537
Total .	14,40,918	49,91,851	+ 35,50,933

Inclusive of South Canara.

—Remissions, ditto, shavi.

The increase under the head of Shavi is owing to the failure of the monsoons, and to remissions having been granted on dry lands also under the special sanction of the Revenue Board in consequence of the exceptional character of the season. Particulars of remissions granted on wet and dry lands for the several districts are shown at foot. Remission was not granted in full for withered crop in dry lands in all districts; in some cases it took the form of a certain percentage only on the assessment of the lands on which the crop was lost. Remissions were also as a rule refused where the crop was either cut or allowed to be grazed before inspection:—

Districts.	Dry or Unirrigated		Wet or Irrigated		Total.	
	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286	Fasli 1285	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Vizagapatam ..				12,110		12,110
Nellore ..	.	61,662	1,76,944	3,31,122	1,76,944	3,92,784
Cuddapah .		1,71,521	16,191	81,702	16,191	2,53,223
Bellary .	17,938	2,19,261	5,220	48,117	23,158	2,67,378
Kurnool	.	1,21,378	676	32,176	676	1,53,554
Chingleput	309	65,050	1,52,499	4,62,533	1,52,808	5,27,583
North Arcot .. .		2,585	53,772	1,02,698	53,772	1,05,283
South Arcot .	6,470	51,271	1,11,866	1,89,542	1,18,336	2,40,813
Tanjore .	..		51,199	1,09,072	51,199	1,09,072
Trichinopoly	..		2,241	7,175	2,241	7,175
Madura	.		30,873	2,03,291	30,873	2,03,291
Tinnevelly	.	91,440	1,09,906	2,13,159	1,09,906	3,04,599
Coimbatore .	..	1,43,121	29,794	45,212	29,794	1,88,333
Salem . .		3,22,643	7,398	42,337	7,398	3,64,980
Malabar				13,947		13,947
Total	24,717	12,49,932	7,48,579	18,94,493	7,73,226	31,44,425

—Remissions, ditto, palanashtam.

Palanashtam or short produce includes also percentage remissions granted on dry holdings under the Revenue Board's special sanction. The remissions granted on dry and wet lands respectively in each district are shown at foot. The remissions granted in the Ganjam District were chiefly in the Berhampore Taluk, and it is probable that the loss and waste were due more to the want of timely rain than to deficiency in the total average downfall, the heavy rains of September and October last having the effect of swamping the low-lying lands:—

Districts.	Dry.		Wet		Total.	
	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	.			5,362		5,362
Godavari	..	254	8,589	38,530	8,589	38,784
Kistna . ..	30	1,98,952	12,426	1,45,093	12,456	3,44,045
Nellore . ..	. .	504	..	176	..	680
Cuddapah	. .	82,018	766	6,541	766	88,559
Bellary .	...	93,531		8,615		1,02,146
Chingleput ..	3,251	788	61,004	1,230	64,255	2,018
North Arcot .	.	9,583	.	...	.	9,583
South Arcot ...	88,711	1,185	19,212	6,451	1,07,923	7,636
Tanjore	.	28,842	...	9,559	.	38,401
Trichinopoly .		15,036	. .	. .	...	15,036
Madura	.	2,80,720			.	2,80,720
Tinnevelly	6,723	91,932	26,510	8,248	33,233	1,00,180
Coimbatore .	..	51,337	69	...	69	51,337
Nilgiris .		1,978	.	.	...	1,978
Salem .. .		.		9,098	..	2,098
South Canara ..	405	407		.	405	407
Malabar . .	176	268	.		176	268
Total	99,296	8,57,335	1,28,576	2,38,903	2,27,872	10,96,238

Ryots were encouraged to raise dry crops as far as possible on wet lands when water was insufficient for raising a wet crop; and wherever a crop was so raised, the difference between the wet and dry assessment was remitted. The amount of remissions granted under this head in each district is shown below :— —Remissions, ditto, teerwa cummi.

Districts.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS.	RS.
Nellore	12,691	93,194
Tinnevelly	12,607	87,061
Coimbatore	44,610	58,507
Chingleput ..		53,346
Cuddapah .. .	13,557	51,466
North Arcot	3,196	48,647
Bellary	2,359	24,315
Madura	8,476	24,202
South Arcot	3,188	21,687
Godavari . ..	5,875	6,553
Kurnool	675	6,515
Salem	6,139	4,463
Tanjore .. .		252
Malabar . .	11	19
Total	1,13,384	4,80,217

Fasal cummi, or second crop not cultivated on registered double crop wet lands, was granted only in the districts noted below, and is due in all cases to scarcity of the water-supply in Government works of irrigation. In Chingleput private well irrigation was resorted to as far as possible :— —Remissions, ditto, fasal cummi.

Districts.	Fasli 1285	Fasli 1286.
	RS	RS
Coimbatore	33 436	32,900
Chingleput . .	7,638	21,038
North Arcot . .	8,001	14,705
Tanjore	510	2,174
Total ...	49,585	70,817

Water-rate remitted is due to the insufficiency of the water-supply from Government sources of irrigation. Pannyboodthy and Payamally occur chiefly in the Kistna District; they represent the water-tax on wet waste remitted in the Delta Taluks in consequence of floods. The remissions under the head Occasional Remissions allowed on the gradual introduction of the new rates of settlement in the districts of Nellore and Cuddapah are irrespective of the season. They result from the introduction by graduated increments of the new settlement rates in certain districts which was allowed in cases where, owing to inequalities in the former assessments, an unduly heavy sudden increase would otherwise have occurred. The details of Miscellaneous remissions are shown at foot, from which it will be seen that the increase is nominal, consisting of the assessment of lands transferred from Malabar to the Nilgiris, and erroneously shown under Remissions instead of being struck off the holdings. The necessary adjustments will be made next year :— —Remissions, ditto, other kinds.

—	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS.	RS.
Remission on unoccupied land in South Canara	8,672	8,297
Lands occupied by Public Works	1,021	439
Five-eighths of the assessment on escheated Village Service Inams payable to the Village Service Fund	3,607	2,801
Holdings of three Amshoms transferred to Nilgiris from Malabar ...	..	14,613
Other small items	6,494	6,181
Total .	19,794	32,331

—Fixed remissions.

Fixed remissions are altogether independent of the vicissitudes of season, and consisted for the period under review of the items hereunder specified :—

—	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS.	RS
1. Remission granted on account of heaviness of assessment or as class privileges	47,174	43,391
2 Remission granted on account of irrigation by lift	10,842	8,710
3. Do do under Tope rules	18,057	17,558
4. Do do on Forest lands taken up for cultivation on the Nilgiris under G O , dated 22nd September 1871, No. 1,656.	6,853	5,130
5 Remissions on grass lands	19,724	18,931
6. Do. granted on account of labor involved in reclaiming lands.	10,343	5,243
7. Remission for maintaining irrigation works	13,660	10,131
8. Cowle remissions	4,219	4,190
9. Remission on salt-pans left waste in South Canara	3,091	3,091
10. Other items	422	1,258
Total	1,34,385	1,17,633

—Beriz deductions.

Beriz deductions are made in satisfaction of established claims in accordance with the terms of the existing settlement, and amounted in the year under report to Rupees 10,51,742 as particularized below :—

—	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS	RS
1. Fees to Village Servants (Merahs)	10,04,728	9,14,855
2 Road-cess included in the land assessment . .	83,979	81,006
3. Share of revenue due to Inamdars, &c	70,610	53,961
4. Remission from the quit-rent of certain Kattubady Service Inams in the Bellary District.	3,930	1,920
Total .	11,63,247	10,51,742

—Total remissions and deductions.

The total remissions and deductions in Fasli 1286 compared with those of the previous years stand as at foot. The increase of remission in Fasli 1286 over the average of the five previous years is 39 lakhs of rupees. The remissions granted were by no means in excess of what the unprecedented nature of the season demanded :—

	RS.
Fasli 1281	20,61,227
,, 1282	17,06,567
,, 1283	26,13,245
,, 1284	20,21,532
,, 1285	27,38,550
Average ..	22,28,224
Fasli 1286	61,61,226

After deducting the remissions, the net Ryotwari demand, exclusive of miscellaneous revenue which will be noticed hereafter, was as follows :— Net demand.

Items.	Fasli 1285.		Fasli 1286.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Dry	16,278,655	172,42,466	16,217,256	172,74,276	...	31,810	61,399	...
Wet	3,742,731	170,22,538	3,732,600	169,37,095	...	...	3,131	85,443
Total ...	20,021,386	342,65,004	19,956,856	342,11,371	...	...	64,530	53,633
Second-crop assessment	...	5,59,109	...	4,96,166	...	...	...	62,943
Charge for water ...	...	23,29,828	..	20,71,887	...	...	...	3,27,941
Revenue of South Canara.	...	12,82,882	..	12,83,816	...	934	...	...
Total ...	..	385,06,823	...	380,63,240	.	..	...	4,43,583
Deduct.								
Waste remissions ..	...	11,56,059	...	46,11,213	...	34,55,154	...	...
Other do. ...	.	27,38,550	...	61,61,226	.	34,22,676		...
Total ...		38,94,609		107,72,439	...	68,77,830	.	...
Remainder		346,12,214	..	272,90,801	..	.	...	73,21,413

The following is a comparative abstract of peishcush on permanently-settled estates, shrotriem jodi, and quit-rent and miscellaneous during Faslis 1285 and 1286. Permanently settled estates are distributed among fifteen districts. More than three-fourths are small properties paying under 5,000 Rupees per annum, while the number paying above one lakh is only eight :— Peshcush, &c.

——	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	Increase or Decrease.
	RS.	RS	RS.
1. Peishcush on permanently-settled estates	51,38,877	51,38,248	— 629
2. Jodi and quit-rent on shrotriem and Inam villages	6,20,814	6,22,438	— 1,624
3. Miscellaneous	38,06,207	35,00,704	— 3,05,503
Total ..	95,65,898	92,61,390	— 3,04,508

The chief items which composed the miscellaneous part of the Land Revenue are noted at foot. The sum of Rupees 35,00,704 is exclusive of remissions and deductions, amounting to Rupees 44,473 :— Land Revenue Miscellaneous.

——	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS.	RS.
1. Jodi on sundry, &c., Inams	12,47,511	12,25,662
2 Charge for water on Zemindari and Inam lands	7,94,887	7,59,033
3. Revenue on rented villages	1,65,004	1,64,291
4 Lands cultivated but not included in the Jamabundi	1,66,554	1,36,017
5. Land cultivated without durkhast for which no puttas have been granted	61,294	75,994
6. Receipts and Process Service Fees	2,27,395	1,34,894
7 Rent of Islands situated in rivers	1,32,862	1,25,860
8. Grazing tax or grass rent . .	1,41,329	91,355

	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS.	RS.
9 Tax on trees on unassessed lands ...	1,20,092	1,21,418
10 Quit-rent and ground-rent in the town of Madras	72,868	72,745
11 Rent on Palmyra trees	81,910	69,929
12 Cultivation of Porumboke lands	69,269	59,289
13 Revenue derived from coir, the produce of Amindivi Islands in the South Canara District	26,538	51,667
14. Revenue from Hill villages	44,673	42,713
15 Sale proceeds of waste lands, &c.	53,586	41,322
16 Commission on private estates under Government management ...	18,636	30,516
17. Rent of gardens and topes ...	57,871	28,018
18. Quit-rent on bungalows and gardens	23,164	22,837
19 Cultivation of jungle lands newly cleared by burning in the South Canara District.	16,152	19,398
20 Rent on fruit trees	21,584	16,125
21 Amount recovered on account of Survey establishment employed in the estates under Court of Wards.	11,834	12,226
22 Excess collection over the demand	24,735	12,025
23. Revenue from sequestered Inams	14,637	11,531
24 Revenue fines	15,949	10,877
25 Russums collected from Zemindaries	10,590	10,590
26 Water-tax on Ayen lands for which puttas have not been granted	7,909	9,844
27 Chunam shell-rent	9,016	9,577
28 Tax on backyards in excess of the limit allowed	9,842	9,281
29 Double water-rate charged on lands irrigated without permission	5,555	8,500
30 Sale proceeds of trees	11,617	7,614
31. Revenue from lands assessed at favorable rates	6,004	6,614
32 Chark rent ...	7,141	241
33. Sundry other items under 5,000 Rupees ...	1,28,199	1,02,701
Total ...	38,06,207	35,00,704

Total Land Revenue Demand.

The total land revenue demand, including miscellaneous, was as shown at foot. The decrease in the land-revenue demand is on the whole less than might have been expected.

	RS.
Fasli 1285	441,78,112
„ 1286	365,52,191
Decrease	76,25,921

Ditto divided into wet and dry.

The following figures exhibit the proportion of the revenue derived from irrigated lands, and that altogether independent of irrigation :—

—	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286	—	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	RS	RS		RS	RS.
Revenue derived from lands charged as irrigated.	193,63,632	155,80,362	Permanently settled	51,38,877	51,38,248
Revenue derived from lands charged as unirrigated	184,06,800	145,38,287	Revenue of South Canara.	12,68,803	12,95,294
Revenue derived from lands with regard to which it cannot be ascertained how much is due to irrigation and how much is not.	64,07,680	64,33,542			
Total	441,78,112	365,52,191	Total	64,07,680	64,33,542

Land Revenue, special items, lands held on cowle.

The subjoined abstract shows the particulars of lands held on cowle during the Fasli 1286. In Fasli 1285 there was 6,519 Rupees; in Fasli 1286 there was 2,510 Rupees; so that on the whole there was a decrease of 4,009 Rupees. It will be observed that the extent of land on cowle was acres 32,981, paying to Government under the conditions of the cowles only Rupees 2,510. The lands held on this tenure are distri-

buted in the districts as follows:—In South Canara 955 Rupees, in Ganjam 947 Rupees, in Malabar 439 Rupees, in Madura 130 Rupees, in Salem 21 Rupees, in Kurnool 12 Rupees, in Bellary 6 Rupees, total 2,510 Rupees.

—	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS
Cowle as per last year	39,813	18,069
Deduct—Land brought to full assessment and lands abandoned.	8,330	11,358
Remainder	31,483	6,711
Add—New Cowle ...	1,498	1,723
Total	32,981	8,434
Deduct— RS		
Remission on account of waste . 1,731		
Do. of cowle 4,190		
Total Remissions		5,924
Net Beriz		2,510

Ditto, ditto, Amani.

The number of villages settled on the Amani system, that is to say on the basis of a division of the produce between the ryot and Government, was six, besides portions of two other villages. The actual value, at the current selling price, of the Government share of the produce amounted to only Rupees 350, which, added to the money-rents collected, made up a total of Rupees 2,127 against Rupees 6,356 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the adverse nature of the season.

Ditto, ditto, cultivation of special crops.

The subjoined table shows the extent of cultivation of sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. A large increase under sugar-cane in Vizagapatam is due to more complete accounts having been obtained from Zemindari tracts in Fasli 1286. The decrease in the other districts is owing to deficient rainfall. The cotton cultivation fell off by 43 per cent. and the indigo by 49 per cent., and in many places the lands cultivated gave no yield whatever owing to the absence of rain:—

Districts.	Sugar-cane.		Cotton		Indigo.	
	Fasli 1285	Fasli 1286	Fasli 1285	Fasli 1286.	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.
	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.
Government ...	27,946	25,397	1,045,406	614,850	239,149	125,958
Inam lands ...	6,946	6,537	399,095	160,640	60,533	24,318
Zemindaris ..	17,202	19,604	200,888	150,625	15,028	10,241
Total ...	52,094	51,538	1,645,389	926,115	314,710	160,517

Land Revenue, rates of assessment.

The subjoined table shows the average rate of assessment charged per acre for dry and wet lands in each district. Second crop and water-tax are not taken into account in the average. In the Kistna and Godavari Deltas and part of Kurnool the wet land is separately assessed and the water is charged for at a uniform rate. In the rest of the Presidency a consolidated wet assessment is charged. The

amount entered against Kurnool under wet includes the water-rate charged on such lands:—

Districts.	Dry.			Wet.		
	Extent	Assessment	Average.	Extent	Assessment.	Average.
	ACRES	RS.	RS. A. P.	ACRES.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	116,092	1,41,721	1 3 6	184,894	5,24,862	2 13 5
Vizagapatam	53,399	59,786	1 1 11	24,350	1,27,830	5 4 0
Godavari	419,994	7,15,592	1 11 3	286,308	7,39,874	2 9 4
Kistna	1,485,875	22,38,838	1 8 1	176,472	3,91,926	2 3 6
Nellore	649,080	7,99,835	1 3 9	99,823	5,67,758	5 11 0
Cuddapah	700,497	5,54,270	0 12 8	61,923	4,39,762	7 1 8
Bellary	1,303,123	6,46,137	0 7 11	73,149	3,72,278	5 1 5
Kurnool	821,272	8,00,693	0 15 7	18,406	1,14,491	6 3 6
Chingleput	156,370	2,27,501	1 7 3	199,984	7,27,664	3 10 3
North Arcot	428,087	5,98,935	1 6 5	135,546	8,01,666	5 14 8
South Arcot	938,246	15,91,918	1 11 2	231,318	12,41,628	5 5 11
Tanjore	298,909	3,71,303	1 3 2	721,776	35,35,226	4 14 4
Trichinopoly	829,062	7,77,185	0 15 0	126,891	5,13,095	4 4 6
Madura	745,660	9,59,680	1 4 7	110,953	4,62,897	4 2 9
Tinnevelly	1,177,018	9,19,133	0 12 6	154,983	14,28,828	9 3 6
Coimbatore	2,225,258	19,78,525	0 14 3	81,940	6,11,819	7 7 6
Nilgiris	88,464	61,350	0 11 1	1,274	3,382	2 10 6
Salem	1,133,873	12,80,608	1 2 1	76,498	4,40,541	5 12 2
Malabar	407,644	6,38,033	1 9 0	388,350	11,67,107	3 0 1
Total	13,977,918	153,61,048	1 1 7	3,154,838	142,42,664	4 8 3

Land Revenue Current Demand, Collections and Balance.

The entire demand collections and balance under all sources of land revenue are exhibited in the subjoined table. The percentage of the balance at the end of March 1878 to the demand under each item of land revenue is as follows. Permanently-settled revenue 17·8 per cent., Shrotriem Jodi 24·9 per cent, Ryotwar and Miscellaneous 14 per cent. :—

Items.	Current Demand	Collections	Remissions	Balance	Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to 31st March 1878	Balance.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently	51,38,248	34,66,763		16,71,485	7,56,604	9,14,881
Jodi on Shrotriem, &c	6,22,438	3,15,648		3,06,790	1,51,330	1,55,460
Ryotwar	2,72,90,801	1,81,35,936		91,54,865	54,85,947	36,68,918
Miscellaneous	35,00,701	22,07,123		12,93,581	6,30,147	6,63,434
Total	3,65,52,191	2,41,25,470		1,24,26,721	70,24,028	54,02,693

Land Revenue Arrears ditto.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the arrear demand, collections and balance under Land Revenue up to March 1878:—

Items.	Demand.	Collections within the Fash	Remissions	Balance at the end of Fash.	Subsequent Collections and Remissions up to March 1878.	Balance on 1st April 1878.			
						Recoverable and Doubtful.	Amount already sanctioned but not yet written off.	Irrecoverable now recommended to be written off.	Total.
	RS.	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS.	RS	RS	RS.
Permanently settled	7,51,170	5,50,060	1,733	1,99,377	83,372	1,15,048	108	849	1,16,005
Shrotriem Jodi	1,18,949	76,210	3,229	39,510	6,358	31,899	1,078	175	33,152
Ryotwar	35,85,772	25,83,133	1,67,661	8,34,978	1,65,145	5,28,251	65,849	75,733	6,69,833
Miscellaneous	11,89,622	5,16,441	99,700	5,73,481	2,20,310	2,71,738	16,733	64,671	3,53,141
Total	56,45,513	37,25,844	2,72,323	16,47,346	4,75,215	9,46,936	83,768	1,41,428	11,72,131

The annexed table affords a comparative view of collections, current and arrears, under each head of Land Revenue on account of present and previous years, the result being a very large net decrease of Rupees 1,85,85,258 in the amount actually brought into the Treasury within the fasli :— Land Revenue, comparative view of collections.

Items.	Fasli 1285			Fasli 1286.			Increase.	Decrease.
	Current.	Arrears	Total.	Current.	Arrears	Total.		
	RS	RS	RS.	RS	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently settled	44,90,765	10,20,879	55,11,644	34,66,763	5,50,060	40,16,823	...	14,94,821
Jodi on Shrotriem Villages.	5,28,012	89,069	6,17,081	3,15,548	76,210	3,91,858	...	2,25,223
Ryotwar .	3,17,09,251	25,38,551	3,42,47,802	1,81,35,936	25,83,133	2,07,19,069	..	1,35,28,733
Miscellaneous .	31,70,247	6,58,569	38,28,816	22,07,123	5,16,441	27,23,564	...	11,05,252
Total .	3,98,98,275	43,07,068	4,42,05,343	2,41,25,470	37,25,844	2.78,51,314	...	1,63,54,029

The Hoonjeram and Palkonda Estates in the district of Vizagapatam are rented out to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. for Rupees 1,31,000. The renters' net demand amounted to Rupees 1,58,876, of which Rupees 1,52,360 were collected, leaving a balance of Rupees 6,516 at the close of the fasli. The outlay by the renters on irrigation works was Rupees 6,602. The figures below show the state of cultivation in these estates :— Miscellaneous subjects.—Rented estates.

—	Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Sugar-cane .	567	600
Paddy	12,698	12,668
Indigo . ..	2,724	2,811
Cotton	805	705
Other grains .	8,171	8,181
Total .	24,965	24,965

The subjoined is an abstract of the statements received from districts for Fasli 1286 as to the amount of costs awarded to Government in suits brought against officers of Government, the amount recovered, and the balance due :— —Civil suits.

Districts.	Amount of Costs awarded.									Amount recovered.			Balance.		
	Balance at the beginning of the Fash.			Amount charged within the Fash.			Total.								
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.
Ganjam		...								...			.		
Vizagapatam													...		
Godavari ..	160	8	5	633	6	2	793	14	7	603	2	3	190	12	4
Kistna	211	0	6	219	10	3	430	10	9	136	5	5	294	5	4
Nellore . .							Not given.								
Cuddapah	259	10	6				259	10	6				259	10	6
Bellary .	34	0	0		.		34	0	0				34	0	0
Kurnool ...		...			.									.	
Madras		..			...						.			.	

Districts.	Amount of Costs awarded.									Amount recovered.			Balance.		
	Balance at the beginning of the Fash.			Amount charged within the Fash.			Total.								
	RS.	A.	P	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Chingleput	948	3	4	337	4	7	1,285	7	11	493 * 3	7 10	10 4	788	5	9
North Arcot	120	1	1	34	13	6	154	14	7	118	6	10	36	7	9
South Arcot	958	1	10	624	5	7	1,582	7	5	1,013	14	10	568	8	7
Tanjore	1,813	11	8	1,897	10	6	3,711	6	2	1,053	7	0	2,657	15	2
Trichinopoly				76	14	0	76	14	0	40	7	0	36	7	9
Madura	450	3	0	1,988	13	0	2,439	0	0	1,460	8	11	978	7	1
Tinnevelly	1,819	3	11	2,602	6	5	4,421	10	4	836	5	8	3,585	5	1
Coimbatore	493	13	5	126	0	8	619	14	1	253	12	0	366	2	1
Nilgiris							Not given.								
Salem															
South Canara	288	7	9	377	5	6	665	13	3				665	13	3
Malabar							Not given								
Total	7,557	1	5	8,918	10	2	16,475	11	7	6,013	7	8	10,462	3	11

—Bhadrachalam and Rakapully Taluks.

The Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Administration of the Bhadrachalam and Rakapully Taluks in the Godavari District, which have been transferred from the Central Provinces, is in the hands of the Collector. The revenue transactions are included in the statistics referred to in the preceding paragraphs. There is very little ryotwari land in these taluks; the land revenue demand consists of the following items :—

		RS.
Peishcush of Zemindari estates		16,703
Miscellaneous		3,484
1 Grazing tax	1,058	
2 Assessment of jungle lands newly cleared by burning	936	
3 Rent of Government villages	546	
4 Rent of Ippa trees	223	
5. Water-tax under Gangole tank	96	
6. Sale proceeds of waste lands	92	
7. Do. of palmyras	52	
8 Sundry items	481	
	3,484	
Total		20,187

Sundry.

No applications have been made in any district for the sub-division of Inams held on joint tenure. No ruined tanks belonging to Government have been made over to private enterprise in any district during the year under report.

SURVEYS.

Operations of the year.

The total outlay during the year on Surveys amounted to Rupees 7,39,420-11-9 as compared with an average outlay of the three preceding years of Rupees 7,24,500. The outlay as given above includes an expenditure of Rupees 22,242-3-5 on the survey of Zemindaris, which will be repaid to Government. A considerable portion of the Survey Establishment was engaged during the year on duties con-

* Written off.

nected with famine relief; the total average strength during the year of the detachments transferred to the Revenue Officers for this purpose amounted to 4 superior officers and 282 subordinates of various grades, and the aggregate outlay on this account to Rupees 88,378-14-8. It was not until the latter portion of the year that it was finally decided to charge the cost of this establishment against the Survey Budget Grant, and the expenditure on survey work had in the meantime been regulated on the contrary supposition. The traverse work of the Revenue Survey was during the year connected with 73 stations of the Trigonometrical Survey, and the comparison of distances which has been made shows a mean error in traversing of 8·29 feet per mile. Ten per cent. of the area of fields computed in the offices of Survey Parties have been computed in the Central Office as usual; the result shows that there has been no falling off in accuracy. The general results of the expenditure are exhibited in the subjoined statement, which shows the area of the outturn of the year under the various distinct processes of survey and also compares it with the outturn of each of the two preceding years :—

Nature of Work.	Outturn of 1875-76	Outturn of 1876-77.	Outturn of 1877-78.
Revenue Survey	SQ. MS.	SQ MS.	SQ. MS
Boundary demarcated	2184 98	3198 07	2766 43
Fields demarcated	811 99	966·75	576·91
Boundary surveyed	4970 20	4853 32	4414 36
Fields surveyed	1667 94	1636·71	946 34
	NO.	NO.	NO.
Minor Circuits traversed	19,290	12,167	5,173
	SQ MS	SQ MS	SQ MS.
Fields plotted	1586 43	1347 09	1228 49
Area detailed	2658 24	1291 15	1418·00
Area ready for Settlement Dept	3800 61	1914 84	1822 54
Maps sent to Central Office	4523 38	2521 08	2043·57
Topographical Survey.			
Surveyed 4-inch scale	302·24	116·83*	75 31
Do. 2-inch „	2176 74	1967 90	3191 80
Publication.			
Published 16-inch scale ...	3420·00	3545 56	3604·72
Do. smaller scales	..		2394 20
	NO.	NO.	NO.
Maps, printed copies	104,245	148,367	144,003
	RS	RS	RS.
Total expenditure	7,18,433	7,00,157	*6,28,800

In June 1877 a scheme for the reorganization of the department was finally decided on. It consisted in the introduction of a new scale of salary for the officers, the reduction of their number from nineteen to sixteen, and the grant to them of travelling allowance at Bengal rates. A revised scale of establishment was adopted for the Central Office, half a Survey Party was abolished, and the original organization of five-and-a-half Survey Parties and two-and-a-half Demarcation Parties was changed to five Combined Survey and

Measures of reorganisation.

* Exclusive of outlay on establishment employed on famine duty.

Demarcation Parties. The scheme involved an aggregate expenditure of Rupees 7,27,593-8-0 per annum. The chief measures for the general improvement of the internal work of the department which have been considered during the year are (1) the introduction of a system of accounts and record on progress which will enable the cost of the work performed by different parties, and by the department as a whole, to be ascertained concurrently with its execution, instead of as formerly only on the completion of taluks, and several years after its commencement; (2) the adoption of a standard size of sheet for plotting village plans and the drawing of the detail in a manner suited for reproduction by photo-lithography; (3) the publication of all plans of villages with large enclosures by reduction, by the process of photo-lithography on a scale of 8 inches to a mile, instead of by hand-tracing and transfer on a scale of 16 inches to a mile; (4) the drawing of estate plans for reduction by photography and their reproduction by photo-lithography; (5) the establishment of a computing branch in the Central Office for the purpose of bringing the main circuit traverses of the Revenue Survey and the minor triangulation executed by this department into connection and accordance with the Great Trigonometrical Survey; (6) the training of subordinates in trigonometrical surveying with a view to the execution of topographical surveys from minor triangulation properly based on the Great Trigonometrical distances; (7) the introduction of contract or piece-work payment for the processes of survey work which are subjected to independent check. As regards the first the forms of account and the rules have been printed; they are in use in one Party, and the subordinates of the other Parties are under instruction. The second has been introduced. The third has been sanctioned by Government. The fourth is experimentally in operation. Full directions for the fifth have been drawn up, and will shortly be carried out. Arrangements for the sixth are in progress. The reports of the Deputy Superintendents regarding the seventh proposal are under consideration.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

Survey operations.

The operations of the department extended to 9 districts, viz., Salem, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Chingleput, Ganjam, and Tinnevelly. In Nellore the printing of the registers was completed; the settlement of this district is now quite finished, and the establishment has been dispensed with. The settlement of Tinnevelly was completed, but some registers yet remain to be printed. The redemarcation of the Ahtur Taluk of Salem had to

be deferred on account of the famine. The following statement exhibits the various operations in each district during the year and their total cost in each :—

Items.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.	Nellore.	North Arcot.	Salem.	Coimbatore.	Chingleput.	Ganjam.	Tinnevelly.	Madura.	Bellary.	Total.
Village Registers printed	...	..	71	505	...	...	...	171	..	325	...	...	1,072
Taluks settled	.	..	2	.	.			2	...	4	...	...	8
Taluks in which Settlement is in progress.	.	2	1	..	.	..	.	2	1	..	...	...	6
Estimates of Financial Results submitted to the Board	..	...	1	..	...	.	5	..	2	...	...	...	8
Classification in Square Miles.	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	141		1,086	...	...	1,227
Demarcation in Square Miles	...	.		..	.	.	..	.	..	..	...	..	...
Restoration of Demarcation Stones		.		..	.		..	.	...	147,425	...	...	147,425
Cost in Rupees for Settlement.	1,293	6,022	25,212	33,925	11,494	901	3,155	78,307	36,809	107,485	..	..	304,606
Do do Famine	.	22,389	14,839	1,833	8,410	2,582	1,937	8,809	.	•	1,033	2,572	64,404
Total .	1,293	28,411	40,051	35,758	19,904	3,483	5,092	87,116	36,809	107,488	1,033	2,572	369,010

Settlement was in progress in Ganjam, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chingleput and Tinnevelly. The Sidhout and Badvel Taluks of Cuddapah, the Chingleput and Tiruvallur Taluks of Chingleput, and the Ottaipidaram, Satur, Sankaranainarkoil and Srivilliputtur Taluks of Tinnevelly were settled and reported on. Schemes for the settlement of the Chicacole and Berhampore Taluks of Ganjam, the Cumbum and Markapur Taluks of Kurnool, the Pulivendala Taluk of Cuddapah, and the five northern taluks of Coimbatore were submitted for sanction. The continued absence of many officers and their establishments on famine duty hindered to some extent the progress of work, but on the whole the outturn has been satisfactory and all arrears of printing are worked off.

Survey Maps and Settlement Registers.

The following statement shows the number of Lithograph Maps and printed Settlement Registers despatched to Collectors :—

Districts.	Survey Maps.				Settlement Registers.			
	Mounted.		Unmounted		Bound.		Unbound	
	Number of Villages.	Maps.	Number of Villages.	Maps.	Number of Villages.	Registers.	Number of Villages.	Registers.
Kistna	57	140			318	1,590	.	...
Kurnool	187	2,235	50	112	84	420	.	...
Cuddapah .. .	92	719	42	91	307	1,535	307	7,368
Nellore	2	10	.	3	596	2,980	596	14,300
North Arcot	251	1,275	20	40			..	.
Salem	2	10	2	2	467	3,015	110	2,640
Coimbatore	157	1,207		.	.			
Chingleput ..	3	17		2	301	1,745	179	4,296
Ganjam ..	159	640	46	92	.		.	
Tinnevelly .. .	58	300	296	828	293	1,465	220	5,280
Total	968	6,553	456	1,170	2,366	12,750	1,412	33,884

Aggregate cost.

The total expenditure was Rupees 3,69,010 against Rupees 3,73,306 in 1876-77.

INAM COMMISSION.

Operations of the year.

The statement at foot shows the particulars of Inam work done during the year 1877-78. Though the number of title-deeds issued during the year was only 523 against 2,457 in the previous year, the quit-rent charged shows an increase of Rupees 2,282. That is to say, in 1876-77 Rupees 402, in 1877-78 Rupees 2,684; difference 2,282. This is owing to the enfranchisement of a larger number of personal and service inams than in the previous year, in which a large number of religious inams were confirmed free of quit-rent. The concession granted in September 1875 to Inamdars who had neglected to apply for the enfranchisement of their inams, permitting them to do so before the end of 1876, having been availed of only by a small number of Inamdars, owing probably to the adverse nature of the season, the Government in September 1877 extended the period allowed to the end of 1878:—

Particulars	Number of Title-deeds issued	Total Extent.	Assessment.	Old Quit-rent: Payable to Government	Old Quit-rent: Payable to Zemindar	New Quit-rent on Inams enfranchised payable to Government	Quit-rent not agreed to by Inamdars, whose Inams have consequently been left unenfranchised.	Total Quit-rent payable to Government (Cols. 5 and 7)	Quit-rent redeemed.	Cost of the Establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	ACS.	ACRES	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Dereadayam ...	370	9,493	35,655	1	.	2	..	3	...	
Dharmadayam	1	1	2	..		..	..	...	...	
Dashandam ..	3	71	225	..	..	...	..	...	...	
Police Inams enfranchised.	34	271	1,808	196		989	...	1,185	..	3,656
Personal ..	46	1,141	2,598	202	...	995	...	1,197	...	
Village Service	69	1,405	1,406	209	...	698	...	907	...	
Total ...	523	12,382	41,694	608	..	2,684	.	3,292	...	3,656

Figures to date.

The particulars of Inam work done from the commencement of operations, together with the cost of the commission, are given in the subjoined table. Of the total amount of quit-rent newly levied, a sum of Rupees 3,46,606 represents the quit-rent charged on village service inams:—

Particulars.	Total Number of Inams.	Area.	Assessment.	Old Jodi.	Quit-rent newly charged.	Cost of Commission.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
From the commencement up to 30th June 1866.	367,427	5,977,305	90,90,881	8,42,765	10,62,767	13,31,804
From 1st July 1866 to 31st March 1876.	36,550	263,506	6,38,127	56,691	1,81,661	
1876 to 1877	2,457	1,134	1,13,503	38	402	
1877 to 1878	523	12,382	41,694	608	2,684	
Total	40,695	6,254,327	98,84,205	9,00,102	12,47,514	13,31,804
Assessment of Inams fully assessed up to 1866.		..			1,13,962	...
Assessment of Inams fully assessed since		.			5,317	
Total	..	...			13,66,793	

COURT OF WARDS.

General.

The number of estates under management at the end of Fasli 1285 was thirty-four. Of these, Chinnamanaikenpolliem in South Arcot and Agarayarayangudi in Tanjore were made over to their proprietors and five estates were newly taken under management. Thus the total number in charge of the Court at the end of Fasli 1286 was thirty-seven. The season on the whole was unfavorable to agricultural operations, and particularly so in the following estates. Soorenjeri in Chingleput, Naraganti in North Arcot, all the Estates in Madura, and Maniachi in Tinnevelly. Notwithstanding this, there was an increase both in the holdings and in the cultivation, due partly in some estates to the prevailing high prices, which induced the ryots to take up more land, and in others to the transfer of rented villages to the head Ryotwar. The increase under holdings in Ettiapuram is due to the introduction of survey areas.

Current demand.

The current demand of Fasli 1286 is compared below with that of Fasli 1285 :—

Districts.	Estates.	Current Demand.		Percentage of the Increase or Decrease.
		Fasli 1285.	Fasli 1286.	
		RS	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	Parla Kimedi	3,69,333	3,75,007	+ 1·5
	Jalantra	28,453	26,539	— 6·7
	Serghar	18,414	18,924	+ 2·8
	Chinna Kimedi	..	81,723	..
Vizagapatam	Rewada	5,888	5,900	+ 0·2
	Salur	1,02,902	1,03,292	+ 0·4
	Merangi	43,794	44,027	+ 0·5
	Chemudu	12,086	12,766	+ 5·6
	Nallamillipadu	611	781	+ 2·8
Godavari	Kapaleswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru	37,619	37,597	— 0·06
	Gopalpur	61,985	66,928	+ 8
Kistna	Vasereddi Estate		97	...
Nellore	Chundi	55,274	41,067	— 25·7
North Arcot	Naragunti	21,758	18,598	— 14·9
Chingleput	Soorenjeri	5,150	2,448	— 52 5
Tanjore	Shiyali	43,574	48,814	+ 12·03
	Vettangudi	9,101	7,816	— 14·1
Trichinopoly	Peramur	8,962	9,652	+ 7·7
Madura	Ramnad	7,83,985	4,41,677	— 43·7
	Bodinayakanur	62,307	48,476	— 22·2
	Gantamanayakanur	55,428	39,513	— 28 7
	Sundyur	10,256	8,854	— 13·7
	Oothappanayakanur	9,629	7,249	— 24 7
	Manuyachi	9,176	7,995	— 12·9
Tinnevelly	Singampatti	21,099	21,961	+ 4·08
	Urkad Zamindari	39,945	51,473	+ 28 9
	Do Partible property	1,856	1,423	— 23 3
	Ettiyapuram	2,90,376	2,75,448	— 5·1
	Sundarapatchyapuran		5,329	..
Coimbatore	Samathoor and Kottampatty	10,620	10,076	— 5 1
Salem	Erumapatty and Polyapolliem	16,159	17,057	+ 5·6
South Canara	Brahmaver Sarvathama Row's Estate	4,246	4,644	+ 9 4
	Kanangi Sreenivasa Row's Estate	1,654	2,229	+ 34 8
Malabar	Kavalpara	28,231	30,691	+ 8 7
	Total	21,69,871	18,75,981	

Collection of the current demand.

Owing to the adverse nature of the season the collections for Fasli 1286 were considerably less than those for Fasli 1285. See the following table:—

—	Current Demand.	Collections within the Fasli.	Subsequent Collections up to the Date of Report.	Total	Percentage of the Collections within the Fasli to the Demand.
	RS.	RS.	RS	RS	RS.
Fasli 1285	21,81,902	15,35,582	4,95,186	20,30,768	70 4
„ 1286	18,75,981	11,66,432	2,10,889	13,77,321	62·2

Total Demand, collections and balance.

Below is given an abstract showing the total demand, collections and balance, current and arrears. The total receipts for Fasli 1286 were less than those for Fasli 1285 by Rupees 2,83,417. The large decrease is, as already stated, entirely due to the very unfavorable character of the season. An increase in Parla Kimedi in Ganjam and in Bramhawar in South Canara is due to the punctual realisation of the income of the year and to the collection of the heavy arrears left uncollected at the close of the last fasli:—

—	Demand, Current and Arrears.	Collections and Remissions up to the Date of the Collectors' Reports.	Balance.	
			Amount ordered to be written off	Remainder.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fasli 1285	32,22,673	27,11,747	86,996	4,23,930
„ 1286	28,99,460	20,60,673	20,441	8,18,346

Subjoined is a comparative statement showing the expenditure on Public Works in the several estates during Faslis 1285 and 1286 and the percentage of total expenditure on agricultural works to the revenue derived from irrigated lands. It will be seen that the total outlay on each head, namely, original works and repairs under Agricultural and Buildings and Communications, during the year is greater than that of the last year. By far the largest amount has been spent on irrigation works in the Ramnad Zemindari. This was done partly with a view of giving relief to the distressed :— Public Works.

Districts.	Estates.	Fasli 1285. Agricultural. Original Works.	Repairs	Total	Buildings, Communications, &c.	Total	Fasli 1286. Agricultural. Original Works	Repairs.	Total.	Buildings, Communications, &c	Total.	Revenue from irrigated lands including Remissions in Fasli 1286	Percentage of total expenditure of the year under review on Agricultural works to the revenue shown in Column 13.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		RS	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS	
Ganjam	Parla Kimedi	No particulars are available				86,672	4,067	9,419	13,486	53,125	66,611	2,79,335	4 8
	Jalantra	.	1,386	1,386	590	1,976	No particulars are available.				3,772	17,476	
	Seerghur	.	698	698	108	806				130	130	2,992	
	Chinna Kimedi	. .						1,131	1,131	60	1,191	300	377·
Vizagapatam	Rewada		200	200		200	. .	300	300	.	300	2,193	13 7
	Salur	...			800	800	.	3,588	3,888	200	4,088	68,387	5 7
	Meringhy	.	208	208		208			.	1,207	1,207	Not known.	.
	Chemudu	. .	.					10	10	20	30	7,560	1
Godavari	Nallamallipadu	.			.		.	315	315	295	610	5,394	5 8
	Kapileswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru.	76	10,381	10,457	182	10,639		.	.	333	333	.	...
	Gopaulpore	.	.	.			.					..	.
Kistna	Vasareddy Estate	...					.	3,953	3,953	*119	4,072	15,171	26 0
Nellore	Chundi	..	6,260	6,260	194	6,454	.		.	129	129	4,443	..
Chingleput	Suranjeri				140	140	.	1,700	1,700		1,700	10,346	16 4
North Arcot	Naraganti		5,406	5,406		5,406		793	793		793	14,077	5 6
Tanjore	Shealli	..	964	964	792	1,756		197	197		197	2,579	7·6
	Vettangudi	..	454	454		454				100	100	Not known.	
Trichinopoly	Peramur												
Madura	Ramnad		39,687	39,687	3,490	43,177	12,941	80,292	93,233	9,739	1,02,972	1,22,828	75 9
	Bodinaicknur		2,279	2,279	3,055	5,334	306	4,478	4,784	*4,556	9,340	23,803	20·1
	Guntamanaicknur		490	490	70	560	2,800	2,798	5,598	*480	6,078	2,024	27·7
	Sundayur	.	230	230		230	606	844	1,450	.	1,450	1,634	88·7
	Oothapanaicknur		303	303		303	107	355	462	*104	566	1,014	45·6
Tinnevelly	Maniachi	200	250	450	80	530	.					587	.
	Sundarapatchiapurum	.										688	
	Singampatti	6,275	219	6,494	38	6,532	1,756	*a*436	2,192	*104	2:296	18,443	11·9
	Urkad Zemindari	990	828	1,818	129	1,947		*280	280	*b*2,507	2,787	46,367	6
	Urkad Partible property		46	46	53	99		* 6	6	*37	43	968	·6
	Ettiapuram	..	40,853	40,853	1,361	42,214		10,989	10,989	15,342	26,331	52,986	20·7
Coimbatore	Samattur and Kottampatty							150	150	.	150	2,134	7·0
Salem	Yerumapatty and Palayapalam	.						138	138	246	384	5,356	2·6
South Canara	Brahmawar												
	Kananji Sarvathma Rao	...								*20	20	Not known.	. .
Malabar	Kavalapara				863	863	.	.	.	*c*2,713	2,713		
	Total ...	7,541	1,11,142	1,18,683	11,945	2,17,300	22,583	1,22,472	1,45,055	91,566	2,40,393		.

The items marked thus * are shown under Miscellaneous in Statement No. 5.
a of this, Rupees 336 are shown do. do
b „ „ 277 „ do. do.
c „ „ 2,110 „ do. do.

The following statement shows the amount to the credit of each estate at the end of Fasli 1286 in comparison with that at its commencement :— Balance on hand.

Districts.	Estates	Balance. At the beginning of Fasli 1286.	At the end of Fasli 1286. In Government Paper.	In Cash.	Total.
		RS	RS	RS	RS.
Ganjam	Parla Kimedi	21,83,531	19,82,300	2,92,086	22,74,386
	Jalantra ...	1,33,534	1,13,600	15,047	1,28,647
	Seerghur ..	17,330	..	14,562	14,562
	Chinna Kimedi	...		14,766	14,766
Vizagapatam ..	Rewada ...	3,443	2,700	1,158	3,858
	Salur	13,002		35,233	35,233
	Meringhy	90,327	72,900	19,737	92,637
	Chemudu	74	.	213	213
Godavari	Nallamallipadu	1,165		824	824
	Kapileswarapuram *cum* Kesanakurru	25,941	19,800	16,270	36,070
	Gopaulpore	64,724	49,200	61,123	1,10,323
Kistna	Vasareddy Estate			10,026	10,026
Nellore	Chundi	86,857	52,400	7,112	59,512
North Arcot	Naraganti	12,699	7,700	2,928	10,628
Chingleput	Suranjeri ..	1,402		984	984
Tanjore ..	Shealli	48,110	26,700	41,957	68,657
	Vettangudi	1,405		1,702	1,702
Trichinopoly	Peramur	26,586	24,900	4,242	29,142
Madura ..	Ramnad	1,66,686	22,231	1,50,411	1,72,642
	Bodinaicknur	216,653	2,05,100	20,827	2,25,927
	Guntamanaicknur	1,37,347	1,10,300	19,511	1,29,811
	Sundayur ..	1,314		1,225	1,225
	Oothapanaicknur	11,301	4,900	3,205	8,105
Tinnevelly	Manachi	8,650	.	8,146	8,146
	Sagampatti	7,556		12,243	12,243
	Urkad Zemindari	13,643		35,955	35,955
	Urkad Partible property	45,005	33,300	11,900	45,200
	Ettiapuram	4,06,957	3,41,800	3,756	3,72,556
	Sundarapatchiapuram	2,585	.	3,564	3,564
Coimbatore	Samattur and Kottampatty	9,741	6,800	4,341	11,141
Salem ..	Yerumapatty and Palayapalayam	3,412		5,104	5,104
South Canara	Bramha Sarvathma Rao's Estate.	851	..	2,317	2,317
Do. ..	Srinivassa Rao's	3,137	.	4,650	4,650
Malabar ..	Kavalapara	7,008		5,197	5,197
	Total ..	37,54,979	30,76,631	8,59,322	39,35,953

Out of the surplus income, as shown below, of Parla Kimedi, Kapileswarapurum, Gopaulpore, and Urkad Zemindari, the Court have arranged for the investment of the following sums in Government Promissory Notes. The balances in the other estates are either small or are required for expenditure :— Surplus income.

Estates.	RS.
1. Parla Kimedi	1,50,000
2. Kapileswarapurum	5,000
3. Gopaulpore	30,000
4. Urkad Zemindari	35,000
Total	2,20,000

The following abstract shows the amount of debt due by and to each estate, the collections and payments made during the year and the balance outstanding. The total amount of debts due to the estates Debts.

ordered to be remitted is Rupees 10,466, and that reported to be irrecoverable but still kept in the accounts pending further information is Rupees 43,412 :—

Estates	Debts due by the Estate.			Debts due to the Estate.		
	Demand	Amount Paid.	Balance.	Demand.	Collection and Remission.	Balance.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Seerghur	3,620	2,891	729	.	..	...
Chinna Kimedi		...		3,811	...	3,811
Rewada				3,919	497	3,422
Salur	85,278	7,921	77,357		..	..
Meringhy	..		.	32,008	9,365	22,643
Chemudu	8,791	..	8,791	2,105	...	2,105
Kesanakurru	.			144	12	132
Gopaulpore				66,922	3,637	63,285
Vasareddy Estate	2,794		2,794		...	...
Chundi	.	..	.	3,501	78	3,423
Suranjeri ...	..	.		8,895	144	8,751
Sheelli	253	253		44,388	12,326	32,062
Vettangudi	1,39,780		1,39,780	14,792	1,346	13,446
Rammad	13,67,804		13,67,804	9,718	293	9,425
Oothapanaicknur				11,247	50	11,197
Urkad Zemindari	4,151	...	4,151	861	52	809
Ettiapuram				43,815	33,749	10,066
Sundarapatchuparum				15,502	1,717	13,785
Brahmawar Sarvathma Rao's Estate	2,536	755	1,781	572	327	245
Srinivasa Rao's Estate	3,394		3,394	3,290		3,290
Kavalapara	44,620	18,620	26,000	...	.	...
Total	16,63,021	30,410	16,32,581	2,65,490	63,593	2,01,897

Education.

Of the owners of the thirty-four estates under the management of the Court of Wards, seven are females and twenty-seven are males. Of the females, one is of unsound mind, three are grown up ladies, who consequently received no education during the year, and the other three were under private tuition. Of the males, two were of unsound mind, seventeen were under private tuition, seven were reading in local schools assisted by private tutors in some cases, and one was reading in the Patchappa's High School at Madras. With two or three exceptions, the educational progress of the minors was good and their conduct excellent.

General remarks.

The area of the Parla Kimedi forest is about 50 square miles, and timber trees of value exist in about 9 square miles. The Court of Wards state that up to this time no rule or principle has been laid down for the management of Parla Kimedi forests, and all attempts to secure them must prove futile unless the Sowrahs are prevented from destroying trees for cultivation. The Court have called for a special report on the subject which has not yet been submitted. In the same locality there is a teak plantation of 78 acres. In view to extending this and to making a plantation of other trees, two nurseries have been established at Vellada and Parla Kimedi. Six maunds of teak-seed were procured from the Deputy Conservator of Forests at Wynad and sown in the nursery at Vellada. The seeds, though not of the best sort, are reported to have germinated well, and

the young plants are said to be thriving. Teak will probably thrive well at Vellada, as the soil to a considerable depth is fine and soft. An experiment will be tried. The introduction of various exotic and indigenous trees to test the best mode of rearing useful kinds will also be made the subject of experiment. The trees which can be planted in the forests with advantage are probably those noted below :—Teak, Sâl, Yegisi, Cumba (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Panapu (*Nauclea cadamba*), Cherimaun (*Cedrela Toona*), and Nallamadu (*Conocarpus latifolius*). In Ramnad it has been arranged to undertake the demarcation of the boundaries of villages, as a preliminary arrangement necessary for the ultimate field survey of the estate. The cost sanctioned is Rupees 8,000 of which Rupees 2,000 will be the value of instruments to be purchased. During the year under notice, an experimental farm was established on the Ettiapuram estate at the request of the Minor Zemindar, and an expenditure of Rupees 2,851 was incurred on it. The demarcation and survey of this estate have been completed. All the 263 Ayan villages of the estate have been surveyed at a cost of Rupees 24,922, or Rupees 54 for a square mile. The survey disclosed an increase of 7,910 acres in the cultivated portions, and the increase of revenue in consequence is Rupees 11,180. This estate being situated in the midst of the most distressed part of the district, an advance of Rupees 9,870 (Rupees 9,000 within the fasli and 870 subsequently) was made to 180 ryots for sinking wells after taking security from them. In the remaining estates there is nothing of importance calling for notice.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

Operations of the year.

THE undermentioned private gentlemen were appointed additional Members of the Council for making Laws and Regulations on the dates mentioned opposite their names. The Honorable Raja Rao Gangudhara Rama Rao, Raja of Pittapur, 19th February 1878. The Honorable A. Seshaya Sastri, C.S.I., 19th February 1878. The Honorable A. Mackenzie, 9th March 1878. They took their seats on the 11th March 1878, with the exception of the councillor first-named, who has not yet joined. On the 12th February 1878 the Honorable D. F. Carmichael and the Honorable Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur were re-appointed Additional Members upon the expiry of their two years' tenure of office. The Legislative returns prepared according to the forms prescribed by the Government of India Statistical Committee of 1866, will be found among the Statistical Returns at end of this volume.

POLICE.

Strength of Force.

The strength, on the 31st March 1878, of the Madras Police Force including additions for famine, was as follows :—

Inspector-General and Supervising Staff (3 Deputy Inspectors-General and 1 Assistant Inspector-General)	5
Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners, Madras Town	3
District Superintendents	20
Assistant Superintendents	20
Inspectors	405
Sub-Inspectors	73
Constabulary of all ranks	26,537
Office Establishments and other Servants (not Police Officers)	675
Total	27,738

The details of the extra police sanctioned to districts for famine are given below :— Famine Ditto.

Districts.	Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Taluaries.	Total.
Madras .. Town Police .	*12	42	317	..	371
Madras .. Mounted Police ..	..	.	†12	‡36	48
Madras .. Marines ...	*6	23	283	¶6	318
14 Famine District Police .	15	328	2,530	798	3,671
Total ..	33	393	3,142	840	4,406

The following statement shows the distribution and cost of Police establishments :— Distribution and cost.

	Number.	Cost.
		RS.
Rural Constabulary, including Village Police .	22,619	39,41,088
Madras Town Police .	1,592	3,41,852
Total	24,211	42,82,940
State Services		
Revenue, Salt Preventive Establishment .	2,127	2,34,737
Do. Land Custom Guards ..	172	21,897
Jail Guards	2,327	3,20,766
Total .	4,626	5,77,400
Grand Total .	28,837	48,60,340

The following were the principal heads of charge :—

	RS.
Pay and allowances	41,92,949
Clothing and accoutrements . .	3,13,739
Miscellaneous	2,99,942
Village Police	53,710
Total .	48,63,340

This sum is made up as follows :—

	RS.
Ordinary Provincial Charges	35,75,317
Extra Famine Charges	10,27,857
Imperial Salt and Land Customs ..	2,15,660
Do. Service of Processes ...	41,506
Total	48,60,340

The charges for famine were Rupees 8,04,892 in excess of those for the preceding year.

The proportion of police to population, exclusive of the force employed in State services, was 1 to 1,328. In towns the proportion Proportion to population, &c.

* Serjeants † Sowars ‡ 18 Horse-keepers and 18 grass-cutters ¶ Conocopillays

was 1 to 489 and in rural parts 1 to 1,457. The general proportion of police to area was 1 to 5 square miles. The average cost of each policeman was Rupees 173 or 2½ Annas per head of the population.

Privately employed Force.

In addition to the police force mentioned above, 231 men were employed by banks, public companies, and private individuals at a cost of Rupees 37,440 paid by employers.

Marine Police.

The cost of the Madras City Marine Police was Rupees 54,703-11-5. The receipts amounting to Rupees 58,493-1-0 more than doubled and gave a surplus of Rupees 3,789-5-7 over expenditure. This arose from the greatly increased boat traffic, caused by the import of rice to meet famine as was the case in 1876-77.

Departmental discipline.

It is satisfactory to observe that as compared with the preceding year the number of men fined in 1877 was 5,006 to 5,779, notwithstanding the increased strength, the amount of fines levied being also on the right side, viz., Rupees 2,137 to 3,109. The excess dismissals in 1877 (934 to 459) have entirely arisen from the fact that the special constables found guilty of any serious offence were thus dealt with when it became possible to dispense with their services. 415 police officers were rewarded by promotion during the year, and 1,025 received money rewards.

Enlistments and casualties.

Six thousand nine hundred and ninety police officers were enlisted during the year. The casualties amounting to 5,181 were distributed as at foot. 665 men died during the year as against 462 in 1876. Of these 321 died from cholera :—

Pensions	125
Gratuity	66
Resigned	639
Dismissed	934
Discharged	2,665
Deserted	87
Died	665

Police officers convicted.

The following statement shows that 3 Inspectors, 39 Head Constables, and 362 Constables were convicted by the Criminal Courts in 1877 :—

Rank	Convictions by Magistrates	Convictions by Courts.	Total.
Inspectors	2	1	3
Head Constables	34	5	39
Constables	332	30	362
Total	368	36	404

This is an increase of 133 cases, due to raw enlistments for famine purposes. The following are the figures for the past five years :—

1873	...	301
1874		289
1875		285
1876		271
1877		404

The chief offences were under the Police Act, Sections 44 to 46, 105 cases, but there were also the following :—

	Cases
Negligent escapes	60
Theft	54
Extortion	27
Hurt	25
Assault	20
Lurking house-trespass	16
Wrongful confinement	14
Murder	1
Culpable homicide	2
Hurt to extort confession	2
Robbery	5
Rape	2
Criminal misappropriation	7
Breach of trust	11

Education.

The following statement shows the state of education of the Force on 31st December 1877 according to grades :—

Rank	Can read and write	Cannot read and write	Passed General Test	
			Previous years.	1877
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	* 438		109	1
Sub-Inspectors	75		33	2
Head Constables	3,051	174	32	2
Constables	13,243	9,383	2	1
Total	16,807	9,557	176	6

The following table shows similar information according to ranges. Instruction for the year was virtually at a standstill :—

Ranges	Total Force	Can read and write	Percentage	Passed General Test	
				Previous years	1877
Madras Town	1,395	888	63 7	3	
Northern Range	5,654	3,040	53 8	29	2
Central Range	9,428	5,071	53 8	60	1
Southern Range	9,887	7,805	78 9	75	3
Total	26,364	16,807	63 7	*176	6

* Includes 1 Marine Superintendent, 32 Serjeants, and 2 Writers.

* Of these 14 passed Matriculation, 1 F A , and 1 B A.

Hutting and building.

The following statement shows the hutting and building operations during the official year 1877-78 :—

Ranges.	Huts.		Station-houses.		Hospitals.		Miscellaneous works.		Total.
	Number constructed	Cost	Number constructed.	Cost.	Number constructed	Cost	Number constructed.	Cost.	
		RS.		RS		RS		RS.	RS.
Madras Town							6	2,925	2,925
Northern Range	48	1,110	17	3,355			14	3,999	8,464
Central Range	6	900	28	9,007			11	6,561	16,468
Southern Range	27	3,582	14	4,101	1	480	20	4,523	12,686
Total	81	5,592	59	16,463	1	480	51	18,008	40,543

Processes served.

The following statement shows the numbers of processes served during the last four years. For the year under review it will be observed that while there has been a large increase in grave cases there was a considerable decrease in those of a petty nature as might naturally be expected ; there was no item for trifles :—

Years	Processes served by the Police.				Total Processes in Petty Cases.		
	Total Warrants		Total Summons.		No of Processes	No of Persons.	Proportion to Population.
	Processes.	Persons	Processes	Persons			
1874	36,291	36,635	424,176	424,218	333,411	326,376	96
1875	37,387	37,841	414,224	414,303	316,539	311,109	100
1876	41,024	41,560	441,540	441,678	334,655	328,827	95
1877	55,034	55,161	394,359	395,490	280,390	273,489	114

Violent and unnatural deaths.

The following statement shows the number of persons who lost their lives from violent or unnatural causes during 1877 :—

	Causes.	Males		Females		Total.		Grand Total.
		Adults	Children	Adults.	Children.	Males.	Females.	
1	Murder	273	121	119	83	394	202	596
2	Culpable homicide	186	38	48	11	224	59	283
3	Justifiable do.	28		3		28	3	31
4	Suicides	974	23	1,291	20	997	1,311	2,308
5	Found dead "Causes unknown."	210	38	175	25	248	200	448
6	Drinking	29	1	1	1	30	2	32
7	Neglect or want	1,252	368	613	265	1,620	878	2,498
8	Exposure	76	4	15	1	80	16	96
9	Other causes	4,963	264	1,977	208	5,227	2,185	7,412
10	Accidental deaths	3,564	2,422	3,096	1,818	5,986	4,914	10,900
	Total	11,555	3,279	7,338	2,432	14,834	9,770	24,604

24,604 deaths are thus recorded against 10,989 last year. The 2,498 deaths from "neglect or want" against 106 in the preceding year represent of course but a small fraction of those who really thus perished in the famine. The police agency does not attempt to keep an exhaustive record of mortality.

The subjoined figures give the numbers of known depredators, &c., for the past four years:— **Register of known depredators, offenders and suspected persons.**

—	1874	1875.	1876	1877.
Known depredators ..	21,245	16,923	16,107	17,560
Suspected persons	8,074	7,758	7,437	8,635
Receivers .	1,282	1,089	1,065	1,109
Wandering gangs	38,323	27,766	31,609	26,950

The following table shows the general results of occurrence and detection of crime in cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws:— **Action of Police in cognizable cases.**

Ranges	Abstract of all Offences.								
	Cases			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported	Detected	Percentage.	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras Town	3,924	2,988	76 1	4,276	3,725	87·1	75,665	38,798	51 3
Northern Range .	13,144	6,432	48 9	19,288	12,369	64 1	2,64,434	78,812	29·8
Central Range .	45,868	25,734	56·1	74,624	50,509	67·7	10,42,486	2,22,959	21·4
Southern Range	35,477	21,243	59 9	57,800	38,625	66 8	9,49,958	1,95,298	20·6
Total .	98,413	56,397	57 3	155,988	105,228	67·5	23,32,543	5,35,867	23
Special and Local Laws	29,383	27,275	92·8	38,221	35,398	92·6	1,016	939	92·4
Nuisances under I. P C. and Special and Local Laws	20,280	18,352	90 5	28,441	25,413	89 4		.	.
Total	148,076	102,024	68 9	222,650	166,039	74·6	23,33,559	5,36,806	23

The following figures give the comparison with 1876. In other words, the Police were called on to deal with 65,360 additional cases, involving the arrest of 97,080 persons more than in the preceding year; the additional number of persons convicted being at the same time 83,354:—

—	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported	Detected.	Percentage	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage.	Lost	Recovered.	Percentage.
Cognizable Offences in 1877	98,413	56,397	57·3	155,988	105,228	67·5	23,32,513	5,35,867	23
Do do in 1876	47,469	20,491	43 2	70,667	38,431	54·4	15,65,309	2,87,067	18·3
Increase	50,944	35,906	14 1	85,321	66,797	13 1	7,67,204	2,48,800	4 7
Offences under Special Local Laws, 1877	29,383	27,275	92 8	32,221	35,398	92 6	1,016	939	92·4
Do do do 1876	18,679	17,095	91 5	25,189	22,918	91	674	586	86·9
Increase	10,701	10,180	1 3	7,032	12,480	1·6			
Nuisances in 1876	20,280	18,352	90 5	28,441	25,413	89 4			
Do. in 1877	16,568	14,101	85 1	23,724	21,336	89 9			
Increase	3,712	4,251	5 4	4,727	4,077				

Action of Police in murder cases.

Five hundred and thirty-eight murders were committed in 1877, being an increase of 219 cases. In 42 cases the murderers committed suicide, thereby rendering detection impossible. 40·8 per cent. of the remaining cases were convicted, a slight improvement compared with 1876. Murders were most numerous in the districts of the Central and Southern Ranges. The following table shows figures by ranges :—

Ranges	Cases			Persons			Number of cases in which murderers committed Suicide.
	Reported	Detected	Percentage	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Madras Town	6	3	50	8	5	62·5	3
Northern Range ...	84	33	39·3	138	39	28·3	3
Central Range ...	229	86	37 6	440	124	28·2	11
Southern Range .	219	81	37	355	111	31·3	24
Total	538	203	37·7	941	279	29 6	41

Action of Police in dacoity cases.

The dacoity return for the year shows a heavy increase over 1876 as the subjoined district statement plainly indicates, the total cases for 1877 being 1,695 against 980. North Arcot and Bellary are again the worst, with 317 and 273 cases respectively. The decrease

in 1877 of 53, 19, and 11 cases in Kurnool, Nellore, and Malabar gives hope of amelioration in the current year :—

Districts	1876	1877	Increase	Decrease
North Arcot	164	317	153	
Bellary	159	273	114	
Coimbatore	32	167	135	
Cuddapah	134	162	28	
Salem	60	134	74	
Madura	45	128	83	
South Arcot	43	110	67	
Trichinopoly	11	79	68	
Kurnool	123	70		53
Tinnevelly	24	51	27	
Kistna	31	46	15	
Nellore	62	43		19
Chingleput	24	36	12	
Tanjore	19	31	12	
Malabar	31	20		11
Godavari	8	17	9	
Vizagapatam	5	7	2	
Nilgiris		3	3	
Madras Town		1	1	
Ganjam	2			2
Jeypore	2			2
South Canara	1			1
Total	980	1,695	803	88

The subjoined statement gives the classification of dacoities committed in houses, fields and highways, and the comparative detective results for two years. The nett increase of 715 cases is almost equally divided, being 249 in fields, 242 in houses, 224 in highways. Out of 1,695 dacoities 283 were committed by wandering criminal classes, and the remainder by local castes. Fire-arms were used in 68 cases and steel weapons in 181. 54 persons were killed by dacoits :— Particulars as to dacoity.

—		Cases			Persons				Property		
		Reported	Detected	Percentage	Concerned	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
In houses, &c	1877	796	283	35 6	18,855	6,485	2,211	34·1	2,42,028	20,577	8·5
	1876	554	214	38·6	17,699	5,086	1,904	37 4	1,51,760	11,155	7 4
In fields, &c	1877	536	215	40·1	8,092	2,742	990	36·1	35,108	7,187	20·5
	1876	287	97	33 8	6,553	1,742	611	35·1	26,185	7,336	28
On highways, &c.	1877	363	111	30 6	4,739	1,668	581	34 8	56,496	15,368	27·2
	1876	139	48	34 5	11,651	567	263	46 4	27,158	1,764	6 5
Total 1877		1,695	609	35·9	31,686	10,895	3,782	34·7	3,33,632	43,132	12 9
Compare 1876		980	359	36·6	25,903	7,395	2,778	37 6	2,10,530	20,255	9·9

The following statement exhibits the comparative results in districts under head of dacoities. The single dacoity in the Town of Madras was so technically only. The detective results in Malabar, Nellore, South Arcot and Salem are very satisfactory. In Bellary 113 cases were convicted out of 273. In North Arcot 79 cases out of 317; Cuddapah getting but 13 convictions in 162 cases :— Ditto.

Numerical order of Merit.	Districts.	Cases. Committed	Cases. Convicted.	Cases. Percentage.	Persons. Compelled to appear.	Persons. Convicted	Persons. Percentage (Col 6 on 5)	Property. Lost.	Property. Recovered.	Property. Percentage.	Aggregate Average (Cols. 4 and 7.)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Madras Town	1	1	100	5	5	100	1	1	100	100	Above the General Average.
2	Vizagapatam	7	5	71·4	197	176	89·3	6,656	2,468	37·1	80·3	
3	Malabar ..	20	18	90	162	93	57 4	2,581	243	9 4	73·7	
4	Nellore	43	22	51·2	462	267	57·8	6,520	1,951	29·9	54·5	
5	South Arcot*	110	61	55·5	880	453	51·5	13,920	2,762	19·8	53·5	
6	Salem	134	82	61 2	1,054	464	44	16,884	2,637	15·6	52·6	
7	Godavari	17	8	47·1	194	95	49	4,648	2,393	51·5	48	
8	Tanjore	31	14	45·2	196	77	39 3	31,715	279	·9	42·2	
9	Bellary	273	113	41·4	1,642	691	42 1	63,530	9,542	15	41·7	
10	Nilgiris	3	1	33 3	12	6	50	486	287	59·1	41·6	
11	Chingleput	36	18	50	273	87	31·9	3,278	516	15·7	40·9	
12	Madura	128	58	45 3	1,151	342	29·7	20,782	1,097	5·3	37·5	Below the General Average.
13	Tinnevelly	51	19	37 3	238	76	32·6	21,383	201	·9	34·9	
14	Kurnool	70	24	34 3	340	107	31·5	19,216	1,503	7·8	32·9	
15	Trichinopoly	79	21	26·6	310	110	35·5	13,819	657	4·8	31	
16	North Arcot	317	79	24 9	1,453	386	26·6	46,837	9,228	19 7	25·7	
17	Kistna	46	13	28 3	329	74	22 5	7,691	1,386	18	25·4	
18	Coimbatore	167	39	23 4	988	226	22 9	19,935	3,453	17 3	23 1	
19	Cuddapah	162	13	8	1,014	47	4·6	33,750	2,528	7 5	6·3	
20	Ganjam											
21	Jeypore					...				..	.	
22	South Canara	...					.	.			.	
	Total	1,695	609	35 9	10,895	3,782	34 7	3,33,632	43,132	12 9	35 2	
	Compare 1876	980	359	36 6	7,395	2,778	37·6	2,05,103	20,255	9·9	37 1	

Ditto. House dacoities are detailed below. North Arcot, Coimbatore and Salem are the districts which have suffered most severely from this class of crime :—

Districts	1876	1877	Increase	Decrease.
North Arcot	101	194	93	
Cuddapah	102	116	14	
Bellary ...	81	93	12	...
Salem	24	70	46	
Coimbatore	11	67	56	.
Madura	14	50	36	
South Arcot	16	48	32	
Trichinopoly	3	38	35	.
Tanjore	13	22	9	
Kurnool .	73	19		54
Tinnevelly	16	19	3	..
Nellore	39	16		23
Malabar	27	15		12
Kistna	16	14		2
Chingleput	13	7		6
Godavari	1	4	3	.
Vizagapatam	1	2	1	.
Nilgiris	.	2	2	.
Madras Town				..
Ganjam . .				.
Jeypore . ..	2	.		2
South Canara . .	1	.		1
Total .	554	796	342	100

Ditto. There were 536 cases of field dacoities against 287 in the preceding year. There were 363 cases highway dacoities against 139 in the preceding year. 10,895 persons were arrested, of whom 3,782 were convicted as dacoits in 1877 against 7,395 and 2,778 the year previous.

The property lost, being 3,33,632, and recovered 43,132, against 2,05,103 and 20,255 respectively.

There was a net increase of 874 cases of robberies during the year. The following statement gives the classification of robberies in houses, fields and on highways and the comparative results for two years. Detective results have on the whole considerably improved, 44·6 per cent. of the cases being detected against 35 per cent. in 1876. 62·7 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 54 per cent., 29 per cent. of property lost being recovered as against 14 per cent. :— Action of Police in robberies.

Robberies		Cases			Persons				Property.		
		Reported	Detected	Percentage	Concerned	Arrested	Convicted	Percentage	Lost	Recovered.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
In houses, &c	1877	176	51	29	451	182	95	52 2	5,413	687	12·7
	1876	101	27	26 7	250	104	54	51 9	4,855	468	10·7
In fields, &c.	1877.	1,043	505	48 4	2,577	1,494	952	63 7	25,900	10,651	41·1
	1876	505	179	35 4	1,268	622	322	51 8	10,189	1,926	18·9
On highways, &c.	1877	406	169	41 6	1,109	547	347	63·4	18,376	3,418	18·6
	1876.	145	57	39 3	384	192	119	62	5,438	454	8·3
Total 1877		1,625	725	44 6	4,137	2,223	1,394	62·7	49,689	14,756	29·7
Compare 1876		751	263	35	1,902	918	495	53·9	19,982	2,848	14 3

There was an enormous increase of 11,175 cases under the head of house-breakings. The largest numerical increase occurred in Nellore and North Arcot where this crime trebled itself; but Kurnool with nearly six times, Madura five times, and Salem four times the number of cases in 1876 suffered severely. The increase is as follows: in fields 538 cases, on highways 261 cases, in houses 75 cases. The following table shows the detective results in lurking house-trespasses and house-breakings by districts :— Action of Police in house-breakings.

Ranges.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Detected	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madras Town	331	186	56·2	282	238	84·4	31,111	20,484	65·8
Northern Range	2,546	1,061	41·3	2,362	1,804	76·4	1,22,678	32,234	26·3
Central Range	10,112	5,585	55·2	11,529	8,647	75	3,54,651	69,050	19·5
Southern Range	6,515	3,485	53·8	6,972	5,219	7·49	4,41,186	56,421	12·8
Total	19,504	10,307	52·8	21,145	15,908	75·2	9,49,626	178,189	18·8
Compare 1876	8,329	2,864	34·4	7,566	4,837	63·9	7,32,670	1,15,247	15·7

It will be observed that, notwithstanding the vast increase under this head of offence, detective results have improved all round: 52·8 per cent. of cases were detected against 34·4. 75·2 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted against 63·9. 18·8 per cent. of property lost being recovered against 15·7 the preceding year. Of the total 19,504 cases of house-breaking reported 14,973 occurred at night. 46·4 per cent. of these were detected, and 72·6 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. Of the night cases 1,426 only occurred in towns, being an increase of 749 in towns over 1876. Of the 9½ lakhs of property lost in house-breakings nearly 8 went in the 17,627 cases reported in villages. In 1876 the villages lost nearly 5½ lakhs in 7,442 cases. As compared with general results in 1876, house-breakings stand thus :—

		No of cases reported	No of persons convicted	No of persons convicted to every 100 offences
Madras in	1876	8,329	4,837	58
" "	1877	19,504	15,908	81
England and Wales	1875	3,144	729	23

Ditto in cattle thefts.

Under cattle thefts 18,704 cases were reported against 4,317 in 1876 and 2,856 in 1875, representing cattle valued at Rupees 2,91,462, of which Rupees 1,02,926 was recovered. Of 33,611 persons arrested 26,606 were convicted. This class of offence was most numerous in the following districts :—

	1876	1877
Salem	489	3,601
Coimbatore	583	2,936
Madura	478	2,092
North Arcot	398	2,008
Nellore	836	1,504

Ditto in cattle poisoning.

The subjoined statement gives the details of cattle poisoning, showing an increase of 92 cases over the previous year :—

Ranges	No of Cases		Persons			Property.	
	Reported	Detected	Concerned	Arrested	Convicted.	Lost.	Recovered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras Town	..						
Northern Range	41	29	100	93	72	956	27
Central Range	115	67	210	141	92	2,100	929
Southern Range	55	49	157	129	77	944	181
Total .	211	145	467	363	241	4,000	1,137

Ordinary thefts have almost doubled, having risen from 19,007 in 1876 to 37,061 in the year under review. In Bellary the increase was almost fourfold. There were 555 salt thefts against 344 in 1876, involving a loss of Rupees 1,638 worth of salt. Of 1,016 persons arrested 840 were convicted. Ditto in thefts.

Under offences against Revenue Laws of 4,180 in all reported, 2,134 were under the Abkari Act and 2,046 were under the Salt Law. 78·3 per cent. of persons arrested were convicted. Ditto in revenue—law offences.

The following statement gives an abstract of detective results in the graver offences against property, namely in Dacoity, Robbery and House-breaking, from which it will be observed that 51 per cent. of such cases were convicted in 1877 against 34·7 per cent. the previous year. Madras Town again shows the best average :— Abstract of detection.

Ranges.	1877.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage.
Madras Town	345	197	57·1
Northern Range	2,685	1,112	41·4
Central Range	12,126	6,350	52·4
Southern Range	7,668	3,982	51·9
Total	22,824	11,641	51

Five thousand four hundred and seventy-three cases were referred by Magistrates to Police for inquiry under Section 110 C.C.P., of which 3,098 were struck off as false. The corresponding figures for 1876 were 6,374 and 3,886 respectively. 988 cases were thus referred in Malabar alone, 452 in Vizagapatam, and 451 in Madura; 19 cases in Salem and 22 in Bellary show the other extremes of procedure in this matter. 15,372 cases, almost the exact number as in 1876, were referred by the Police to the Magistracy under Sections 117 and 125, of which 14,815 were struck off as false. Cases referred to and by the Police.

Police operations in the Town of Madras were quite unprecedented in the year under notice, and an immense amount of extra duty was entailed on the Madras Town Police. The city was literally crowded with starving poor from the neighbouring districts of Chingleput, North Arcot, and Nellore, &c. The sea-beach and the roads to the railway stations were lined with carts engaged in the never-ending grain traffic. The harbour was alive with boats. The conduct of the Government Relief Operations were entrusted exclusively to the Commissioner. The details of these operations will be described in the special famine report shortly to be issued. The supervising Madras Town Police, operations.

establishments in relief camps were mostly composed of selected officers from the Town Police, in lieu of whom other persons were temporarily entertained. All performed their duties in a satisfactory manner. Of 11 cases of offences against coinage reported in Madras Town four were convicted by Magistrates, two were dismissed, four were convicted by the High Courts, and one remains undetected. Six cases of murder were reported during the year. In three cases the prisoners were sentenced to death. In the fourth, a mother first threw her child, aged 18 months, into a well, following up the act by jumping into it: both were drowned. The mother who committed suicide was held to be the murderess of her child. In the fifth case a man out of revenge stabbed a pregnant woman: prompt medical aid was afforded, but mother and child died. The murderer immediately committed suicide by cutting his own throat and was found dead in another apartment of the house. In the last case, a woman who was suffering from dysentery threw herself with her child, aged two years, into a tank; thus committing suicide herself and murdering her child. Three cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder occurred during the year; two were thrown out by the High Court, and one remains undetected. Of three cases of rape, in two of which complaints were made to the Police and one direct to the Magistrate, one case was convicted by the High Court, two going by default. Twenty-one cases of kidnapping were reported, one for immoral purposes. Eight were convicted by the High Court. Of six cases tried by Magistrates, one was convicted, and the other five went by default. Of the remaining seven cases into which Police inquired, three were convicted, two acquitted by Magistrates, and two remain undetected. One case of dacoity was reported. The prisoners were tried by the High Court, one old offender being sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment, the other four to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. Thirteen cases of robberies were reported, of which ten were convicted, two were acquitted, and one remained undetected. In the following figures for house-breaking and theft, the upper figures represent 1877, and the lower figures represent 1876:—Under House-breaking; $\frac{331}{310}$ cases reported, $\frac{182}{104}$ detected; of $\frac{288}{167}$ arrested, $\frac{228}{110}$ were convicted; of Rupees $\frac{21111}{11111}$ lost, Rupees $\frac{20464}{24059}$ were recovered. Under Theft; of $\frac{2713}{1418}$ cases reported, $\frac{2023}{9223}$ were detected; of $\frac{2242}{1588}$ persons arrested $\frac{2121}{1121}$ were convicted. Property lost was Rs. $\frac{33815}{21517}$. Property recovered was Rupees $\frac{14040}{8120}$. Of nine cases of forgery four went by default before Magistrates, three were convicted by the High Court, one was convicted, and one remains undetected. As was to be expected there has been under the head of night cases an enormous increase, viz., from 13,269 cases with 17,178 persons in 1876 to 25,596 cases with 32,446 persons in 1877. It is satisfactory to

record that 96 per cent. of persons, thus summarily arrested by the Police in such a season, were convicted by the Magistrates. The increase is naturally greatest in the B and C or Beach and Railway Station Divisions, in which no less than 15,229 persons were charged with committing offences in the public thoroughfares, mostly in connection with the grain traffic. Allowing for holidays this gives 50 such cases per diem at the Town Police Court alone throughout the year. The number of cases under the section for the prevention of cruelty to animals rose from 170 in 1876 to 435, owing to the institution of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which in 229 instances obtained 231 convictions out of 245 defendants charged. The total number of offences under the head of Special and Local Laws, dealt with by Magistrates during the year 1876, was 19,628. For the year 1877 it was 33,651. There is an increase of 14,023 cases as at foot. The increase, it will be seen, is mostly confined to cases under the Police Act, breaches of the peace and miscellaneous offences :—

Offences.	Increase.			Offences.	Decrease.		
	1876	1877.	Difference		1876.	1877.	Difference.
Cognizable Offences.				*Cognizable Offences.*			
Customs Laws		1	1	Abkari	1	.	1
Gambling	167	269	192	Contagious Diseases	21	6	15
Marine Police Act	3	20	17	Jail Act	13	6	7
Merchant Seamen's Act ..	37	91	54	Municipal Act	4,582	4,478	104
Police Act, by (by others).	107	5,269	5,162	Stamp Act	2	..	2
Police Act Offences against property without violence.	85	3,009	2,924	Vagrancy Act	9	4	5
				Miscellaneous and Old Laws.	20	9	11
Police Act, Breaches of the Peace.	2,870	4,568	1,698	*Non-Cognizable.*			
Police Act, Miscellaneous Offences.	9,860	14,381	4,521	Contract Act	730	539	191
Railway Laws ..	20	53	33	Maintenance	1,092	942	150
				Port Regulation and Boat Rules	5	4	1
Non-Cognizable.				Post Office Act	3	..	3
Abkari ..	...	1	1	Miscellaneous and Old Laws	1		1
Emigration Act		1	1				
Total	13,149	27,663	14,514	Total ..	6,479	5,988	491

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Monegar Choultry and connected charities.

The report and accounts of the Monegar Choultry for the year 1877 show that the receipts from all sources, including balance brought over, amounted to Rupees 55,763-12-7 and the charges to Rupees 37,549-1-4, leaving a balance of Rupees 18,214-11-3, of which Rupees 10,000 were invested in Government securities, and the remainder, Rupees 8,214-11-3, deposited in the Bank of Madras to the credit of the

institution. The receipts included the usual Government and Carnatic donations and interests on the funded capital to the amount of Rupees 13,030-13-5, a special donation of Rupees 9,880 from Government, a donation of Rupees 8,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore for the maintenance of destitute orphan children, a donation of Rupees 14,500 from the Mansion House Relief Fund, and public subscriptions and donations to the amount of Rupees 9,213-8-0. The donation of the Maharaja Holkar was invested for the benefit of orphan and stray children. The Committee are indebted to the Famine Relief Committee for seasonable aid afforded to the institution at a time of great pressure. But for this extraneous aid it would have been impossible to have overtaken the enormously increased task which fell to every branch of the institution. There was an increase as compared with 1876 in the daily average number of inmates and in the expenditure consequent on the famine. The average number relieved was 223 at an average charge of 1 Anna and 11½ Pies each against 1 Anna and 6½ Pies in 1876. The total charge for this amounted to Rupees 9,625-10-1 against Rupees 6,172-1-5 in the preceding year. The average number of children maintained was 32 at a charge of Rupees 949-12-7. With a view to relieving this branch of the expenditure, as well as to provide homes for the children thus thrown on the hands of the Committee, some have, after careful inquiry, been transferred to approved orphanages. Several have also been adopted by respectable Native gentlemen, and some have been reclaimed by their relatives. The number of children in the Foundling Asylum was reduced to 19 at the close of the year. In the Infirmary the average daily number of inmates was 246, nearly three times the number in 1876. The expenditure here kept pace with the increase in number, and amounted to Rupees 51,290-3-1. There was an increase also in the charges for establishment and contingencies of Rupees 1,516-4-8 and of Rupees 3,719-4-10 respectively. The Raja of Vencatagherry's Charity lodged and fed 50 inmates on an average per diem at an outlay (establishment and contingencies included) of Rupees 4,407-6-6. Out-door relief was here given to 108 paupers a day at an expenditure of Rupees 1,444-5-8, making in all Rupees 5,851-12-2. The total receipts in the Vencatagherry Charity together with the opening balance of the year, were Rupees 6,945-3-8, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,093-7-6 in favor of the institution. The Committee report very favorably on the system of light labor introduced under the direction of the Treasurer throughout the institution. All paupers, not absolutely bedridden, are now engaged in some suitable labor, of which gardening is the principal. The vegetable garden fully supplied the institution during the past unfavorable season, and it is hoped that

the sale of vegetables during the present year will prove a source of profit to the institution.

In the Triplicane Langarkhana during the year 1877-78, 3,141 persons received relief against 3,641 in 1876-77. Of the number relieved 102 were inmates of the institution, and 3,039 out-door; of the latter number 2,379 received relief in "cooked food," 237 in "raw rice," and 423 in money. The receipts of the institution amounted to Rupees 7,200 and the charges to Rupees 6,756-2-6 against Rupees 5,992 and Rupees 5,988, respectively, in 1876-77. The average charge per pauper relieved in 1877-78 was Rupees 2-1-9 while in 1876-77 it did not exceed Rupees 1-10-4 per pauper. The cause of the excess is probably to be explained by the larger expenditure, as compared with 1876-77, under the heads of "cooked food," "raw rice," and food and clothing for the 102 inmates of the institution. Triplicane Langarkhana.

REWARDS.

The rewards paid during the year 1877-78 amounted to Rupees 7,613-1-6 against Rupees 10,397 in 1876-77. The District Magistrates disbursed Rupees 4,249-13-6, the Inspector-General of Police Rupees 3,023-4-0, and the Inspector-General of Jails Rupees 340. No rewards were paid in six districts, viz., South Canara, Cuddapah, Godavari, Kurnool, Nilgiris and Salem. General.

Of the amount paid in North Arcot, 240 Rupees were disbursed under special orders of Government for courageous conduct in cases of dacoity, one of the recipients being a female, to whom a reward of Rupees 100 was sanctioned for the purchase of some article of jewellery and for a handsome cloth to be worn on festive occasions. She is a resident of the village of Mambakam in the Tirutani Division, and on the occasion of a dacoity committed in her house, armed herself with a bill-hook and inflicted severe wounds on two dacoits and cut down a third. A Village Munsif, Venkatrama Razu, was granted a reward of Rupees 50 for bravely seizing a prisoner who ran "a-muck," losing thereby the whole of the fingers of his left hand. A silver bangle of the value of Rupees 30 was presented to one Cuddugadu, who, on the occasion of a dacoity committed in his master's house, managed to escape with a matchlock, and while the dacoits were torturing the inmates, shot one of them, when the others decamped with their wounded companion. In the District of Bellary a gold bangle of the value of Rupees 50, with a suitable inscription, was given to Tadi Nagudu, at Yerraconta in the Hindupur Taluk, who, armed By District Magistrates.

with a bill-hook, attacked a gang of dacoits, killed one of them, and forced the others to retreat. Three silver bangles of the value of Rupees 20 each were also presented to Narapareddy of Gorantla, B. Timmadu, and B. Andigadu of Singireddipalle, Penukonda Division, for great bravery in beating off dacoits. In Coimbatore a bangle of the value of Rupees 55 was presented to the Village Magistrate, Moongoor Goundah, for most valuable assistance rendered to the Police in the Kotagiri Massacre case, and a reward of Rupees 50 to Kupparamaya, a Brahman lad of about nineteen years of age, who, at considerable risk, rescued a girl from drowning in the river Cauvery. The rewards paid in Ganjam were all under the special orders of Government. 50 Rupees were given to Baju Biswala, a workman, who had on three occasions rescued women who had fallen into a very deep well in the town of Gopalpur, and Rupees 1,021-6-6 were disbursed to principal Oorya heads of muthas and police constables, for service rendered in the Kuttigadu disturbance in the hill tracts of Ganjam. In Kistna of the rewards disbursed, 100 Rupees were paid to two men—Chapala Sarabhadu and Totaboyina Venkayya Naiks of Angalur, in the Vinukonda Taluk—for attacking and firing at a gang of dacoits; and 40 Rupees to three men for saving persons from being burnt in a fire, and also from being drowned. In Madura a gold bangle of the value of Rupees 250 was presented, under the sanction of Government, to Alagherry Reddy of Puthuputty, in the Tirumangalam Taluk, for bravely facing a gang of dacoits, and with a small clasp-knife cutting at them right and left, and severely wounding three men, one of whom died. Sixty-five Rupees were disbursed for saving persons from being drowned during freshes and floods. In Malabar a reward of Rupees 1,000 was paid to seven persons for recapturing the notorious dacoit E. Kunhippa. In Tinnevelly a gold bangle of the value of Rupees 100 was, with the sanction of Government, presented to Oodayarkone of Paravaguddi village, in Sankaranainarkoil Taluk, for the courageous conduct displayed when his house was attacked and robbed by a gang of dacoits. In Vizagapatam a reward of Rupees 200 was granted, under special sanction, to the Merasidar of Narva, and certain headmen and ryots, for their meritorious conduct in a case of dacoity.

By Inspectors-General of Police.

Of the amount paid by the Inspector-General of Police to his force, or Rupees 3,023-4-0, Rupees 484-8-0 were disbursed under special sanction, for detection of heavy dacoity cases, and a case of datura poisoning. The rewards paid by the Inspector-General of Jails were for the recapture of escaped convicts.

SULPHUR LICENSES.

Operations of the year.

During the calendar year 1877 there were in twenty out of twenty-one districts in this Presidency 131 licensed dealers in sulphur, or on an average about 6½ dealers per district. The aggregate quantity for which licenses were obtained was 440¼ tons against 358 in 1876, but the stock actually purchased, or imported, in 1877, did not exceed 208¾ tons against 182 in 1876. The balance of stock brought over from 1876 was 53½ tons, and the aggregate stock dealt with was nearly 262 tons against 263 in 1876. The sales amounted to 170 tons against 180 in 1876; and there remained at the close of 1877 a balance of stock of 91¾ tons against 72⅔ in 1876. Although the aggregate stock was nearly the same as in the year preceding, the sales were less by 10 tons, and the balance of stock in 1877 larger than in 1876 by 19 2/3 tons, stored chiefly in Madras, Malabar, Tanjore, and Coimbatore. The sulphur sold during the year was used principally for fireworks and medicinal purposes. In some districts it was used for blasting operations, in Nellore it was used as a disinfectant for fumigating cholera-stricken places, and in Malabar it was used extensively for bleaching ginger.

CRIME AND OFFENCES.

Total offences reported.

The subjoined statement shows the total number of offences reported during the year under review, under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws, whether cognizable or non-cognizable, with the results of cases tried and detected, persons arrested, brought to trial, and convicted, and of property stolen and recovered, as compared with the results, under the corresponding heads, for the preceding year. From the table it will be seen that there has been a heavy increase of 56,479 cases in the number of offences reported both under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws as compared with the preceding years, cases reported being 249,042 against 193,163 in 1876 and 173,600 in 1875. This may, beyond all doubt, be ascribed to the severe distress caused by general scarcity :—

Statement showing Total Offences, &c., under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws.

Under.	Cases							Persons.							Property		
				Tried by Magistrates and Courts.													
	Offences reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Percentage of cases convicted to tried	Went by default.	Total compelled to appear.	Released without trial, went by default, pending trial, &c.	Actually put on trial.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried	Percentage of persons convicted to total compelled to appear, minus pending trial and went by default.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Penal Code .	157,679	2,258	155,421	72,823	11,292	86 6	24,501	296,199	118,626	177,573	135,022	42,551	76	57 4	24,43,423	5,61,508	23
Special Laws . .	91,361	602	90,759	74,160	5,300	93 3	9,453	126,667	15,453	111,214	100,136	11,078	90	88 3	9,647	6,344	68 8
Total ...	249,040	2,860	246,180	146,983	16,592	89 9	33,954	422,866	134,079	288,787	235,158	53,629	81·4	67·4	24,53,070	5,67,852	23 1
Compare 1876.																	
Penal Code	117,395	2,698	114,697	37,834	12,803	74 7	31,859	250,955	130,993	119,962	72,687	47,275	60 6	43·4	16,67,598	3,06,467	18·4
Special Laws	75,768	764	75,004	57,276	5,438	91 3	10,792	108,380	18,093	91,287	79,154	12,133	86·7	84·8	2,171	1,675	77·2
Total ..	193,163	3,462	189,701	95,110	18,241	83·9	42,651	360,335	149,086	211,249	151,841	59,408	71·9	58·2	16,69,769	3,08,142	18·5

Comparison with previous years.

The table given below will show at a glance the increase or decrease between 1876-77 and 1877-78 of offences reported in different classes under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws :—

	Penal Code.	Cases Reported. 1877.	Cases Reported. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cognizable.	Class I. Offences against the State	2,242	1,823	419	...
	„ II. Serious offences against the person	3,390	2,782	608	...
	„ III. do. person and property ...	26,425	12,942	13,483	...
	„ IV. Minor offences against the person	13,937	17,451	...	3,514
	„ V. do. property	69,894	35,437	34,457	...
	„ VI. Other offences not specified above	1,054	1,188	..	134
	Miscellaneous	3,175	3,176	933	...
	Total ...	120,118	73,866	49,900	3,648
Non-cognizable.	Class I. Offences against the State	4,739	4,783	...	44
	„ II. Serious offences against the person	68	90	...	22
	„ III. do property . .	520	353	167	...
	„ IV. Minor offences against the person	19,567	24,374	...	4,807
	„ V. do. property	7,601	7,666	...	65
	„ VI. Other offences not specified above	4,911	6,184	...	1,273
	Miscellaneous	155	79	76	...
	Total ..	37,561	43,529	243	6,211
	Total Penal Code . .	157,679	117,395	131,645	...
	Special Laws				
	Cognizable . . .	78,473	58,908	19,565	...
	Non-cognizable	12,888	16,860	..	3,972
	Total .	91,361	75,768	15,593	...

The number of cases reported under Penal Code during the year under review, has increased from 117,395 in 1876 to 157,679 in 1877, showing a large increase of 40,284 cases under Penal Code alone. Of 155,421 true cases, 84,115 were tried by Magistrates and Courts, and convictions were obtained in 72,823 cases or 86·6 per cent. against 74·7 per cent. in 1876, and of 296,199 persons compelled to appear 177,573 persons were put on trial, of whom 135,022 or 76 per cent. were convicted against 60·6 per cent. in 1876, 42,551 persons being acquitted, 23 per cent. of property stolen was recovered against 18·4 per cent. in 1876. These results are considered satisfactory. **Cases reported under Penal Code.**

As compared with the preceding year, there has been an increase of 15,593 cases under Special and Local Laws, the number of offences reported being 91,361 against 75,768 in 1876. Of 90,759 true cases, 602 being struck off as false after trial, 79,460 were brought to trial and convictions resulted in 74,160 cases or 93·3 per cent. against 91·3 per cent. in the preceding year; and of 126,667 persons arrested or compelled to appear, 111,214 were actually put on trial, 100,136 or 90 per cent. of whom were found guilty against 86·7 per cent. in 1876, 11,078 being acquitted after trial. Of 9,647 Rupees lost, Rupees 6,344 or 65·8 per cent. were recovered against 77·2 per cent. in the preceding year. Under this head the percentage of property recovered to lost has gone down from 77·2 per cent. to 65·8 per cent. With this exception the general results are satisfactory. **Cases reported under Special and Local Laws.**

The subjoined is a table showing the results separately for each class in cognizable and non-cognizable cases under Penal Code and Local Laws :— **Sub-division into cognizable and non-cognizable.**

—	Cases.								Persons.								Property.		
	Offences committed.	Tried.	Convicted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Struck off as false after trial.	Percentage of 3 on 2.	Percentage of 2 on 1.	Total compelled to appear.	Actually tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of 11 on 10	Percentage of 10 on 9—14.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COGNIZABLE.																			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	2,202	1,361	1,271	313	78	40	93·4	61 8	8,409	4,750	3,900	850	3,369	290	82·1	58·5	37	9	24·3
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	3,328	1,792	1,522	626	137	62	84·9	53 8	6,166	3,332	2,332	1,000	2,477	357	70	57·4	14,597	1,991	13·6
„ III. Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	26,232	13,578	12,781	1,803	379	193	94 1	51·8	43,491	30,194	23,892	6,302	11,768	1,529	79·1	72	14,06,029	2,42,353	17·2
„ IV. Minor offences against the person.	13,817	5,754	4,288	7,609	9	120	74·5	41·6	28,893	11,450	7,230	4,220	17,411	32	63 1	39 7	...	...	...
„ V. Minor offences against property.	68,978	42,915	39,812	8,297	595	916	92·8	62 2	120,683	87,110	74,771	12,339	31,974	1,599	85·8	73·1	9,76,862	3,03,957	31·1
„ VI. Other offences not specified above	1,016	765	647	117	6	38	84 6	75 3	2,335	1,905	1,419	486	406	24	74·5	82·4	2	...	...
Miscellaneous	3,161	758	708	142	12	15	93 4	24	1,671	1,133	987	146	511	27	87·1	68 9	214	177	82·7
Total .	118,734	66,923	61,029	18,907	1,216	1,384	91 2	56 4	211,648	139,874	114,531	25,343	67,916	3,858	81 9	67·3	23,97,741	5,48,487	22·9
NON-COGNIZABLE.																			
Class I. Offences against the State, &c.	4,607	3,501	2,842	710	117	132	81 2	76	7,739	5,732	4,215	1,517	1,725	282	73 5	76·9	2,944	103	3·5
„ II. Serious offences against the person.	66	32	22	9	.	2	68·8	48 5	87	55	31	24	32	.	56 4	63 2	...	...	...
„ III. Serious offences against property.	516	185	139	231	24	4	75·1	35·9	1,128	370	236	134	696	62	63·8	34·7	3,434	565	16·5
„ IV. Minor offences againt the person.	19,103	6,442	3,308	12,650	5	464	53·	32 7	47,749	16,135	5,702	10,433	31,599	15	35·3	33 8	...	..	...
„ V. Minor offences against property.	7,369	3,573	2,564	3,517	80	232	71·8	48 5	17,407	8,003	4,232	3,771	9,277	127	52·9	46·3	39,095	12,296	31·5
„ VI. Other offences not specified above.	4,871	3,337	2,811	1,413	28	40	84·2	68 5	10,207	7,227	5,927	1,300	2,871	109	82	71·6	209	55	26·3
Miscellaneous	155	122	108	26	..	...	88·5	78·7	234	177	148	29	57	..	83·6	75·6	...	...	...
Total ...	36,687	17,192	11,794	18,556	254	874	68·6	46·9	84,551	37,699	20,491	17,208	46,257	595	54·9	44·9	45,682	13,021	28·5
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.																			
Cognizable ...	78,044	69,948	65,825	7,366	33	429	94·1	89·6	105,025	94,763	86,705	8,058	10,203	59	91·5	90·3	3,547	2,966	83·6
Non-cognizable ...	12,715	9,512	8,335	3,023	29	173	87·6	74·8	21,642	16,451	13,431	3,020	5,118	73	81·6	76·3	6,100	3,378	55·4
Total ...	90,759	79,460	74,160	10,389	62	602	93·3	87·6	126,667	111,214	100,136	11,078	15,321	132	90	87·9	9,647	6,344	65·8

120,118 cognizable cases were reported during the year under review under Penal Code showing an increase of 46,252 as compared with 73,366 in the preceding year. The increase is entirely in the following classes :— **Penal Code cognizable offences.**

Class I. Offences against the State	419
„ II. Serious offences against the person ...	608
„ III. Serious offences against person and property or against property only.	13,483
V. Minor offences against property	34,457 and
Miscellaneous offences	933

Although there was an increase of cases yet the results are decidedly better than last year. The figures below represent a comparison of results for 1876 and 1877.

	Percentage of Cases detected to tried.		Percentage of Persons convicted to brought to trial.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Class I.	88·5	93·4	77·9	82·1
„ II.	82·5	84·9	67·9	70
„ III.	89·5	94 1	72	79·1
„ V.	81	92·8	66·3	85·8
Miscellaneous	90	93·4	74·7	87·1

Classes IV and VI (minor offences) show a decrease of 3,648 cases. Taking cognizable offences as a whole there were 118,734 true cases against 72,406 in the preceding year. Of these 66,923 cases or 91·2 per cent. were detected against 80·7 per cent. in 1876. Of 211,648 offenders apprehended 139,874 or 67·3 per cent. were brought to trial, of whom 114,531 or 81·9 per cent. against 66·9 were finally convicted, 25,343 being acquitted. 22·9 per cent. of property stolen was recovered against 18·4 per cent. in the preceding year. These results may be looked upon as satisfactory.

Under Penal Code, non-cognizable offences, there has been a decrease of 5,968 cases as compared with 43,529 in 1876. The decrease under this head is particularly in Classes IV and VI as will be seen below :— **Penal Code non-cognizable offences.**

Class IV	4,807
Class VI	1,273

Of a total of 36,687 true cases under I. P. C. 17,192 or 46·9 per cent. were tried and convictions were obtained in 68·6 per cent. against 64·6 per cent. in 1876. 37,699 of those apprehended were produced for trial before Courts, 54·4 per cent. of whom were found guilty against 50·7 per cent. in the preceding year. 28·5 per cent. of property lost was recovered against 16·2 per cent. in 1876. It will thus be seen that these aggregate results are better than those of the preceding year.

Compared with 1876, the number reported under Special and Local Laws cognizable, shows an increase of 19,565 cases, the number registered being 78,473 against 58,908 in the preceding year. **Special and Local Laws cognizable offences.**

69,948 cases involving 94,763 persons were brought to trial. Of these 65,825 or 94·1 per cent. of cases against 92·5 per cent. were detected with 86,705 or 91·5 per cent. of convictions of persons against 88·6 per cent. in 1876. 8,058 persons were acquitted after trial. 83·6 per cent. of property lost was recovered against 77·9 per cent. in 1876. The increase under this head is chiefly under the classes of offences shown at foot. The increase under other laws is very trifling:—

—	1876	1877.	Increase.
Petty thefts, Regulation XI. 1816	7,902	15,021	7,119
Section 48 of Police Act .	10,378	16,038	5,660
Offences against property without violence, Madras Town Police Act VIII. of 1867.	85	3,009	2,924
Breach of Peace do. . .	2,870	4,568	1,698
Miscellaneous offences do . .	9,860	14,381	4,521
Offences against Railway Act do.	603	859	256

Special and Local Laws non-cognizable offences.

Under Special and Local Laws, non-cognizable, 12,888 cases were reported against 16,860 in the preceding year. There has thus been a decrease of 3,972 cases during the year under report. 9,512 of those reported comprising 16,451 persons were prosecuted before Courts and 8,335 or 87·6 per cent. of cases against 86·3 per cent. in 1876 were detected and 13,431 or 81·6 per cent. of persons were convicted against 79·8 per cent. in the previous year. 55·4 per cent. of property lost was recovered against 57·6 per cent. in 1876.

Offences against Revenue Laws.

The table at foot shows cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported against Revenue Laws with results of cases tried and detected and of persons brought to trial and convicted. As compared with the preceding year, there was a slight increase of only 61 cases, but if each head is taken separately and compared with last year the number of offences against Salt Laws presents a large increase of 709 cases, while the Abkari Act III of 1864 shows a decrease of 643 cases. The increase and decrease under other heads call for no particular mention. 84·2 per cent. of cases were detected under Salt Laws against 87·1 per cent. with 84 per cent. of convictions of persons against 85·5 per cent. in the preceding year. 75·2 per cent. of cases under Abkari Laws were detected against 739 per cent. in the preceding year, and 68·5 per cent. of persons were punished against 66·5 per cent. in 1876. There were 70 cases under Stamp and Registration Acts against 76 in 1876. 81·8 per cent. of cases were detected with 75 per cent. of convictions of persons. Under the Customs Act 6 were reported against 5 in 1876. Two cases were detected and 10 persons convicted. Of a total of 4,361 cases reported against Revenue Laws, 88·8 per cent. of cases and 92·9 per cent. of persons were brought to trial and 79·6 per cent. of cases were detected with

78·2 per cent. of convictions of persons. Although the results as to detection of cases and conviction of persons under Salt Laws show no improvement over those of the preceding year, yet the general results on the whole under Revenue Laws, have slightly improved as compared with 1876 :—

—	Number of Cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total Persons compelled to appear.	Brought to Trial.				Convicted and Punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Offences against Salt Laws, Regulation I of 1805, XVII of 1840, VIII of 1852 and VI of 1871.	2,067	21	2,046	5,398	1,871	91·4	5,163	95·6	1,723	84·2	4,536	84
Do. Abkari Act XIX of 1852 (Madras Town.)	1		1	1	1	100	1	100	1	100	1	100
Do. Abkari Act III of 1864.	2,217	84	2,133	3,176	1,845	86 5	2,813	88·6	1,604	75·2	2,177	68·5
Do. Stamp and Registration Acts XVIII of 1869 and VIII of 1871.	70	4	66	152	56	84·8	138	90·8	54	81·8	114	75
Do. Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863 ..	6	.	6	17	2	33·3	10	58·8	2	33·3	10	58·8
Total ..	4,361	109	4,252	8,744	3,775	88 6	8.125	92;9	3,384	79·6	6,838	78·2
Compare 1876	4,300	142	4,158	8,385	3,735	89·8	7,775	92·7	3,253	78·2	6,351	75·7
Do. 1875	3,577	106	3,471	7,752	3,159	91	7,245	93 5	2,818	81·2	6,008	77·5

The following table exhibits the number of offences reported against sanitation during the year under report :— Offences against sanitation.

—	Cases.		Persons.	
	Offences actually committed.	Convicted.	Persons actually tried.	Convicted.
Municipal Acts X of 1865 and III of 1871 ...	14,242	11,107	14,696	12,879
Municipal Act IX of 1867 (Madras Town) .	4,478	1,122	1,254	1,122
Police Act XXIV of 1859	16,216	15,174	22,199	20,570
Total ...	34,936	27,403	38,149	34,571
Compare 1876 .	30,823	23,409	33,720	30,427

The number of cases reported under this head show an increase of 4,113 as compared with 1876, but the increase is entirely in Police Act XXIV of 1859, cases reported being 16,216 against 10,543 in the preceding year. The following figures will show the results as to

detection of cases and conviction of persons as compared with the preceding year :—

—	Cases.			Persons.		
	Reported.	Detected.	Percentage of cases detected to reported.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted to tried.
1876	30,823	23,469	76·1	33,720	30,427	90·2
1877 ...	34,936	27,403	78·4	38,149	34,571	90·6

Miscellaneous offences. Under the Arms Act XXXI of 1860 27 cases against 24 in 1876; 21 persons were convicted in 15 cases. Under the Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 there were 1,713 cases against 2,462 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 749 cases. 372 cases were detected with 864 convictions of persons. Under the Contagious Diseases Act 6 were reported against 21 in the preceding year. In 3 cases 3 persons were convicted and punished. Below given are the figures for the past four years :—

	Reported.
1874	107
1875	67
1876	21
1877	6

Under Gambling (Section 32 of Act VIII of 1867) 269 cases against 167 in 1876. There were thus 102 cases over those of the preceding year. 261 cases were prosecuted to conviction and 609 persons were found guilty and punished. Under the Military Cantonment Act cases reported have also increased by 267, the number being 1,280 against 1,013 in 1876. The following figures for the past four years will show that offences under this head are steadily on the increase. One thousand one hundred and eighty-three cases with 1,832 persons were prosecuted to conviction :—

	Reported.
1874	804
1875	867
1876	1,013
1877	1,280

Under Railway Laws there were 1,414 cases, or an increase of 468 cases as compared with 946 in the preceding year. 1,623 persons were convicted in 1,116 cases detected. Under security for good behaviour there were 70 cases against 58 in 1876. In 44 cases 139 persons were convicted. Under the Stamp Act there were 50 cases against 53 in the preceding year. In 42 cases detected 81 persons were convicted. Under the Contract Act there was a decrease of 1,164 cases as compared with 2,858 in 1876 and 1,694 in 1877. 474 cases were prosecuted to conviction and 615 persons were convicted and punished.

Under maintenance of wives and families 1,017 cases were reported against 1,181 in 1876. In 290 cases 291 persons were convicted and punished.

Cases tried by heads of villages.

The table hereunder given is an abstract statement showing the number of cases of petty nature disposed of by Village Magistrates under Regulations XI of 1816 and IV of 1821. The offences dealt with by this class of tribunals are petty thefts under 1 rupee and petty assaults as will be seen from the table. There is an increase of 7,110 cases under the former head, the number reported being 15,073 in 1877 against 7,963 in the preceding year, while the latter displays a decrease of 3,662 cases as compared with 10,261 in 1876. If both the classes of offences are reviewed in a lump, the net result of the year is an increase of 3,448 cases as compared with the preceding year. 88·3 per cent. of cases and 85·1 per cent. of persons resulted in conviction against 79·7 per cent. of cases and 73·7 per cent. of persons in the preceding year. These results, notwithstanding the increase are better than last year :—

Offences.	Number of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial.	Balance of offences actually committed	Total persons compelled to appear	Brought to Trial.				Convicted and Punished.			
					Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5.	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Theft	15,073	52	15,021	22,814	14,538	96·8	22,409	98·2	14,266	95	21,[illegible]89	94·6
Assault	6,599	117	6,482	9,725	5,261	81·2	7,522	77·3	4,715	72·7	6,[illegible]97	62·7
Total ...	21,672	169	21,503	32,539	19,799	92·1	29,931	92	18,981	88·3	27,686	84·1
Compare 1876 ...	18,224	272	17,952	28,237	15,636	87·1	24,284	86	14,305	79·7	20,806	73·7
Do. 1875 ...	18,607	378	18,229	28,681	15,664	85·9	24,307	84·7	14,298	78·4	20,608	71·9
Do. 1874 ...	20,832	533	20,299	31,734	17,454	86	27,040	85·2	15,913	78·4	22,536	71

Ditto by districts.

The annexed table exhibits cases decided by Village tribunals in each district during the year 1877. There is a decrease in the number of petty assaults decided by Heads of Villages by 2,852 cases than in last year, while cases of petty thefts adjudicated have risen from 7,523 in 1876 to 14,538 in the year under report :—

Districts.	Petty Assaults.	Petty Thefts.	Total.
Madras Town	...	..	...
Ganjam	81	378	459
Vizagapatam	89	196	285
Jeypore	...	.	...
Godavari	284	223	507
Kistna	638	436	1,074
Nellore	164	1,235	1,399
Kurnool	15	369	384

Districts	Petty Assaults.	Petty Thefts.	Total.
Bellary	55	541	596
Cuddapah	93	562	655
North Arcot	434	1,582	2,016
Chingleput	109	741	850
South Arcot	232	603	835
Tanjore	572	1,090	1,662
Trichinopoly	134	721	855
Madura	1,145	2,489	3,634
Tinnevelly	667	1,380	2,047
Salem	214	439	653
Coimbatore	195	1,029	1,224
Nilgiri	.	2	2
Malabar	78	417	495
South Canara	62	105	167
Total	5,261	14,538	19,799

Madras Town Police Act. The table given below will show cases reported under Act VIII of 1867 (Madras Town Police Act) with their results :—

Offences.	Number of cases reported.	Cases struck off as false after trial	Balance of offences actually committed.	Total persons compelled to appear	Brought to Trial				Convicted and Punished.			
					Cases		Persons		Cases		Persons.	
					Number.	Percentage of 6 to 4	Number.	Percentage of 8 to 5	Number.	Percentage of 10 to 4.	Number.	Percentage of 12 to 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Offences against property without violence	3,010	1	3,009	3,212	3,003	99 8	3,204	99 8	2,640	87 7	2 818	87·7
Breaches of Peace	4,568		4,568	8,151	4,568	100	8,151	100	4,399	96 3	7,462	91·5
Maintenance of wives and families.	942	.	942	943	461	48 9	462	48·9	258	27·4	259	27·5
Miscellaneous offences.	14,381	.	14,381	15,480	13,546	94 2	14,481	93·5	13,150	91·4	14,005	90·5
Total . .	22,901	1	22,900	27,786	21,578	94 2	26,298	94 6	20,447	89 2	24,544	88·3
Compare 1876 ..	13,909	2	13,907	17,554	13,268	95 4	16,908	96 3	12,539	90 2	15,784	89·9

There were 22,901 cases against 13,909 in the preceding year. There was thus an increase of 8,992 cases over the preceding year. The increase is chiefly under the following heads as will be found against each. 89·2 per cent. of cases against 90·2 per cent. were detected, and 88·3 per cent. of persons were convicted against 89·9 per cent. in the preceding year. These results are worse than those of the preceding year :—

	Reported in		Increase.
	1876.	1877	
Offences against property without violence	87	3,010	2,923
Breaches of Peace	2,870	4,568	1,698
Miscellaneous offences	9,860	14,381	4,522

Cases summarily determined by all Magistrates.

The subjoined statement exhibits cases summarily determined by Magistrates of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes and Heads of Villages as compared with the three preceding years. Under Penal Code cases summarily determined have increased by 32,480 as compared with 48,803 in the preceding year. Of 81,283 cases summarily disposed of, 21·5 per cent. were tried by Magistrates of first class, 67·1 per cent. by Magistrates with second-class powers and 11·4 per cent. by those exercising third-class powers. Under Special and Local Laws there has been an increase of 12,582 cases in the number summarily dealt with under Special Laws as compared with 47,066 in 1876. Of 59,648 cases thus dealt with, 52·6 per cent. were disposed of by Magistrates of first class, 31·1 per cent. by Magistrates of second class and 16·3 per cent. by Magistrates of third class. The Heads of Villages disposed of 19,799 cases of this class against 15,636 in the preceding year, convicting 92·5 per cent. of persons brought to trial against 85·7 per cent. in 1876 :—

Grades of Magistrates.	1877				1876				1875.				1874.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage	Cases.	Tried	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
PENAL CODE.																
With 1st Class powers	17,455	31,418	24,430	77 8	9,321	16,395	10,074	61 4	8,493	14,525	8,710	60	9,030	15,283	9,772	63 9
With 2nd do do . .	54,554	111,901	89,135	79·7	29,738	72,136	45,037	62 4	26,174	63,069	38,285	60 7	18,190	42,656	24,193	56 7
With 3rd do do	9,274	21,304	14,088	66 1	9,744	25,045	13,906	55 5	10,032	26,653	14,633	54 9	14,668	39,510	21,411	54·2
Total	81,283	164,623	127,653	77 5	48,803	113,576	69,017	60 8	44,699	104,247	61,628	59 1	41,888	97 449	55,376	56 8
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS																
With 1st Class powers	31,376	37,934	35,215	92 8	16,322	21,214	19,622	92 5	11,678	15,485	14,314	92·4	10,547	14,639	13,738	92·6
With 2nd do do. .. .	18,561	28,566	24,564	86	17,098	26,767	22,489	84	18,388	27,865	23,788	85 4	10,905	17,485	14,857	85
With 3rd do. do.	9,704	14,765	12,656	85 7	13,646	19,003	16,229	85 4	10,290	16,122	13,925	86·4	12,956	23,509	20,256	86 2
Total . .	59,648	81,265	72,435	89 1	47,066	66,984	58,340	87·1	40,356	59,472	52,027	87·5	34,408	55,833	48,851	87 5
Heads of Villages	18,799	29,931	27,686	92 5	15,636	24,284	20,806	85 7	15,661	24,304	20,605	84 8	17,454	7,040	22,536	83·3
Grand Total Special and Local Laws .	79,447	111,196	100,121	90	62,702	91,268	79,146	86·7	56,017	83,776	72,632	86 7	51,862	82,873	71,387	86·1

The annexed statement will show the working of the Higher Courts during 1877. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-five cases were committed to Higher Courts for disposal against 1,846 in 1876. 2 of these were disposed of by Subordinate Judges, 2,776 by District Courts, convicting 56·8 per cent. of persons tried, and the remaining 67 cases were dealt with by the High Court, convicting 78·7 per cent. of persons brought to trial :— Offenders tried by the Higher Courts.

—	Subordinate Judges.				District Courts.				High Court.				Total.			
		Persons.				Persons.				Persons.				Persons.		
	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Cases.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Under Penal Code	2	2	2	100	2,764	12,856	7,295	56 7	66	92	72	78·3	2,832	12,950	7,369	56·9
Do. Special and Local Laws.					12	16	13	81 3	1	2	2	100	13	18	15	83·3
Total	2	2	2	100	2,776	12,872	7,308	56 8	67	94	74	78 7	2,845	12,968	7,384	56·9
Compare 1876	16	47	38	80 9	1,751	6,258	3,562	56 9	79	100	78	78	1,846	6,405	3,678	57 4
Do. 1873	4	6	6	100	1,313	3,135	1,725	55	82	87	70	80·5	1,399	3,228	1,801	55·8
Do. 1874	25	37	17	45 9	1,414	3,177	1,751	55 1	54	71	46	64·8	1,493	3,285	1,814	55 2

The following statement shows the nature of offences and the number dealt with by each Court of higher jurisdiction during the year under report :— Offences tried by ditto.

Class of Offences	In Subordinate Judges' Courts.	In District Courts	In High Court.	Total.
PENAL CODE				
Cognizable				
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c	1	44	5	50
II —Serious offences against the person	.	636	18	654
III — Do. against person and property, or against property only		1,376	6	1,382
IV —Minor offences against the person	.	30	.	30
V — Do. against property	1	371	20	392
VI.—Other offences not specified above	.	...	.	. .
Miscellaneous		23	3	26
Total	2	2,480	52	2,534
Non-cognizable.				
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.		203	5	208
II.—Serious offences against the person		32	. .	32
III.— Do. against property...	.	3	1	4
IV.—Minor offences against the person		2	.	2
V.— Do. against property		19	.	19
VI.—Other offences not specified above		17	7	24
Miscellaneous		8	1	9
Total		284	14	298
SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS				
Cognizable		4	1	5
Non-cognizable		8	...	8
Total		12	1	13
Grand Total	2	2,776	67	2,845

The following comparative table will show the fluctuations in the number of cases dealt with by each Court. The statement shows that there has been a large increase of 1,025 cases in the number dealt with in District Courts. The increase is in cognizable cases, being 2,480 against 1,427 in 1876 :—

Years.	Subordinate Judges' Courts	District Courts	High Court
1876	16	1,751	79
1877 . .	2	2,776	67

Committals by Magistrates.

The subjoined list will show the committals to higher Courts by Magistrates of first, second and third-classes during 1877. There were 2,534 committals of cognizable cases against 1,507 in 1876. Thus the committals in cognizable cases have increased by 1,027 cases. This is chiefly in serious offences against person and property (Class III). The committals in non-cognizable cases have decreased :—

	Offences.	No. of Cases committed by Magistrates of		
		1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	PENAL CODE			
Cognizable.	Class I —Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	13	30	7
	Class II —Serious offences against the person	63	499	92
	Class III —Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	124	1,036	222
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	1	23	6
	Class V —Minor offences against property	46	303	43
	Class VI --Other offences not specified above .	.		
	Miscellaneous	4	20	2
	Total	251	1,911	372
Non-cognizable.	Class I —Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c , &c	68	112	28
	Class II —Serious offences against the person	1	29	2
	Class III.—Serious offences against property	3	1	.
	Class IV.—Minor offences against the person	1	1	
	Class V —Minor offences against property	1	17	1
	Class VI —Other offences not specified above	12	8	4
	Miscellaneous	2	6	1
	Total	88	174	36
	Grand Total	339	2,085	408
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.			
	Cognizable ..	1	3	1
	Non-cognizable	5	3	.
	Total	6	6	1

Sex, &c., of offenders.

The table hereunder given will show the sexes of offenders convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws during 1877 :—

—	Adults.		Juveniles.		Total.
	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Penal Code, cognizable offences	103,867	5,768	4,615	281	114,531
Do. non-cognizable offences	19,221	1,090	172	8	20,491
Special Laws, cognizable do.	79,000	7,000	624	81	86,705
Do. non-cognizable do.	11,088	2,230	66	47	13,431
Total ..	213,176	16,088	5,477	417	235,158

Convictions.

There were increased numbers of convictions of persons in cognizable cases during the year, while the convictions in non-cognizable cases have decreased. Convictions in cognizable cases under Penal Code and Special and Local Laws as compared with 1876 are as follows :—

—	1876	1877.	Increase
Penal Code, cognizable .	48,981	114,531	65,550
Special Laws do	63,636	86,705	23,069

The figures below represent the convictions of persons in non-cognizable cases under Indian Penal Code and Special and Local Laws for 1876 and 1877 :—

—	1876	1877	Decrease
Penal Code	23,706	20,491	3,215
Special and Local Laws	15,518	13,431	2,087

It will be observed from the foregoing tables that the net result of the year is an increase of 83,317 as compared with 151,841 convictions in the preceding year.

Enhanced punishment.

During the year under review 4,378 persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under Section 75 of Indian Penal Code. The convictions for the last three years are as follows :—

1874	1,651
1875	1,626
1876	2,124

General result of criminal trials.

The statement contained among the statistical returns at end of the volume will show the total number of prisoners dealt with by various Criminal Courts and their disposal. 475,735 persons were dealt with during 1877 including 6,578 persons who were awaiting trial on the last day of 1876. The number dealt with in the preceding year was 367,461. There has thus been an increase of 68,278 persons in the number dealt with during the year under review. 81·4 per cent. of all persons tried were convicted against 71·9 in 1876 and 71·1 per cent. in 1875. The table below will give the percentage

of convictions by each Court as compared with the two preceding years :—

—	Percentages of Persons Convicted to Tried.		
	1875	1876.	1877.
Village Magistrates	84·8	85·7	92·5
Unpaid do	88 9	86·5	85·4
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	66 9	66·8	79·2
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District	74	75·5	83·9
Chief Magistrates of Districts	74 8	70 3	78 3
Presidency Magistrates	78 1	80·8	87·4
Sessions Court	55 1	57 1	56 8
High Court	80 5	78	78 7

The statement contained in the statistical returns at end of this volume will show the nature of punishments inflicted by various Criminal Courts on persons convicted during the year 1877. 235,158 persons were convicted during 1877 against 151,841. They were disposed of as shown below :—

By death		123
,, transportation	for life	295
	for a term	593
,, imprisonment	rigorous	72,009
	simple	34,492
,, fine with or without imprisonment		108,656
whipping in addition to, and in lieu of, other punishment		30,909
Ordered to find surety, &c		338

Castes of offenders in cognizable cases.

Of 18 Europeans 1 was convicted for attempt at and abetment of suicide, 1 for grievous hurt, 1 for hurt by dangerous weapon, 1 for house-trespass, 5 for hurt, 4 for theft ordinary, 2 for criminal breach of trust, 2 for criminal or house-trespass, and 1 for nuisance. Of 36 East Indians convicted, 3 were for criminal force, 2 for lurking house-trespass, 19 for ordinary thefts, 2 for criminal breach of trust, 3 for receiving stolen property, 1 for hurt, 1 for attempt to commit suicide, and the others for other minor offences. Of 300 murderers, 5 were Brahmins, 2 were Rajpoots and Kshatrias, 3 were Comaties, 1 was a Batten, 7 were Nairs and Bhunts, 19 were Shanars and Teers, 15 were Oriyahs, 143 were Hindus, 32 were Pariahs, 1 was a Christian, 10 were Mussulmen, 4 were Lubbays and Moplahs, 22 were Khonds, &c., 4 were Ooparas, 6 were Maravers and Kullers, 23 were local criminal castes, and 3 were Koravers and other wandering criminal castes. Of 4,757 dacoits, 3 were Brahmins, 3 were Comaties, 5 were Batten and Aucharies, 4 were Nairs and Bhunts, 123 were Shanars and Teers, 1,266 were Hindus, 1,417 were Pariahs, 2 were Christians, 91 were Mussulmen, 21 were Moplahs, 122 were Khonds, &c., 95 were Ooparas and Wudders, 41 were Yanadies, 336 were Maravers and Kullers, 561 were local criminal castes, 261 were

Brinjaries, Lumbadies and Soogalies, 293 were Koravers and Yercalas and 113 were other wandering criminal castes. Of 1,886 robbers, 2 were Brahmins, 4 were Comaties, 8 were Battens and Aucharies, 44 were Shanars and Teers, 432 were Hindus, 246 were Pariahs, 51 were Mussulmen, 74 were Ooparas, 58 were Yanadies, 77 were Maravers, 167 were local criminal castes, 72 were Brinjaries, 92 were Koravers and Yerkalas, and 45 were other wandering criminal castes. Of 16,353 house-breakers, 75 were Brahmins, 78 were Comaties, 225 were Battens and Aucharies, 76 were Nairs and Bhunts, 476 were Shanars and Teers, 70 were Oriyahs, 6,985 were Hindus, 3,561 were Pariahs, 62 were Christians, 673 were Mussulmen, 29 were Lubbays, 172 were Moplahs, 140 were Khonds, &c., 389 were Ooparas and Wudders, 441 were Yanadies, 776 were Maravers and Kullers, 1,120 were local criminal castes, 21 were Brinjaries, Lumbadies, &c., 715 were Koravers and Yercalas, and 222 were other wandering criminal castes. Of 26,806 persons convicted of cattle thefts, 63 were Battens and Aucharies, 359 were Shanars and Teers, 7,637 were Hindus, 7,898 were Pariahs, 783 were Mussulmen, 64 were Moplahs, 189 were Khonds, &c., 490 were Ooparas and Wudders, 307 were Yanadies, 1,379 were Maravers and Kullers, 3,749 were local criminal castes, 850 were Brinjaries, &c., 1,707 were Koravers and Yercalas, and 1,705 were other wandering criminal castes.

Local prevalence of offences against Penal Code.

The comparative statement of offences against the Indian Penal Code shows that murders were numerous; in Coimbatore (60), Cuddapah (58), North Arcot (56), Bellary (55), Salem (42), Madura (37), Vizagapatam (27), Nellore and Malabar (23 in each), Tinnevelly (22), and Ganjam (21). Dacoities in North Arcot (314), Bellary (266), Coimbatore (163), Cuddapah (154), Madura and Salem (128 in each), South Arcot (110), Trichinopoly (79), and Tinnevelly (50). Robberies in Bellary (214), Cuddapah (187), Salem (179), North Arcot (172), Nellore (163), Kurnool and Coimbatore (137 in each). Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking in Nellore (2,178), North Arcot (2,114), Kurnool (1,592), Madura (1,528), Salem (1,383), Bellary (1,267), and Cuddapah (1,020). Cattle thefts in Salem (3,600), Coimbatore (2,934), Madura (2,088), North Arcot (2,008), Nellore (1,504), South Arcot (1,415), and Bellary (1,083). Ordinary thefts in Bellary (4,345), Nellore (2,772, North Arcot, (2,723), Madras Town (2,697), South Arcot (2,597), Salem (2,347), Madura (2,133), and Coimbatore (1,975).

VAGRANCY.

Government Workhouse.

The cost of working the Government Workhouse for which a budget grant of Rupees 20,000 is annually made was during the calendar year 1877 Rupees 14,064, the average cost of each inmate being Rupees 61 odd. Rupees 5,824 were expended in removing vagrants from British India. The expenditure in the workhouse was as follows :—

	RS.
Clothing and rations	3,709
Hospital	48
Establishment	2,256
Contingencies, &c.	1,095
	7,108

Vagrancy Act.

Under the Vagrancy Act thirty-one arrests were made by the Police, eighty-three persons voluntarily appeared before the Magistracy, and one hundred and six persons were sent to the workhouse. Of the one hundred and sixteen inmates, sixty-six were discharged on obtaining employment, fifteen were deported to the Colonies, four were sent to England, two were sent to Alexandria, one was sent to Portsaid, twenty-four left the workhouse, and fourteen remained at the end of the year. The average daily population was $13\frac{1}{2}$. The longest period of confinement of those that left was 116 days and of those that remained 262 days, due in the latter case to ill-health.

Nationality, &c., of vagrants.

The following table gives the nationality, age, and occupation of the vagrants :—

1	2						3				4																
	* Nationality						Age				Previous Occupation.																
	a	b	c	d	e	+f	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i *	j	k	l	m	n	o		
Workhouse.	British-born Subjects	Number of Europeans. Others.	Number of Americans	Number of Australians	Number of Eurasians.	Number belonging to other classes of British-born Subjects.	Total of Columns a to e	Under 16	16 to 40	40 to 60	Above 60	Sailors	Soldiers	Grooms	Shopkeepers and Traders	Clerks and others holding similar ministerial offices under Government	Clerks and others holding similar ministerial offices in private firms, &c	Mechanics.	Railway Guards, Drivers, Fitters, Plate-layers, and others holding similar appointments under Railway Companies	Carpenters, Shoemakers, and others in similar occupation.	Laborers	No occupation.	Servants.	Planters.	Females.	Other professional occupations.	Total.
Madras	84	9			13		106	2	93	11		25	4	4			15	5	20	1	9	6	6	1	3	7	106

* The nationality only of persons admitted during the year should be shown.

† The figures in this column should agree with Column 8, Form I.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The following statement shows the number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts of each district in this Presidency :— Criminal work of different districts.

District.	Number of Persons convicted by the Sub-Magistracy	Number of Persons who appealed to the District or Divisional Magistrates.	Number of Persons convicted by the Divisional and District Magistrates.	Number of Persons who appealed to the Sessions Courts.	Number of Persons convicted by the Sessions Courts.	Number of Persons who appealed to the High Court.
Arcot (North)	9,031	159	2,294	37	568	218
Arcot (South)	7,019	323	925	60	644	246
Bellary	13,433	267	3,487	311	1,092	393
Canara (South)	2,655	272	86	16	101	22
Chingleput	6,695	86	2,347	27	250	76
Coimbatore	8,979	210	531	17	435	21
Cuddapah	5,592	199	1,076	96	148	45
Ganjam	5,098	295	306	18	111	36
Ganjam (Agency)	341	3	69	8	60	...
Godavari	4,757	374	460	48	142	84
Kistna	5,209	321	459	129	219	147
Kurnool	7,522	95	769	42	228	5
Madura	9,664	502	1,858	202	499	269
Malabar (North)	1,660	248	463	21	66	17
Malabar (South)	6,175	311	409	21	203	13
Nellore	8,199	84	1,103	21	1,073	33
Nilgiri Hills	117		1,179	18	10	1
Salem	14,354	256	770	34	769	151
Tanjore	7,313	508	308	53	210	94
Tinnevelly	4,784	600	258	14	214	33
Trichinopoly	5,462	155	767	30	164	31
Vizagapatam	7,271	196	110		265	18
Vizagapatam (Agency)	1,383	3	127	2	35	...
Total	1,42,713	5,467	20,161	1,225	7,506	1,953

The ratio of appeals to convictions in all classes of courts during the last four years is shown in the following statement. It is deserving of notice that although the number of persons that appealed to the High Court in 1877 was twice as large as that in 1876, the percentage of appeals varies little from that of last year :— Appeals and convictions.

—	Percentage			
	In 1874	In 1875.	In 1876.	In 1877.
From Subordinate Magistrates to the Superior Magistrates.	9 35	7 66	7·66	3·83
From the Superior Magistrates to the Sessions Courts	11·00	8 30	8·36	6·08
From the Sessions Courts to the High Court	50 00	48·48	27·78	25·77

1,992 appeals from persons convicted by Sessions Courts as compared with 937 in 1876 were on the file of the High Court for disposal. Of this number 1,907 were disposed of with the following result :— High Court, appellate jurisdiction.

Rejected under Section 278		1,657
On perusal of records.	Sentence confirmed	180
	Do. enhanced	3
	Do. modified	31
	Do. reversed	36
	Total	1,907

High Court as a court of revision.

As a Court of Reference and Revision the High Court disposed of the following work :—(1)—References for confirmation of sentences of death passed on 115 persons with results as under :—

Sentence.	Confirmed	91
	Reserved	3
	Commuted to life transportation	18
	Altered to sentence of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment	2
	Lunatic	1
	Total	115

(2)—Two references under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The verdict of the jury was in both the cases set aside. (3)—There were three appeals by the Government Pleader on behalf of Government against judgments of acquittal. Two of these were rejected and one was pending at the end of the year. (4)—Applications under Section 294 and 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code from 86 persons. In the case of two persons only did the High Court interfere. (5)—References under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure affecting 210 persons with the following results :—

Conviction or order of the Lower Court quashed	82
Sentence or order modified	90
Interference declined	38
Total	210

Lower Courts, appellate jurisdiction.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court, appeals were preferred by 6,692 persons, a number considerably less than the average of the five previous years. Appeals from 7,154 persons were on the files for disposal. Of these, appeals from 6,798 were disposed of as follows :—

—		Number.	Percentage.
Appeals rejected		1,217	17·90
On perusal of records	Sentence confirmed	2,990	43·98
	Do modified	600	8·83
	Do reversed	1,781	26·20
Otherwise disposed of		210	3·9
	Total	6,798	100·00

High Court, original jurisdiction.

In the High Court 87 persons were committed for trial; of these 55 were convicted after trial, 17 acquitted, and 15 were discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.

Use of jurors and assessors.

In the five districts in which trial by Jury has been partially introduced 2,071 persons were so tried; of these 858 were convicted, 1,143 were acquitted, and 70 were discharged without trial or convicted on a plea of guilty. In the case of 15 persons the Judge having differed from the Jury, reference was made to the High Court under the provisions of Section 263 of the Civil Procedure Code; the

result has been stated above. In trials before the Sessions Courts with the aid of Assessors, the Judge agreed with the Assessors in the case of 8,000 persons and differed from them in the case of 1,305 persons. In the case of 497 persons the Judge agreed with one Assessor only: 1,406 were discharged without trial or convicted on a plea of guilty.

The reports on the working of the Whipping Act continue to be satisfactory. Whipping Act.

PRISONS.

The number of prisoners of all kinds confined in jails other than subsidiary jails during the calendar year 1877 was 72,000 against 35,395 in 1876. Transfers are deducted from these figures. The daily average number of convicts was 19748·64 against 10378·51. There were 12,739 convicts in prison at the commencement of the year; 51,152 were imprisoned during the year against 20,226 in the preceding year; 40,746 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 23,145 convicts in prison on the 31st December 1877. Out of 85,044 prisoners of all classes, that is to say convicts, civil, under-trial, security, insane, and State passing through the jails, there were 14,242 in prison at the beginning of the year; 70,802 were imprisoned during the year against 31,743 in the preceding year; and 60,956 were released or otherwise disposed of, leaving 24,088 prisoners of all classes in prison on the 31st December 1877, being 9,846 more than on the 31st December 1876. Numbers.

As an act of grace, and as one of the measures of celebrating the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen, 2,274 carefully-selected and well-conducted convicts were released unconditionally on the 1st January 1877. The amnesty was withheld from certain classes of prisoners whose crimes rendered their premature release seriously inexpedient. Partial remissions were granted to well-behaved prisoners continuing in confinement of periods extending from fifteen days to one month for each year of their sentence, the boon being only withheld from such criminals as had been more than twice convicted, and from those who had been committed to jail as security for keeping the peace. Insolvent debtors whose debts did not exceed one hundred rupees were released, and their debt was discharged by Government. Amnesty.

The proportions as regards religion are nearly the same as during 1876. Out of 63,891 convicts in jail during the year, 74·21 per cent. were Hindus, 16·48 per cent. Pariahs and other low castes, 7·00 per Religion, age, and previous occupation.

cent. Mahomedans, ·42 per cent. Budhists and Jains, and 1·89 per cent. Christians. As regards the age of convicts there is nothing calling for special remark: 1·84 per cent. of the total number were under 16 years of age and 2·31 were above 60 years of age; 76·06 were between 16 and 40 years and 19·79 between 40 and 60 years of age. Of the total number of convicts in jail, 1,478 were above 60 years of age. Out of 59,903 male convicts in jail during the year, 25,207 were laborers and 21,699 agriculturists, these classes forming 78·30 per cent. of the male jail population against 76 per cent. during the preceding year. As in 1876 the great majority or 47·66 per cent. among the female convicts are returned as married, the proportions of those unmarried, widows and prostitutes being respectively 8·87, 35·23 and 13·23 per cent.

Classes according to nature and length of sentence.

The percentage of convictions for periods not exceeding 6 months is larger than last year, viz., 62·90 per cent. against 56·78 per cent. in 1876, whilst that for the longer terms is less, showing that although there was an increase in the number of offences, they were of a less grave character. The percentage of old offenders—male and female—was less than in 1876, due apparently to the distress which drove many unoffending people to the commission of crime. The percentages are 11·61 per cent. males and 11·66 per cent. females against 15·66 per cent. males and 18·92 per cent. females in 1876.

Jail offences and punishments.

The total number of offences against prison discipline during the year was 8,298 in the case of males and 303 in that of females, as compared with 6,358 and 245 respectively during the preceding year. The number of punishments in 1877 was 9,390 in the case of males and 322 in the case of females as compared with 6,857 and 260 respectively in 1876. The ratio of punishments per cent. to the daily average strength was 49·43 in the case of males and 42·59 in that of females. The corresponding figures in 1876 were 68·88 and 61·33 respectively. Of the total number of offences committed during the year 3,082 were committed in the central jails, 1,296 in the Presidency town jail, and 4,223 in district jails, being at the rates of 35·83, 15·07 and 49·10 per cent. respectively. The proportion of offences to the daily average strength was 45·20 per cent. in the central jails, 201·21 per cent. in the Presidency town jail, and 34·37 per cent. in the district jails. The rates taken with respect to the total jail population, or the number of convicts passing through these jails during the year, were 20·06 per cent. in the central jails, 27·00 per cent. in the Presidency town jail, and 8·51 per cent. in the district jails. The number of floggings was 3,660, of which 665 were inflicted in the central jails, 335, in the Presidency town jail, and 2,660 in the district jails. The percentage to the daily average strength was 10·08 in the central jails, 58·26 in the Presidency town

jail, and 22·49 in the district jails. Taken with regard to the number of prisoners passing through the jails during the year, it was 4·57 per cent. in the central jails, 8·22 per cent. in the Presidency town jail, and 5·66 per cent. in the district jails. The total number of punishments was 9,721, being 1,414 in excess of the number of offences. It has been explained in the reports of previous years that this increase is attributable to the fact that when a convict earning remission commits any offence other than one of a trifling character, he loses a certain number of marks, in addition to such other punishment as may have been awarded.

Education.

Of the convicts received into jail during the year 4,971 were able to read and write in varying degrees of efficiency, whilst the balance 46,181 or upwards of 90 per cent. could neither read nor write. It does not appear that education in the sense of reading and writing has made much progress, but a great deal has been done in the way of training prisoners to habits of industry and order by instruction in the ordinary mechanical arts.

Foreign convicts.

At the close of the year there were 221 foreign convicts in this Presidency, of whom 184 were under sentence of transportation for life, and 37 were term transportation convicts. They were imprisoned in the central jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Coimbatore, and in the Penitentiary at Madras. As an act of grace, nine well-behaved Chinese and Malay life convicts belonging to the Straits Government were pardoned and released on the 1st January 1877. The behaviour of the foreign convicts was generally very satisfactory and their health good. They evince great capacity for labor and are useful in the manufactories.

Women.

The total number of women imprisoned during the year was 4,136, being an increase of 2,200 as compared with the preceding year. The daily average number of female convicts during the year was 755·92, being 332·03 more than that during the year 1876. They were employed in sweeping, pounding, grinding and sifting grain, in picking wool and coir, in spinning and bowing wool, in preparing thread, spinning cotton, sewing jail clothing, knitting and in other suitable intramural labour in the jail. Their conduct generally with a few exceptions, has been good.

Lunatics.

One hundred and twenty-four insane prisoners were temporarily imprisoned in jails during the year, of whom fifty-one were transferred to lunatic asylums, five were sent for trial on recovery, fifty-three were released and seven died. At the close of the year six males and two females remained under observation. Of these one was a male criminal lunatic; the remaining five males and two females were confined under the provisions of the Lunacy Act.

Juvenile offenders.

A central reformatory for juvenile offenders to contain 100 boys will be shortly established in the vicinity of Madras under Act V of 1876. The number of convicted juveniles under sixteen years of age imprisoned in the Madras Presidency during 1877 was 1,175, of whom 1,033 were boys. Of these 139 boys had been in jail before. Doubtless several were fit subjects for reformatory treatment, but the bulk of the juveniles admitted into jail during 1877 was composed of starving children without hope of finding food or shelter except by the commission of some offence through which they obtained admission into jail.

Expenditure on guarding and maintenance.

The total amount expended on guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the several central and district jails during the year 1877, excluding the cost of building new jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs, was Rupees 19,52,831. The cost is made up of the expenditure under the following heads:—

	RS.
i. Rations	12,38,097
ii. Fixed Establishments	2,19,796
iii. Police Guards	2,82,761
iv. Hospital Charges	32,019
v. Clothing and Bedding	66,030
vi. Contingencies	1,14,128
Total	1,95,281

As regards the first item, namely the cost of rations, it should be explained that all convicted prisoners, prisoners held in security, and insane prisoners whilst in jails, receive prison diet and are charged against the jail budget. Civil debtors and persons committed to jail for trial are omitted, the first being supported from subsistence money paid by decree-holders, whilst the others are dieted from funds provided in the budget under Law and Justice. The cost of rations for the year 1877, exclusive of the European prison at Ootacamund, was Rupees 12,34,037 or Rupees 62-5-2 per head of average strength. The cost of dieting the European prisoners at Ootacamund, was Rupees 4,060 or Rupees 162-6-5 per head per annum, and the cost of rationing the European sailors confined in the jail at Cochin was Rupees 125-8-0 per head per annum. The inclusion of these items raises the average rate for feeding the prisoners throughout the Presidency to Rupees 62-7-2 per head, being in excess of that of the previous year by Rupees 21-10-5 per head. This large increase is chiefly attributable to the exceptional high prices prevailing throughout the country on account of the famine. Under the heading of fixed establishment is included the salaries and house-rent (when no quarters are provided) of the superintendents of the central jails and H.M.'s Penitentiary, the pay of the medical subordinates attached to all the jails, the pay of jailors, deputy jailors, head warders, warders,

clerks, matrons, &c., but the salary of the Inspector-General and the cost of his establishment and the allowance to medical officers for the superintendence of district jails are not included. The total cost under this head was Rupees 2,19,796 and the cost per head of average strength was Rupees 10-9-10; although less than that of the year 1876 by Rupees 6-9-11 per head, yet the total cost is in excess of that of 1876 by Rupees 31,524; this excess expenditure is chiefly attributable to the establishment of camp-jails and to the employment of additional establishments in almost all the jails on account of the large influx of prisoners. The total cost under the head of police guards for the year was Rupees 2,82,761 or Rupees 13-10-6 per head of average strength, being in excess of the preceding year by Rupees 1-2-1 per head. This amount includes extra and temporary establishment for guarding prisoners in transit. The expenditure is not under the immediate control of the Jails Department, but under that of the Inspector-General of Police who regulates the strength of the guards as occasion requires. During the year the guarding of several jails was undertaken by the military in order to relieve the police force and set free a number of constables for other duties. Under the heading of hospital charges is included the cost of medicines supplied from the local market and from the medical stores. It also includes hospital bedding and diet, extra diet and hospital comforts for the sick. The total cost under this heading was Rupees 32,019, the cost per head of average strength was Rupees 1-8-9, showing a small increase of Pies 7 compared with the cost of the previous year. The cost per head of the average number of sick was Rupees 38-5-6, showing a decrease of Rupees 10-10-6 per head compared with the cost of the year 1876. The total cost, inclusive of the European prison at Ootacamund, of clothing and bedding was Rupees 66,030 or Rupees 3-5-3 head per annum. The average cost per head at the European prison at Ootacamund was Rupees 47-3-10, which considerably increases the rate. The total cost shows an increase of Rupees 27,166 compared with the cost of the year 1876, which is chiefly attributable to clothing and bedding having been provided for the extra number of prisoners. Under contingencies is included batta, &c., to discharged prisoners, lighting of the jail and jail hospital (when not included in the contract rate), purchase and repair of chains, fetters, tools and implements; repair and purchase of prison furniture and carts, charges incurred for executions, transportation, and transfer of prisoners, telegraph charges, batta to prisoners' children, rewards for the recapture of escaped convicts, and sundry petty charges. The total cost under this head for the year was Rupees 1,14,128, and the cost per prisoner, inclusive of the European prison at Ootacamund, was Rupees 5-8-2. There has been an increase under this heading of Rupees 1-3-3 per head compared with

the rate per head of the preceding year. The increase is mainly owing to the inclusion of Rupees 28,750-6-3, the charges incurred for deporting to Port Blair convicts sentenced to transportation. This amount (hitherto not included in the Penitentiary expenditure) together with Rupees 33,109, the sum expended for contingencies at the European prison at Ootacamund, tends in a great degree to swell the average rate throughout the Presidency. The total amount expended under all the above headings during 1877 was Rupees 19,52,831, making the total cost per head of average strength Rupees 94-5-0. To this amount should be added the cost of additions, alterations and repairs to jail buildings, which will be noticed hereafter. The total cost per head of average strength in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the several central and district jails in this Presidency (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years, viz., 1874, 1875 and 1876, is shown below :—

The Cost per Head of Average Strength			
1874	1875	1876.	1877
RS A	RS A	RS A	RS A
79 10	77 12	77 12	94 5

Employment of convicts.

There was a daily average of 18,699 male and 713 female convicts sentenced to labor. Of this number 14,585 male and 566 female convicts were fit for labor, the rest were ineffective either on account of sickness, old age, or some bodily infirmity. Of the prisoners fit for labor, 1,105 or 7 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 3,045 or 20 per cent. as prison servants, 2,245 on building and repairing prison buildings, 1,117 on jail gardens, 3,417 or 23 per cent. on manufactures, and 4,222 on extramural work.

Financial results of convict labor.

The total credits as results of the employment of convicts in the several central and district jails during the year 1877 amounted to Rupees 6,17,744 and the total debits to Rupees 4,96,087, leaving a balance of Rupees 1,21,657 to the credit of jails, the average profit per head of effectives being Rupees 8. The following is an abstract of the results :—

	Rs.
Cash received for labor or articles sold during the year	1,38,157
Value of manufactured goods supplied for Government purposes . .	2,86,285
Do. of do. remaining in store at end of 1877 .	1,07,002
Do. of raw materials in store at end of 1877 . .	65,866
Do. of plant and machinery at end of 1877 ...	20,344
Total credits ..	6,17,744

	RS.
Value of manufactured goods in store on 1st January 1877	1,23,115
Do. of raw materials in store on 1st January 1877	66,953
Do. of plant and machinery in store on 1st January 1877	17,896
Cash expended on raw materials, plants, &c., during the year 1877	2,88,623
Total debits	4,96,087
Excess of credits or profits	1,21,657

Constr &c., of j.....

The total amount spent on the construction of new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs with the gross and net cost of the prisoners during the year was Rupees 87,069. Of this sum, Rupees 42,590 were expended by the jail department and Rupees 44,479 by the Department of Public Works.

Cost of prisoners.

The gross cost of the prisoners including the sums expended on construction and repairs, and in the maintenance and guarding the prisoners as well as the sums expended on account of manufactures was Rupees 23,28,523. The nett cost after deducting the sum of Rupees 1,38,157 remitted in cash to the Treasury on account of the sale proceeds of jail manufactures and the hire of convicts, &c., was Rupees 21,90,366 or Rupees 106 nett cost per head of average strength.

Health of prisoners.

The total number of deaths in jail was 3,593, giving a death-rate amongst all classes of prisoners of 173·7 per mille of the daily average strength; but, much as this mortality is to be deplored, it was not excessive when compared with the death-rate of the free population. In all the jails, diseases caused by inanition take the highest place amongst the causes of mortality. The mortality from cholera was highest in the district jail, at Madura, 138 fatal cases occurring between August and December. In the district jail at Chittur cholera continued prevalent during the whole year, and caused the death of 105 prisoners out of a mortality of 404. The physique of the people received into jail very generally indicated a prolonged existence on insufficient food; every care was taken of the famine-stricken admitted into jail, they were shut up in large jails and surrounded with every sanitary convenience; they were given wholesome food, good water, and ample sleeping space; and professional experts watched over their health; but in spite of the unremitting care of the Superintendents and Medical officers the results were very discouraging. Numbers were admitted in that stage of emaciation from which recovery is impossible, even though food be supplied and every effort made to save life. The following table shows the death-rate amongst all classes of prisoners in the jail for the last twenty-one years. The average mortality during the ten years beginning from 1857-58 was 96 per thousand of average

strength. The average mortality during the following ten years was 32·1 per mille. The remarkable variation in death-rate which occurs during the period noted is better explained by the mortality during triennial periods, In these will be found recurring high rates of 109, 127, 129 per mille, forming an average mortality of 122·1 per mille. These were years during which cholera or famine pervaded the country, and as seriously affected the jails as they did the free population of the country. In triennial periods, when epidemic cholera and famine are absent, the jail mortality is reduced to 25·7 per mille. The mortality in 1877 is almost without a parallel in the history of the country :—

Years	Average Daily Number of Prisoners of all Classes	Number of Deaths amongst all Classes of Prisoners	Death-rate per Thousand of all Classes of Prisoners	Men of each Triennial Period	Mean of Decennial Period
1857-58	5,759	413	71 7	76 1	96·0
1858-59	5,980	440	73 8		
1859-60	6,098	506	82 9		
1860-61	5,338	360	67 4	83 2	
1861-62	6,687	622	93 0		
1862-63	7,557	676	89·4		
1863-64	7,492	824	109 9	122 1	
1864-65	7,855	998	127 0		
1865*	8,150	1,055	129 4		
1866-67	9,808 86	1,134	115 6	64 3	32 1
1867-68	9,668 43	410	42 4		
1868-69	10,152 64	357	35 1		
1869-70	9,933·39	388	39 0	28 2	
1870	9,621 47	264	27 4		
1871	9,364 47	173	18 4		
1872	9,376 84	208	22 1	25 7	
1873	9,314 81	264	28 3		
1874	9,923·23	266	26 8		
1875	9,890 69	386	39 0	85 0	
1876	10,926 25	464	42 4		
1877	20,678·90	3,593	173 7		

Subsidiary jails.

Out of 3,783 prisoners remaining in confinement on the 31st December 1877, in the subsidiary jails of this Presidency, 3,473 were males and 310 were females, being a decrease of 839 males and an increase of 169 females as compared with the number remaining on the 31st December 1876. The daily average number during the year 1877 was 4,537·50 males and 418·16 females, being an increase of 2,627·12 males and 131·13 females. The total accommodation in the 305 subsidiary jails was for 3,990 males and 1,889 females, being a decrease of 75 males and 96 females over the number shown in the return for the year 1876. This difference is owing to the capacity of certain jails not having been correctly calculated. With rare exceptions, suitable buildings are now provided for subsidiary jails. The new buildings are thoroughly ventilated and provide for the separation of the sexes. The health of the prisoners confined in the subsidiary jails during the year 1877 was not satisfactory. Although temporary accommodation was provided to meet the influx of prisoners,

* For the Calendar year.

the jails were generally overcrowded. The year was an unhealthy one, as regards cholera, and the pressure of scarcity and famine sent a large number of ill-nourished people into these jails. There were 592 deaths, giving a death-rate of 119·4 per mille to the average daily strength. The high death-rate is attributed to cholera which is reported to have caused 328 deaths, but it is probable that many of these deaths were from disease resulting from insufficient food and clothing. The daily average number of sick during the year was 153·50 against 106·85 during the preceding year. The ratio of sick was 3·09 per cent. to the daily average strength, or 1·77 per cent. less than that during the year 1876.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

High Court, original jurisdiction.

In the High Court, Original Side, 561 suits were instituted, of which 553 were ordinary civil suits, 4 were testamentary and intestate suits, 2 were civil and maritime suits, and 2 were matrimonial suits. There were also filed during the year 111 uncontested petitions for probate and letters of administration, 5 petitions regarding the custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics, 18 claims to attached property, and 104 petitions (36 less than in 1876) for the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. The number of suits instituted is upwards of a hundred in excess of the number instituted in 1876. The headings under which the increase is chiefly remarkable are—" Money due on contract—on written promise for sum certain," 188 as against 119; " Damages for breaches of contract," 42 as against 6; " Suits to settle partnership and other accounts," 43 as against 19; and " Other suits to declare or establish personal rights," 17 as against 2. There has been a falling off in the number of suits relating to mortgages of immoveable property, only 89 such suits (six of which were for redemption) having been instituted as against 122 in 1876. More than half of them, 45, are for sums less than Rupees 1,000, and 18 of the 45 are for sums less than Rupees 500. Several suits have again been instituted for the recovery of immoveable property of small value. The highest value given is Rupees 6,800, which is the only one above Rupees 4,000, and in only five of the total number of 45 is the value stated to be above Rupees 2,500. In eight cases the value of the property is stated to be less than Rupees 1,000. Of the 49 suits instituted under Act V of 1866 and Chapter XXXIX of the new Civil Procedure Code, none were for less than Rupees 500,

but nine were for sums not exceeding Rupees 1,000. Of the other suits "on written promise for sums certain," 23 were for sums not exceeding Rupees 1,000, and of these five were for less than Rupees 500. The total number of suits for sums not exceeding Rupees 1,000, including those already mentioned, is 105, of which 30 are for sums not exceeding Rupees 500. Of the suits for more than a thousand Rupees, 200 are for sums not exceeding Rupees 2,500. Thirty-one petitions were filed for leave to sue *in formâ pauperis*, making with the seven which stood over from 1876 a total of 38: of these eleven were admitted and are included in the number of suits abovementioned; twenty-six were rejected, and one remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The receipts from Court-fees during the year amount to Rupees 97,116, of this sum Rupees 24,428 were paid on account of probate and administration *ad valorem* duties, and Rupees 2,097 were paid to the Accountant-General.

Lower Courts, original jurisdiction.

The following statement shows in detail in what proportion the aggregate litigation instituted during the year was distributed among the several classes of Courts in the provinces:—

—	Ordinary Suits	Percentage	Small Causes	Percentage	Total
Village Munsifs	43,906	40·15	.		43,906
Revenue Courts	6,570	5 85			6,570
District Munsifs	58,354	53 34	68,654	85 64	127,008
Subordinate Judges	397	36	6,282	7·83	6,679
Small Cause Judges	68	·06	5,237	6 53	5,305
District Judges	261	24			261
Total	109,556	100 00	80,173	100 00	189,729
Compare 1876	122,759		93,725		216,484

It will thus be seen that the total number of suits instituted during 1877 was 189,729, which is less than the average of the six previous years and shows a decrease of 26,755, *i.e.*, nearly 12½ per cent. on the number instituted in 1876. The decrease has occurred in all classes of Civil Courts; the files of the Revenue Courts show, however, a slight increase. The subjoined figures show that in no year since 1871 has the number of suits instituted been so low as in 1877:—

	Number of Suits instituted.
1871	196,689
1872	199,217
1873	207,916
1874	215,537
1875	207,393
1876	216,484
1877	189,729

Lower Courts, nature of suits.

The proportion of suits instituted, classified according to the nature of the subject-matter, is shown in the following table. Comparing

these figures with those of 1876, it will appear that there has been a decrease of 23,361 suits on contract :—

—		Number	Percentage.	
On contract	On written promise	69,718	36 78	73·07
	On unwritten promise	44,721	23·57	
	Other suits	24,164	12·72	
For rent		8,499	4·45	26·93
For recovery of personal property		5,446	2·80	
Relating to real property		25,787	13·85	
Revenue suits		7,364	3 73	
Other suits		4,030	2·10	
	Total	189,729	100 00	100·00

The number of suits disposed of, classified according to the valuation of the subject-matter, is set forth below. The decrease in the number of suits for the recovery of small debts is noteworthy. The aggregate value of the property in litigation disposed of in 1877 was £2,576,000 as against £2,126,000 in 1876 :— **Lower Courts, value of suits.**

—	Number	Percentage.
Below Rupees 100	160,104	82 01
Do 500	28,891	14 79
Do 1,000 ...	3,121	1 69
Do 10,000	1,934	91
Above Rupees 10,000	103	01
Not capable of being valued	1,161	59
Total	195,314	100 00

The accompanying table shows the number of suits for disposal and the number disposed of in the several classes of Courts during the year :— **Lower Courts, disposal of suits.**

—	Suits for disposal.		Suits disposed of.		Percentage of Suits disposed of to Suits for disposal.	
	Ordinary.	Small Causes.	Ordinary.	Small Causes	Ordinary.	Small Causes.
Village Munsifs	54,012	.	44,168		81 77	
Revenue Courts	9,484	.	6,500	.	68·54	...
District Munsifs	81,756	75,321	61,623	76,387	75 37	93 45
Subordinate Judges	797	7,121	510	6,218	63 98	87·32
Small Cause Judges	149	6,264	108	5,483	72·48	87 53
District Judges	591	.	317		53 64	...
Total	146,789	88,706	113,226	82,088	Average. 77·14	92·55

The number of suits on the file for disposal was 235,495 ; the figures for the six preceding years were as follows :—

1871	260,240
1872	264,305
1873	268,403
1874	269,712
1875	258,483
1876	267,630

Turning to the number actually disposed of, it is found that 195,314 suits were disposed of in 1877, while the corresponding figures of the six preceding years were as follows:—

1871	198,716
1872	207,189
1873	213,529
1874	220,519
1875	210,345
1876	222,465

High Court, Appellate jurisdiction.

In the High Court 134 appeals from decrees and 800 appeals from appellate decrees were filed as against 118 regular appeals and 861 special appeals filed in 1876. The total number of appeals on the file for disposal was 185 regular appeals and 884 special appeals. Of these 139 appeals from decrees and 709 appeals from appellate decrees were disposed of in the following manner:—

		Appeals	Appeals from Appellate Decrees
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised		7	15
Uncontested	Confirmed	6	112
	Modified or reversed	5	23
Contested	Confirmed	70	446
	Modified or reversed	50	113
	Abated	1	
	Total	139	709

Twenty-one appeals from a single Judge sitting on the Original Side of the Court were disposed of during the year as follows:—

Confirmed	15
Reversed	3
Modified	2
Rejected, the proper stamp duty not having been paid	1
	21

High Court, miscellaneous work.

Under the head of Miscellaneous Civil Work, the High Court disposed of 118 appeals from orders of the Subordinate Courts, 17 references under Act XI of 1865, and 2 special cases referred by the Presidency Small Cause Court.

Lower Courts, Appellate jurisdiction.

In the Courts subordinate to the High Court the number of appeals preferred was 6,734, which is even less than that for 1876. The proportion of appeals to appealable suits remains the same. The accompanying table shows the manner in which these appeals were disposed of:—

		Number.	Percentage.
Dismissed for default, withdrawn or compromised		695	9·01
Decree of the Lower Court	Confirmed	4,386	57·52
	Modified	832	10·88
	Reversed	1,729	22·59
	Total	7,642	100·00

The following statement shows the quantity of appellate work done by each class of Court :—

—	Number.	Percentage.
Subordinate Judges	2,702	35 36
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Sub-Judges	402	5·26
District Judges	4,538	59 38
Total	7,642	100 00

Madras Small Cause Court.

In the Madras Small Cause Court there was a decrease of 1,417 suits as compared with 1876, viz , 1876, 28,316 ; 1877, 26,899. It occurred in the suits under 10 Rupees, and may be accounted for by the absence of credit amongst the poorer classes owing to the famine. On the whole, the value of litigation was higher than in 1876, the institution fees realized being 1,23,235 Rupees against Rupees 1,16,822. After paying all its own expenses, the Court handed over Rupees 31,434 to the credit of the public treasury. Out of the 29,604 cases set down for hearing, judgments were passed in 15,921 cases; 2,063 were pending at the close of the year; the rest, 10,572 in number, were compromised, struck off, or non-suited. The bulk of suits filed continues to show the generally petty nature of the litigation of the town, viz., under 5 Rupees 8,280, suits ; 10 Rupees, 5,503 ; 20 Rupees, 5,051 ; 50 Rupees, 4,511. Above 500 Rupees the suits filed were 172 only. The aggregate value of the suits disposed of was Rupees 8,63,204. Turning to the particulars of the demands, it appears that actions on promissory notes and bills of exchange head the list, being 8,265 ; goods sold and delivered stand at nearly the same figure ; next rent 2,546 cases. The average sum decreed was Rupees 27-13-0 nearly. No less than 1,468 judgment-debtors were arrested for an average decree of Rupees 34-13-0. Out of these 1,468 arrested debtors there settled with the detaining creditor, without being brought before the court, 912; of the 556 brought before the court, 127 claimed their discharge by offering to place all their property at the disposal of their creditors, and 38 were at once discharged by the court accordingly, agreeable to certain sections of the late Code of Civil Procedure, which had been extended by a Government notification to the Small Cause Court. These discharges were made between 1st January and 30th September only; for on the 1st October the new Code of Civil Procedure came into force, and at present none of its provisions have been applied to the court. The old law (Act IX, 1850) which leaves the amount of imprisonment (so that six months are not exceeded) at the discretion of the Judge, has therefore, pending contemplated changes, been reverted to.

Changes in Courts.

In October 1876 the expediency of abolishing the Vellore Small Cause Court was brought to the notice of Government, and certain

suggestions made as to the appropriation of the funds thereby saved. The proposal having been sanctioned the Court was abolished on the 1st of April and its records were transferred to the District Court of North Arcot. The Court of the District Munsif of Chittur was also transferred to Vellore, and a re-arrangement of the territorial jurisdictions of all the Munsifs in the district was effected. The Additional Sub-Court at Madura, which was transferred to that station in 1876, was re-transferred to Salem for the purpose of aiding in the disposal of the civil suits which the heavy sessions work consequent on the famine had compelled the Judge to leave in arrears. The High Court have recommended the transfer of this Sub-Court to Cuddalore, to take the place of the Small Cause Court at that station proposed to be abolished. With the view of aiding the District Judges of Ganjam and Vizagapatam in disposing of the old suits on the files of their courts, a Subordinate Court was opened at Chicacole on the 10th September; a new Sub-Judge was appointed to this court. The expenditure was provided for from the funds of the late Masulipatam Small Cause Court, and the establishment of the latter court was also transferred to Chicacole. The Sub-Judge has original and appellate jurisdiction over the jurisdictions of the Munsifs of Chicacole (Ganjam District) and Rajam (Vizagapatam District). A new Munsif's Court was established in the Godavari District at Tanuku in August 1877.

Process service fees.

For the first time since the introduction of the new scale of fees of 1874, the Process Service Fund shows a decrease. See the following table :—

Year and Months	Receipts	Expenditure	Remarks
	RS A P	RS A. P	RS A P.
1874, five months	3,54,510 1 11	2,66,140 13 6	— 88,369 4 5
1875, twelve months	7,38,256 0 6	6,43,638 10 0	— 94,617 6 6
1876, do. do	7,62,840 4 11	6,50,316 11 9	— 1,12,523 9 2
1877, do do	6,52,902 9 0	6,92,953 7 1	— 40,050 14 1

Coercive processes in execution—applications.

It will be seen from the following table of the number and nature of coercive processes issued during the past four years, that there has been a considerable decrease in execution applications generally, and especially those against the person and personal property of the debtor :—

—	Imprisonment of person	Moveable Property.		Immoveable Property.	
		Attached	Sold	Attached	Sold
1876	26,817	28,682	7,504	24,666	13,995
1875	20,851	25,111	6,201	22,794	13,661
1876	16,007	25,678	5,821	22,694	13,970
1877	12,099	20,967	4,609	20,577	12,003

The following table shows the Probates and Letters of Administration and Certificates issued in the High Court from 1st January to 31st December 1877 :— Probates, &c., by High Court.

Value of Assets of Estate.	Number of Probates or Letters of Administration with Will annexed	Amount of Court Fees paid.	Number of Letters of Administration without Will annexed	Amount of Court Fees paid.	Number of Certificates under Act XXVII of 1860	Amount of Stamp Duty paid	Total. Number of Probates, Letters of Administration, and Certificates.	Total. Amount of Court Fees and Stamp Duty paid.	Number of Letters of Administration cancelled and fresh Letters of Administration issued in lieu of the original.
		RS A P		RS. A. P		RS A P		RS A P	
1,000 to 5,000	27	376 5 0	14	98 2 0		2,107 0 0	41	2,581 7 0	...
5,000 to 10,000	12	278 8 0	8	58 0 0		2,867 13 0	20	3,304 5 0	...
10,000 to 50,000	22	542 14 8	11	78 1 0		14,660 1 0	33	15,281 0 0	.
50,000 to 1,00,000	3	45 5 0	1	6 11 0		4,696 0 0	4	4,748 0 0	
Above 1,00,000	2	163 2 0					2	163 2 0	
Total	66	1,406 2 0	34	210 14 0		24,430 14 0	100	26,077 14 0	..

The following table shows the Probates and Letters of Administration and Certificates issued by the Subordinate Courts during 1877 :— Probates, &c., by Subordinate Courts.

Declared Value of Assets of Estate.	Number of Probates or Letters of Administration with Will annexed	Amount of Court Fees paid in Rupees	Number of Letters of Administration without Will annexed	Amount of Court Fees paid in Rupees.	Number of Certificates under Act XXVII of 1860	Amount of Court Fees paid in Rupees	Total. Number of Probates, Letters, and Certificates	Total. Amount of Court Fees and Stamp Duty paid in Rupees	Number of Letters of Administration cancelled and fresh Letters issued in lieu of the original.
		RS		RS.		RS		RS.	
From Rs. 1,000 to 5,000	11	578	3	206	135	6,714	149	7,498	..
Do. „ 5,000 to 10,000	2	318	1	212	24	3,750	27	4,310	.
Do. „ 10,000 to 50,000	4	1,746			10	4,444	14	6,190	
Do „ 50,000 to 1,00,000	1	1,500			1	1,006	2	2,506	.
Above Rs. 1,00,000	...					.			..
Total	18	4,172	4	418	170	15,914	192	20,504	...

REGISTRATION.

Operations of the year.

The total registrations of the first year of the Registration Act or 1866-67 were 100,425. Ten years afterwards in 1876-77 there was an increase of 150 per cent. While the number for the following year, 1877-78, now under review, is 289,059, being 38,183 or 15·2 per cent. in excess of 1876-77. A considerable proportion of this large increase appears attributable to the pressure of the famine, which has induced the well-to-do classes to pledge or sell their lands. For instance, sales exceed last year's sales by 10,578, and mortgages exceed last year's mortgages by 21,567. In some places money-lenders insisted on the registration even of "optional" documents to a far greater extent than before known. Every district but two contributed to the year's increase. The largest rates per cent. of increase were in the following districts :—

North Arcot	68·1
South Arcot	61·4
Nellore	52·6
Madura	45 9
Coimbatore	38·4
Cuddapah	24 5
Tanjore	18
Trichinopoly	14

The districts which suffered most from famine and high prices return 44 per cent. of the entire transactions, instead of 32 per cent., as in ordinary years. Deducting registrations where no value was stated, the aggregate value of the transactions of the year came to Rupees 854,67,245, being 71 lakhs of rupees or 9 per cent. over 1876-77. The value of lands sold or mortgaged exhibits an increase of 55 lakhs or £550,000 sterling. It is notorious, moreover, that lands frequently change hands for a valuable consideration with no other formality than a transfer of the puttah in the Collector's books at the request of the puttahdár. Various statistics recently compiled show that the provisions of the law on the subject of registration are becoming more generally known. There were 36 prosecutions, mostly for making false personations and false statements, and for altering the dates of documents presented for registration. Of these prosecutions, 32 were by the department, 4 by private parties; altogether 9 cases broke down. In connection with one of the prosecutions, it was found necessary by Government to dismiss from the public service a Tahsildar who was ex-officio a Sub-Registrar. The Sub-Registry offices which numbered 274 at the close of 1876-77, are now 276. Special Sub-Registry Offices are 91 against 84 in that year; the practice being to supersede the Official Sub-Registrar of a taluk by a Special Sub-Registrar whenever the public convenience

demands the change. In one taluk, Combaconum of Tanjore, two Sub-Registry Offices find full work.

The following comparative statement shows the financial results of the last three years :— Finance.

—	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78
	RS	RS	RS
Receipts	3,81,366	3,92,193	4,45,681
Expenditure	2,83,953	3,11,503	3,29,449
Surplus	97,180	80,502	1,16,031

The expenditure for the past year was thus 73·9 against 79·4 in 1876-77. In every district it was well within the income of the district; in some the surplus of income over expenditure was very large, viz. :—

	RS.
Calicut	28,157
Tanjore	21,564
Tinnevelly	20,230

Tellicherry and Madura yielded a surplus of more than 10,000 Rupees each; South Canara, Godavari, Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot, and Trichinopoly over 5,000 Rupees each. The average fee for registration was Rupees 1-4-4, or one pie less than in the preceding year.

The Inspector-General was able to visit three districts only. As already noted, the number of Sub-Registries is 276, ninety-one being in charge of Special Sub-Registrars. The inspections made by the superior officers, Special or Official Registrars of districts, were 110 only. In three districts in charge of ex-officio Registrars, viz., Bellary, Salem, and Chingleput, no office was inspected; an omission which points to the desirability of having Special Registrars everywhere at as early a date as possible. Revenue Officers also are expected to inspect Registry Offices in the course of their tours; but in a year like the last, much could not be done by them in this direction. Inspection.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

In the year 1877-78 one Banking Company, ten Mutual Loan Companies, and one Literary Society, viz., the Nilgiri Library, were registered; the Library, registered under Act XXI of 1860, being the first and only Library Society yet registered in this Presidency. Of the Companies registered, one has its liability limited by guarantee, while in the others the liability is guaranteed by shares. Seven of Operations of the year.

the Mutual Loan Societies were started by Hindus and three by East Indians. With the exception of three of the former, which are reserved for Hindus exclusively, the Mutual Loan Companies are open to all classes. Of the companies registered in the year, one, viz., the Madras Land Mortgage and Loan Bank, is in course of winding up. The capital of the companies registered was Rupees 23,59,920, and after deducting from this amount the capital of the Banking Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, and adding Rupees 92,600, being addition to capital made last year in companies registered in previous years, the total of the newly-registered capital is Rupees 23,52,520. This sum represents a fund about eight lakhs more than the capital registered in 1876-77. Since the last report on Joint Stock Companies, six of those then on the list of working companies have ceased operations; while seventy-two companies and the Literary Society above mentioned were working on the 31st March 1878. Of these companies, sixteen only are Commercial Companies, fifty-four Mutual Loan, and two Provident Societies. Three companies have not a capital divided into shares. The capital of the remaining sixty-nine is Rupees 148,93,674, which is Rupees 27,520 more than the capital of the working companies at the end of 1876-77. The amount of registration fees collected was Rupees 2,401-8-0 against Rupees 2,786-10-0 in the preceding year, being consequent on the discontinuance of the charge on annual lists of members and balance sheets.

MILITARY.

Strength of Army.

The following table shows the strength of the British and Native Army in the Madras Presidency as it stood on 1st April 1877 and 1878.

	European.					Native.				
	Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	Sappers and Miners	Total.	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Sappers and Miners.	Total.
1st April 1877	2,799	929	7,840	29	11,507	412	1,353	27,993	1,305	31,063
Do 1878	2,779	946	7,859	29	11,613	409	1,494	28,080	1,309	31,292

Relief of Troops.

The reliefs in 1877-78 were as follows:—4 Garrison Batteries of Artillery, 7 British Infantry Regiments and 8 Native Infantry Regiments. Two Regiments of British Infantry moved in relief between England and India. The movements between Madras and Rangoon were carried out by the Indian Government transports

"Tenasserim" and "Czarewitch." The voyages commenced on the 1st December 1877 and terminated on the 26th April 1878. In Burmah the Troops moved by river steamer, country boats and the Irrawaddy Valley State Railway. H.M.'s 89th Regiment, H.M.'s 44th Regiment, 32nd Regiment N.I., and 6th Regiment N.I., which moved between Rangoon and Thayetmyo, joined or left the railway at Prome. The following movements of troops originally included in the programme of reliefs were cancelled on account of the famine:— 2 Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 4 Batteries of Field Artillery, 4 Regiments of Native Light Cavalry, 2 Companies of Sappers and Miners, and 14 Regiments of Native Infantry. The following troops which moved in consequence of the famine returned to Head-quarters on their services being dispensed with by the Civil Authorities:— 3 Companies of Sappers and Miners, 1 Company of 7th Regiment Native Infantry, 1 Wing of 21st Regiment Native Infantry, 1 Wing of 38th Regiment Native Infantry, 1 Wing of 41st Regiment Native Infantry. The 45th Foot which embarked for England was replaced by the 2-13th Foot. The health of the troops *en route*, both European and Native, was good.

Arms. The arming of British Infantry Regiments with Martini-Henry Rifles was completed during the year. Snider Carbines were issued to the 1st Light Cavalry and to the Body Guard. Snider Rifles were issued to 13th Native Infantry Regiments, thus completing the arming of the whole of the Madras Native Infantry with Breech Loaders. The Armstrong guns in C-6th Brigade R.A. were replaced by 9-Pounder Muzzle Loading Rifle guns of 8 cwt.

Recruits. The following table exhibits the number and caste of recruits enlisted in the Native Army for the Cavalry, Infantry, and Sappers and Miners for 1877-78:—

——	Cavalry	Infantry.	Sappers.
Christians	13	175	1
Mussulmans	132	441	3
Brahmins and Rajpoots	18	64	1
Mahrattas	20	4	
Telingas or Gentoos	.	553	4
Tamil	..	141	5
Other Castes	1	91	23
Total Enlistments	184	1,469	37

Health of the British Troops. The health of the British Troops in the Madras Command during the official year 1877-78 was satisfactory compared with the previous year, there was a diminution in cholera, but enteric fever remained almost unchanged. The admissions from sunstroke were reduced a half, but there was an increase in the proportion of fatal cases. The death-rate from all causes, 19·39 per mille of strength, exceeded that of

the previous year by 2·92. There were 41 admissions and 24 deaths from cholera, or a ratio of 2·77 and 1·62 per mille of strength, respectively, against 4·72 and 3·14 in the preceding year. Of these the Burmah circle alone contributed 21 admissions and 13 deaths. Small-pox furnished 18 cases against 15 in the previous year, viz., 1 in officers, 9 in men, 5 in women, and 3 in children. Two men and 1 child died. Eight of the above cases, and all the deaths, occurred at Kamptee. The disease was very prevalent among the native community at the time. The admissions on account of malarial fevers (ague and remittent fever) amounted to 862, and exceeded those in 1876-77 by 246; the ratio per mille of average strength being 80·75 and 56·37 respectively. 3 deaths are recorded against 2 in the previous year. They occurred at Tonghoo and Bellary, and were due to remittent fever. 407 of the cases of malarial fever occurred at Secunderabad and Kamptee, the former contributing 235, the latter 172 cases. Ague formed the larger proportion of these, the 44th Regiment, previously quartered at Kamptee, contributing 167 of the total cases of ague recorded at Secunderabad. Of enteric fever there were 57 cases and 20 deaths, showing an increase on the previous year of 4 admissions, the number of deaths however being the same. The admission and death ratios per mille of average strength were 7·06 and 2·48 respectively, against 8·26 and 3·12. Secunderabad furnished 27 cases, of which 7 were fatal. These numbers contrast most favorably with the records of the previous year. Bangalore, Wellington and Kamptee contributed the bulk of the remaining cases. Diseases of the digestive system, dysentery and hepatic affections caused 68 deaths or an increase of 21 as compared with 1876-77, the ratios per mille of average strength being 4·69 and 7·82 respectively. This increase was mainly due to dysentery, the deaths from which were twice as numerous as in the previous year. The results recorded at Secunderabad contrast unfavorably with those of the preceding year, and the mortality from hepatic affections was nearly doubled at Rangoon. The increase in the death-ratio from these diseases was chiefly due to dysentery. The proportion of deaths to admissions from dysentery in 1877-78 was 3·51 per cent. against 2·45 per cent. in the previous year. 20 cases of sunstroke with 13 deaths were recorded. The results at Kamptee contrast favorably with those noted in preceding year, there being but 2 cases with 1 death against 20 cases with 9 deaths. The health statistics of the past official year were on the whole favorable, the average daily sick, admissions, deaths and invaliding being but slightly in excess of that preceding. The admission rate from all causes per mille of strength was greater by 111·32, that of deaths by 2·92, while that of invaliding exceeded

that in the previous year by 4·97. The increased admission rate was due mainly to the prevalence of venereal disease. This prevalence was attributed to the increase of clandestine prostitution during the late famine. The following table gives particulars for the whole Madras Army (European) :—

Circles.		Average Strength	Average Daily Sick	Admitted	Died	Invalided.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength. Average Daily Sick	Admitted.	Died	Invalided.
Presidency	1876-77	2,200	128	2,500	34		58 18	1136 36	15·45	..
	1877-78	2,129	137	2,719	37	.	64·35	1277 13	17·38	.
	Increase		9	219	3	.	6·17	140 77	1 93	...
	Decrease	71					..	..	..	.
Mysore	1876-77	2,611	105	1,975	28		40 21	756·41	10·72	..
	1877-78	2,408	129	2,540	38	.	53 57	1054 82	15 78	..
	Increase		24	565	10		13 36	298 41	5·06	..
	Decrease	203								..
Hyderabad	1876-77	3,298	169	3,919	61		51 24	1188·29	18·49	.
	1877-78	3,353	197	4,346	46		58·75	1296 15	13 72	.
	Increase	55	28	427			7·51	107 86		..
	Decrease				15		..		4·77	
Burmah	1876-77	1,954	96	2,152	25		49 13	1101 33	12·79	...
	1877-78	1,893	89	2,140	47	.	47·02	1130 48	24·83	...
	Increase				22	...		29 15	12 04	...
	Decrease	61	7	12			2 11		..	.
Depots	1876-77	724	97	1,553	24		133 98	2145·03	33 15	
	1877-78	659	94	1,246	25	.	142 64	1890·74	37 93	...
	Increase				1	.	8·66		4 78	
	Decrease	65	3	307				254·29	.	..
On the March	1876-77	141	10	134	8	...	70 92	950 35	56 74	
	1877-78	233	7	147	14	.	30 05	630·90	60·09	.
	Increase	92		13	6			.	3 35	...
	Decrease		3			.	40·87	319 45		...
Total	1876-77	10,928	605	12,233	180	478	55 36	1119 41	16·47	43 74
	1877-78	10,675	653	13,138	207	520	61 17	1230 73	19 39	48 71
	Increase		48	905	27	42	5 81	111 32	2 92	4·97
	Decrease	253					.			...

Health of Native Troops.

Owing to the famine and consequent high prices of provisions, the year was a very trying one for the Native Troops. In stations where the famine pressure was greatest, the men were often, notwithstanding the aid of rice-money, unable to procure sufficient food for themselves and their families. In consequence of this, their physique became impaired, and the amount of sickness increased. In 1876-77, which was also an unhealthy year, the percentage of treated to strength was 72·45, whereas in 1877-78 it rose to 86·96. Notwithstanding this increase, there was a decrement in the mortality, the rate per cent. to strength having fallen from 1·23 in the former to 1·16 in the latter year.

Years.	Average Strength	Treated.	Died.	Average Daily Sick.	Percentage of Treated to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
1875-76 ...	27,011	21,030	301	860	77 85	1 11
1876-77 ...	27,572	19,976	340	776	72 45	1·23
1877-78 ...	28,225	24,546	329	839	86 96	1 16

From the annexed table, which gives an abstract of sickness and mortality for the year in each of the circles in which Madras Troops

served, it will be seen that the highest sick rates occurred in the Ceded Districts, Nagpore Force, and British Burmah, and that the heaviest percentages of mortality are recorded in connection with the Presidency and Southern Divisions :—

Divisions.	Natives.						
	Average Strength	Treated	Died in Hospital from all Causes	Average Daily Sick	Percentage of		
					Treated to Strength.	Deaths to Strength	Deaths to Treated.
Presidency ..	4,274	4,038	77	147	94·47	1 80	1 90
Northern	2,661	1,676	19	78	62 98	·71	1·13
Southern .	4,865	2,805	51	108	57 65	1 04	1·81
Mysore	3,158	2,792	40	79	88 60	1 26	1 42
Ceded Districts	1,581	1,986	22	68	118 14	1 30	1 10
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.	3,317	2,883	41	91	86 91	1 23	1 42
Nagpore Force	3,115	3,188	20	89	102·34	·64	·62
British Burmah .	5,154	5,172	59	179	100 34	1 14	1·14
Total	28,225	24,546	329	839	86·96	1 16	1·34

Cholera, small-pox and malarial fevers ravaged the civil population, but comparatively few cases of the two former diseases occurred amongst the troops, the more prevalent being fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, rheumatic affections and skin diseases. Venereal complaints were also more common than usual.

Military Lock Hospitals. As in previous years 9 Military Lock Hospitals were in operation. The subjoined statement shows the number of women treated in these institutions during each of the past five years :—

	Treated.
1873-74 . . .	*1,375
1874-75	*1,248
1875-76	*1,549
1876-77 .	1,605
1877-78	2,660

The excess of treated in 1877-78 was chiefly due to famine pressure in certain districts of the Presidency, and to the consequent influx to Military stations of large numbers of women, many of whom were diseased, and many utterly demoralised by starvation. The deaths aggregated 23, being in the ratio of ·86 per cent. to total treated, whereas in the preceding year they numbered 10, with a ratio to treated of ·62 per cent. The increase in mortality was partly due to causes connected with the famine. Owing to the presence of numerous famine refugees in cantonments, special agencies were employed to further registration, and a large number of the women thus brought on the roll were found to be diseased. In spite of this activity, clandestine prostitution was unusually prevalent, with the usual deplorable results as regards the British soldier. Primary

* The figures given for these years in previous reports included also patients treated in Civil Lock Hospitals.

syphilis was very prevalent amongst the European Troops, and it is to be feared that, in many instances, it appeared in them in its more severe forms. The admissions under this head were greatly in excess of previous years. On the other hand, the total of admissions from venereal complaints generally in the British force were less than usual. As regards Lock Hospitals in 1877-78, it may be stated generally that there was a large increase in the number of registered women, and that the type of disease in this class was mild and amenable to treatment.

Clothing Department.

Important reductions were made in various Ordnance Establishments at outstations during the year. The Ordnance Depôt at Thayetmyo was abolished and the establishment withdrawn, with the exception of two store lascars. Very great reductions were made in the depôts at Cannanore and Trichinopoly, and the Ordnance stores at those stations were, for the most part, removed or disposed of. The Ordnance Establishment at Bangalore was reduced from the grade of a magazine to that of a first-class depôt, and its establishment was also reduced. The Ordnance Establishment at Nagpore was also similarly reduced. The magazine at Rangoon is now an arsenal, but the establishment was considerably reduced. The reductions above alluded to have concentrated stores and work in the Madras Arsenal. The issues of harness and saddlery were unusually large. The total quantity of stores imported from England into the Arsenal was tons 1,234-6-2 dead-weight, and the quantity exported from the Arsenal was by measurement tons 315 feet 48, and by dead-weight tons 170-3-3-4. The mills of the Gun Powder Factory worked 284 days, during which period the outturn of powder was as follows: total of present year 413,703$\frac{6}{10}$ lbs.; deduct unfinished powder on hand 31st March 1877 43,222 lbs.; total outturn 370,481$\frac{6}{10}$ lbs.

Commissariat.

In the Commissariat Department tea and coffee were supplied on contract. Indian tea was again purchased as the cheapest. The contract rate was 10 Annas 7 Pies per lb., the lowest rate for China tea being 11 Annas 8 Pies per lb. The consumption during the year was lbs. 132,061 as compared with lbs. 130,929 in 1876-77. The wastage was 1·10 per cent. against ·87 per cent. in 1876-77. The quantity purchased was lbs. 106,400. Beef, mutton, rice, vegetables and salt were all supplied on contract, except mutton for hospitals at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo, where the sheep are provided by contract, fed up and slaughtered, as required by the department. Although the season was not favorable, contracts worked fairly, and except the beef and potato contracts at Secunderabad, and the potato contract at Bangalore, no other failures in ration articles occurred in this Presidency. In Burmah, the bread contract at Tonghoo failed, and so did

the paddy and chenna contractors at Rangoon. The Experimental Gardens at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo furnished the troops with a considerable supply of European vegetables, and at the former station in larger quantity and at a cheaper rate than in previous years. The attempts to improve the rations by establishing sheep-breeding at Tonghoo and goat-breeding at Rangoon gave such small promise of success that the schemes were abandoned. Bread was supplied from the Government Mills and Bakeries at Madras, Bellary, Secunderabad and Rangoon, the saving being Rupees 1,20,803-7-1. The Mills at Thayetmyo and Tonghoo were set up during the year; there was a great improvement in the quality of the bread:—

—		1877-78	1876-77	—		1877-78	1876-77.
Malt Liquor.				*Rum.*			
Receipts in	Hhds	14,713	19,668	Receipts	I Galls	24,127	Nil.
Consumption .	„	15,301	13,916	Consumption .	„	56,376	61,295
Average per man	Qts.	4/5	3/4	Average per man	Drs	2/7	2/3
Wastage .	Hhds	9	10	Wastage	Galls	3·3	2·7

Transport.

The elephant establishment in India was reduced from 140 to 112. The casualties amounted to 10, equal to 8·85 per cent, leaving the department 15 below the complement. The number of camels was decreased from 977 to 715, a surplus of 97 retained to meet future casualties. There were 130 casualties inclusive of condemnations equal to 14·7 per cent. The allotment of sick cart bullocks was reduced from 652 to 311, and the second line waggon bullocks, numbering 504, were completed. The casualties by death and condemnations amounted to 183, equal to 10 per cent. The mule establishment was reduced from 515 to 500. The casualties amounted to 32, equal to 6·59 per cent., leaving 19 wanting, which it is proposed to obtain from the Punjaub with an additional number to meet future casualties. The Amrut Mahal cattle suffered much from dearth of grass and water during the greater part of the year. The strength was considerably diminished from this cause, and from the small number of births. The casualties were 22·40 and the birth-rate 25·49. In 1876-77, the former were 15·85 and the latter 29·40. During the year 495 young bullocks were transferred to the Training Depôt, 6 young bulls were sent to Hissar, and 49 head of cattle were sold; but these did not realize full prices. The allotment of elephants in Burmah remains the same, viz., 128. Of these, 20 became casualties, equal to 17·69 per cent. Three elephants were purchased during the year, leaving 20 short. The following were the particulars for draught bullocks:—Draught bullocks in Burmah 365. Casualties 39 or 24·23 per cent. Condemnations 48 or 24·23 per cent. These are purchased

locally except at Thayetmyo and Rangoon, which stations are supplied from Hoonsoor. The value of work performed by bearers and public cattle during the year was Rupees 31,589-11-2.

Remount Depôt.

There remained at the Remount Depôt on the 1st April 1877 (exclusive of 8 Horses attached to the Farm) 667, purchased during the year 514, total 1,181; issued to the Service between 1st April 1877 and 31st March 1878 582, transferred to the Farm 1, died during the year 6, sold during the year 10, total 599; remaining at the Depôt on the 1st April 1878 582. The average prices of the horses purchased were Rupees 550 each for 316 Australians, and Rupees 466-10-8 each for 198 Northerns, making a total average of Rupees 517-14-4 for 514 horses, or a trifle (2 Rupees) less per horse than the average of the preceding year. The cost of keep during the year was—

	RS.	A.	P.
For feeding	15	10	10
Do. attendants, line articles and other contingencies ..	3	9	2
Total Rupees ...	19	4	0

per mensem for each horse, and that with gram and hay at famine prices. 316 Australians were selected from about 750 submitted by five shippers, who have been bringing horses to this market for several years. There were not so many of the better class of horses among the shipments as in previous years, and a great number had to be rejected for unsoundness. No Persian horses were brought to the depôt during the year. Out of 476 horses submitted by the Northern Dealers only 198 were found to be fit for the service. All the others were rejected either as inferior in quality, or not coming within the prescribed requirements as to height, age, &c., although the dealers were particularly cautioned that no horses would be taken, which did not come up to the required standard, yet there was no improvement in the stamp of animals submitted. The annual Committee assembled on the 3rd September 1877 and following days for the examination of 613 horses, which were classed as under. Only one horse was rejected by the Committee, and that was a case of lameness :—

Classes.	Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery		Dragoons		Body Guard		Light Cavalry.		Rejected	Total.
	Chargers.	Remounts	Chargers	Remounts	Chargers.	Remounts	Chargers	Remounts.	Chargers	Remounts		
Australians . .	24	66	7	149	32	43	..	..		...	1	321
Arabs	...	.	...		.	.	.	.	5	2	.	7
Persians	...	..		...	.	2	...	3	10	10	...	25
Northerns ..	...	.	.	..	3	41	.	8	2	206	...	260
Total ...	24	66	7	149	35	86		11	17	218	1	613

MARINE.

Marine Acts.

The only Marine Act passed during the year was Act XIII of 1878, India, which provides for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices. It amends the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, and the Indian Ports Act of 1875 is also amended so far as the salvage clauses are concerned. Act VIII of 1876, or the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, came into force on 4th August, and has worked well, though at first there was some dissatisfaction manifested among the native shipowners, especially those belonging to the ports of Negapatam, Nagore and Cocanada.

Miscellaneous changes.

In July 1877 it was decided that the whole of the marine establishments afloat and on shore, employed under the several Governments and Provinces, should be amalgamated into one Imperial Service, to be designated Her Majesty's Indian Marine, and to be placed under two Superintendents of Marine, one at Calcutta and the other at Bombay. In supersession of the rule previously existing, the following rule has been prescribed in Madras under "The Indian Ports Act, 1875":—"Every vessel, whether a steamer or a sailing vessel, when riding at anchor, shall exhibit where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern of eight inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon, and at a distance of at least one mile." For a short time in the latter part of 1877 it was found necessary to extend the limits within which grain and other classes of goods except timber might be landed, but the pressure incidental on the abnormal arrival of vessels with food-grains having been considerably reduced, it was considered expedient to revert to the regular limits in December 1877.

Navigation, &c.

The table at foot shows the number of vessels, their tonnage, and the dues collected thereon in the whole Presidency. The British vessels entering were 3,263 of 3,103,472 tons burden, or an average of 951 tons; 2,936 of these paid port and other dues at the rate of 13 Pies per ton, and 327 vessels of 126,905 tons entered at ports where no dues are collected. Of the last-named 224 called at Devipatam, in the Madura District, mostly engaged on the passenger traffic between India and Ceylon; and the rest in small numbers at the other ports, chiefly in Nellore, where 26 vessels called for oil, seeds and other country produce; in Ganjam, where 22 vessels shipped grain cargoes; and at Badagara, in the Malabar District, where 20 vessels took in coffee, spices, &c. Seven hundred and ninety-three British vessels entered at ports in

the Malabar District: 221 of these entered at Cochin and 205 at Calicut; 639 called at Madras, 251 at Cocanada, 203 at Bimlipatam, 201 at Negapatam, 189 at Vizagapatam, 173 at Tuticorin, and 168 at Gopalpur. The foreign vessels are principally small craft from the Gulf and Arabia, &c., which frequent the ports on the west coast. Three hundred and sixty-eight foreign vessels entered at ports where no dues are levied, and 257 of these visited Barkur in South Canara. One hundred and thirty-one vessels of this class called at Mangalore and 76 at Calicut. The average burden of the foreign vessels was 188 tons, and they paid 17 Pies per ton in dues. The average burden of country craft was 42 tons, and including all country vessels the dues were 4 Pies per ton; but nearly half the number of these vessels visit ports where no dues are levied, and if these be deducted, the rate on the remainder is 8 Pies per ton. At the ports at which port dues are levied, the rate authorized is 2 Annas per ton, except at Madras, Cocanada, Coringa, Tuticorin, Cochin, Calicut, and Beypore, where 3 Annas are levied. The reason why the collections per ton fall short of these rates is partly that European vessels going up the coast to take in a cargo for Europe, and coasting steamers, are exempted from paying port dues on re-entering the ports they originally left within a limited period; moreover the bulk of the country craft pay only half the prescribed rates of port dues. The dues collected were ·08 per cent. of the value of imports and exports at all ports, and ·09 per cent. on Rupees 25,28,90,358, the value of the trade of the places at which dues are levied. The seaborne trade of these ports was 93 per cent. of the whole. The number of vessels which passed through the Paumben Channel during the year was 1,532, or 633 below the number (2,165) in 1876-77. The pilotage fees also fell by Rupees 8,156. The passenger traffic with Ceylon declined slightly, but the traffic with Burmah and the Straits Settlements increased:—

Vessels.	Number.	Tonnage.	Dues.
			RS.
British	2,936	2,976,567	1,98,580
	327	126,905	..
	3,263	3,103,472	..
Foreign .	458	140,572	12,432
	368	14,441	
	826	155,013	..
Native .	12,913	696,794	30,300
	18,187	610,080	.
	31,100	1,306,874	...
Total ...	35,189	4,565,359	2,41,312

The pier receipts at Madras for the year were Rupees 58,434 and the disbursements Rupees 31,254; the tonnage passed over it during the Madras Port.

year was 195,467 tons. The number of boats now belonging to the port are as under:—Masula boats 275, large lighters 71, Jolly boats 20; their registered crews number 3,560 men and 275 boys. The number of seamen shipped and discharged during the year was—European seamen shipped 368, European seamen discharged 376, Asiatic seamen shipped 207, Asiatic seamen discharged 178.

Lights.

The lights on the coasts of the Presidency have undergone no changes and have been maintained in a state of efficiency during the year. The erection of the lighthouse at Vakalapudi, which is intended to be substituted for the light at Cocanada, has advanced nearly to completion. It is proposed to exhibit a revolving 4th order dioptric white light at that place. The present establishment of the Cocanada Lighthouse will be transferred there, a Superintendent on Rupees 100 a-month being entertained in addition.

Port Fund.

The Port Fund opened with a net credit balance of Rupees 3,13,430. The receipts during the year amounted to Rupees 3,39,751, the disbursements to Rupees 2,00,454, and the net credit balance at the close of the year was Rupees 4,52,726. At the Ports of Madras, Tuticorin, Gopalpur, and Negapatam and Nagore, the receipts exceeded the charges by Rupees 61,850, Rupees 28,057, Rupees 11,478, and Rupees 9,202 respectively.

Wrecks, &c.

The return of wrecks and casualties shows twenty-three vessels. Of these fourteen were wrecked, one stranded, one foundered, two collided, one fouled, one grounded, and three sustained injuries involving damages amounting to Rupees 1,200. Courts of Inquiry were held only in the case of two vessels, the Barques *Stanley Castle* and *Phaeton*.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

Land Improvement Act.

The rules framed to regulate the grant of advances under the Land Improvement Act were revised during 1877-78 with the object of simplifying the procedure and extending the powers of the local authorities and a draft embodying the alterations proposed with subsidiary instructions to district officers was transmitted for the approval of the Government of India. The advances made under the Act during the year amounted to Rupees 15,23,887 against Rupees 48,973 in the previous year. The provisions of the Act and the terms on which Government were prepared to make such advances were made known to the people as widely as possible, but the large increase in the sum advanced is due rather to the additional facilities granted during the latter part of the previous year, when the minimum

limit of Rupees 100 prescribed by the rules was reduced to Rupees 50 and the Tahsildars in the famine districts were empowered to make advances up to Rupees 300 on their own authority. The advances were mainly applied for with a view to sinking wells. Of the total sum advanced, Rupees 13,67,520 were debited to the famine account and the remainder to the ordinary head. The following statement shows the particulars for each district :—

Districts.	Advances debited to ordinary head.	Advances debited to famine account.
	RS.	RS.
Kistna		1,890
Nellore		1,35,226
Cuddapah		1,47,191
Bellary	78,585	4,27,117
Kurnool	6,950	20,185
Madras	300	.
Chingleput	32,018	1,26,599
North Arcot		1,24,292
South Arcot	31,214	
Madura		1,17,956
Tinnevelly	.	33,975
Coimbatore	..	96,578
Salem		1,36,510
Malabar	7,300	.
Total	1,56,367	13,67,519

Destructio of wild animals.

The following table shows the number of wild animals killed during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The total amount of rewards granted for the destruction of wild animals was Rupees 20,309, or Rupees 4,593 less than in the previous year. The loss of human life caused by wild animals is reported to be 137, or 82 less than in the previous year, and the loss of crops is estimated to be Rupees 10,374 against Rupees 6,788 in 1876-77 :—

Animals.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Animals.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Elephants			Bears	126	163
Tigers	205	163	Wolves	21	15
Cheetahs	861	735	Hyænas	157	115

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

WEATHER, CROPS, PRICES AND WAGES.

Rainfall.

THOUGH the season was not marked by such an utter failure of rain throughout the greater part of the Presidency as characterized the preceding year, it was on the whole unfavorable for agricultural operations. The aggregate rainfall in 1877-78 in most districts was no doubt very copious and even considerably in excess of the normal quantity, but its unequal and unseasonable distribution rendered it almost useless in many cases and in some even positively injurious to successful cultivation. During some months of the year when rain was much wanted (*e.g.*, July, August and September) very little fell; in some of the other months the rainfall was so heavy as to swamp all cultivation and inundate considerable tracts of country. The three northernmost districts—Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari—which escaped the general drought of the preceding year, experienced a failure of the north-east monsoon. In Kistna the rains were copious at the commencement of the season, but later on became irregular and deficient. Nellore and Kurnool had sufficient rain at the commencement of the south-west monsoon, but subsequently little or none till the north-east monsoon, which was fortunately copious and worked a considerable improvement. In the Ceded Districts the seasons were on the whole good, except that in Bellary excessive rain under the north-east monsoon did some damage. In Madras and parts of the Chingleput District adjoining, there was an extraordinary fall of rain of nearly 21 inches due to cyclonic action in the month of May in the course of two days, but the regular monsoon rains in these and the North Arcot Districts were untimely and partial. In South Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiri, the south-west monsoon was very unfavorable and the north-east rains did much damage by their excess, especially in the first three districts. In South Arcot several tanks breached, as also the embankment of the Coleroon, causing much loss of crops, cattle and houses in many villages by inundation; freshes in

the Vellar washed away the Pellandorai anicut and the Pennar floods carried off portions of two trunk roads. In Madura the damage to irrigation works and communications was quite as great, especially in the Ramnad Zemindari. In Tinnevelly likewise the heavy rain caused two unparalleled floods in the Tamrapurni, which inundated and laid waste considerable tracts of country, especially in the Tenkarai and Nanguneri Taluks. In Tanjore and Trichinopoly the rains were partial during July and August, but copious during the north-east monsoon, and there was some destruction of crops by reason of excess in the former district. Of the West Coast Districts, South Canara on the whole enjoyed a good season; in Malabar, though the total fall was above the average, it was very unseasonable. The rainfall in each district under the two monsoons as compared with that of 1876-77, a disastrous year, and with the average of the ten years previous to 1876-77 is exhibited in the subjoined table. Reference should also be made to the results made up for the calendar year 1877 as shown in the meteorological section in Chapter VII, and in the lithographic diagrams at end of the volume:—

Districts.	South-West Monsoon.			North-East Monsoon.			Total.		
	Average of ten years previous to 1876-77.	1876-77.	1877-78	Average of ten years previous to 1876-77.	1876-77.	1877-78	Average of ten years previous to 1876-77.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES	INCHES	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Ganjam ...	28·88	27·17	28·72	11·55	14·00	4·13	40·43	41·17	32·85
2. Vizagapatam	27·72	20·00	27·65	13·29	16·14	6·19	41·01	36·14	33·84
3. Godavari	24·66	21·79	20·04	11·83	4·43	7·14	36·49	26·22	27·18
4. Kistna	20·29	15·63	20·67	10·12	4·53	10·11	30·41	20·16	30·78
5. Nellore	12·34	8·55	21·70	21·13	3·77	18·08	33·47	12·32	39·78
6. Cuddapah	17·20	7·23	17·61	10·72	1·08	7·42	28·01	9·21	25·03
7. Bellary ..	15·80	7·05	16·08	6·54	0·70	10·50	22·34	7·75	27·18
8. Kurnool	21·20	7·56	15·70	6·13	1·18	6·55	27·33	8·74	22·25
9. Madras	18·96	15·03	30·49	34·37	6·49	35·78	53·33	21·52	66·27
10. Chingleput	22·80	15·91	23·72	27·8*	5·67	20·58	50·64	21·58	44·30
11. North Arcot ..	19·27	15·63	21·29	14·56	2·77	17·52	33·83	18·40	38·81
12. South Arcot	17·86	17·53	19·21	20·43	7·55	26·04	38·29	25·08	45·25
13. Tanjore	14·69	13·01	13·55	23·18	15·37	37·06	37·87	28·38	50·61
14. Trichinopoly	17·39	17·55	14·23	19·67	5·47	24·15	37·06	23·02	38·38
15. Madura	13·57	10·62	12·56	15·24	8·29	33·59	28·81	18·82	46·15
16. Tinnevelly ..	6·27	5·64	7·15	20·64	12·98	42·36	26·91	18·62	49·51
17. Coimbatore	12·94	14·30	12·69	10·77	3·75	18·11	23·71	18·05	30·80
18. Nilgiri ..	19·48	21·63	29·34	25·20	15·26	38·19	44·68	36·89	67·53
19. Salem	24·06	14·86	18·82	10·60	3·81	18·31	34·66	18·67	37·13
20. South Canara ..	124·88	115·76	118·67	11·72	1·70	14·74	136·60	117·46	133·41
21. Malabar ..	93·71	78·93	96·11	14·24	4·26	27·38	107·95	83·19	123·49

Cultivation.

Exclusive of South Canara and Malabar, for which information regarding the areas under occupation is not available, the total extent of ryotwari lands cultivated during the official year was 14,634,697 acres. This, though more than the area cultivated in 1876-77, is less than the average cultivation of the three years ending 1875-76 by more than two millions of acres. The percentage of increase or decrease of the area cultivated in each district in 1877-78, as compared with the cultivation of 1876-77 and with the average cultivation of

three years ending 1875-76, is shown below. Of the decrease of two millions of acres in the area cultivated, half belongs to the districts of Bellary and Kurnool and the bulk of the remainder to Salem, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Madura and Chingleput. This falling off is due partly to the scanty rainfall during the early months, but also in a great measure to the terrible mortality and the poor condition to which many of the small ryots were reduced by the loss of their cattle and effects of famine generally :—

Districts.	Increase or Decrease as compared with		Districts.	Increase or Decrease as compared with	
	1876-77.	Average of three years ending 1875-76.		1876-77.	Average of three years ending 1875-76.
Bellary	+ 48·42	— 29·61	Nilgiri	+ 2·36	— 6·87
Kurnool	+ 34·05	— 26·11	Kistna	+ 13·08	— 4·97
Salem	— 18·74	— 22·46	Nellore	+ 55·70	— 3·71
Chingleput	— 5·37	— 22·43	South Arcot	— ·14	— 3·08
Cuddapah	+ 43·65	— 20·03	Tanjore	+ 2·20	— 2·15
Madura	— 8·45	— 14·48	Godavari	+ 5·54	+ ·21
Coimbatore	— ·86	— 11·00	Ganjam	+ 6·72	+ 3·50
Vizagapatam	— 2·28	— 10·86	Tinnevelly	+ 15·76	+ 6·74
North Arcot	+ 4·77	— 9·40			
Trichinopoly	+ 2·28	— 7·06		+ 10·96	— 12·82

The decrease above mentioned would have been much greater but for the assistance rendered by Government and also but for the distribution of the Mansion House Fund for the purchase of seed and cattle. The advances made by Government for seed-grain are shown below :—

	RS.		RS.
Bellary	97,865	South Arcot	23,779
Coimbatore	73,780	North Arcot	23,219
Salem	71,478	Chingleput	22,714
Madura	30,000	Tinnevelly	13,894
Nellore	29,628	Kurnool	2,862
		Total	3,89,219

Crops generally.

The outturn of the crops was generally deficient owing to the unpropitious character of the season and to the ravages of locusts and other insects. The following is an account of the state of the crops in the different districts. The yield on the whole may be said to have been what is termed an eight-anna crop, *i.e.*, two-thirds of an average crop :— *Ganjam.*—The south-west monsoon was favorable to the dry crops, but the entire failure of the north-east monsoon caused considerable damage to wet crops. Crops were entirely lost in many villages, but their outturn was not less than two-thirds of an average crop. *Vizagapatam.*—The drought in August ruined the ragi crop, and the total failure of the north-east monsoon cost the farmers one-third of their rice crop. The great majority of the irrigated lands yielded a poor return, though a

week's rain about the beginning of November would have given a plentiful crop. The average outturn of paddy may be estimated at five-eighths, ragi five-sixteenths or less, cholum up to seven-eighths, gingelly first crop fifteen-sixteenths and second crop half, sugarcane three-fourths, and green gram, uda, ulundu, castor-oil seeds and tobacco one-half. *Godavari.*—The condition of the crops was bad on the whole. The wet crops under some of the tanks in the upland taluks proved a failure; the second crops also failed. The outturn of cotton, tobacco and castor-oil plants was above the average. Gingelly suffered from blight, and its yield was poor. The outturn of ragi, cumbu, korra and chama, &c., ranged from one-eighth to three-fourths, and the yield of the crops in the delta taluks was in most cases below the average. *Kistna.*—The Poonasa or early crops suffered to some extent owing to deficiency of rain from June to August. In some localities variga, pulses and castor were damaged by locusts and other insects, and cholum suffered from blight. In the upland taluks wet paddy gave more than an average outturn, but in the delta, where the crop suffered from blight, its yield was below the average. For the whole district the average outturn of dry crops was half and that of wet crops eleven-sixteenths. *Nellore.*—The wet crops yielded fairly throughout the district, the outturn being about five-eighths. The dry crops were less successful. In the inland taluks the deficiency was supplemented to a great extent by the good yield of what are called garden crops, which are mostly irrigated under wells. Damage was caused by locusts and other insects, but it was not general. *Cuddapah.*—The rains were late, and thus the crops did not obtain the full benefit of them. The crops were also injured by insects. The yield of paddy under the Irrigation Canal was good, and the outturn of crops generally may be said to have been about half. *Bellary.*—Cholum and cumbu were greatly injured by the heavy rain which fell in the last quarter of 1877, and in some cases the crops were entirely destroyed. In the Bellary Taluk the outturn of the korra crop was very good. It was believed that both cotton and white cholum would yield a good return, but the want of dew at night and blight caused serious injury to the crops. The locusts also caused considerable damage to the grain crops. In the western taluks of Hospet, Hadgalli, Harpanahalli and Kudligi the cholum crop which promised well in the early part of September was very much injured by the subsequent excessive rains. In Kudligi the outturn is estimated at one-eighth, in Harpanahalli one-fourth, and in Hadgalli and Hospet three-eighths. *Kurnool.*—Owing to the scantiness of the rain in July and August, the yellow cholum, cumbu and early korra crops generally withered before the beginning of September. The showers which then fell however revived the cholum and cumbu crops in some taluks,

and a particularly good harvest of the latter was obtained in Markapur. In the remaining taluks the yield was only from three-sixteenths to three-eighths, owing to the ravages of grass-hoppers and other insects. The white cholum crop which is dependent on the north-east monsoon was plentiful in the taluks of Koilkuntla, Sirvail, eastern half of Nandial and the western half of Nandikotkur. Elsewhere it was a failure, the outturn averaging only about three-sixteenths owing to the damage caused by grass-hoppers. The yield of paddy, cholum, korra and ragi from the lands under the Irrigation Company's Canal however was very fair. *Chingleput.*—The outturn of both wet and dry crops does not appear to have been much below the average, and the yield under some of the large tanks was exceedingly good. *North Arcot.*—The outturn on dry lands varied between half and five-eighths of the average yield. The wet crops in almost every part of the district were attacked by insects and suffered seriously from blight while in an immature state. Eventually however they recovered to some extent, and the outturn may be set down as five-eighths. *South Arcot.*—There was an abundance of rain in the month of May; consequently there was an extensive sowing of cumbu, but the rainfall of the succeeding months was too scanty to bring the crop to maturity except in favored tracts assisted by well irrigation. The crop failed entirely in the taluks of Trinomalai, Villupuram, Tirukoilur and Kallakurchi, while elsewhere the yield varied from one-fourth to half. The ragi crop however did not fail totally in any part of the district. Its average yield was one-fourth to half. Of the latter dry crops, cholum was totally destroyed in parts of Trinomalai, Villupuram, Tirukoilur, Kallakurchi and Virudachalam Taluks by excessive rain and also by insects. The varagu crop gave a fair yield more than half the ordinary outturn. The wet cultivation fared much better than in the preceding year. *Tanjore.*—The north-east monsoon brought such heavy rain in November and December, that much of the standing crops was either submerged or washed away by floods in the northern and south-eastern parts of the district. The standing crops in Pattukotai and parts of Tanjore and Mannargudi also suffered from excess of water besides being injured by blight. The outturn on the whole was below the average. *Trichinopoly.*—The loss of crops, both wet and dry, was considerable owing to want of rain in June, July and August. The crops raised after the heavy rains which fell from the end of August till December presented a most luxuriant appearance for a time, but excess of rain in some parts and locusts and other insects in others, especially in the Perambalur Taluk, caused considerable damage. The average yield of wet crops was five-eighths and that of dry crops three-eighths. *Madura.*—The crops were all seriously injured by blight and rot Great damage was also caused by locusts which ravaged

the fields and injured the plants. The yield was therefore very unsatisfactory, and in some places very scanty, except where the harvest had commenced before the arrival of the locusts. Both cholum and ragi yielded nothing. The average outturn of rice is estimated at between half and one-eighth, but in some favored localities it was about three-fourths. *Tinnevelly.*—The outturn of the dry crops which promised to yield well proved rather poor as they were much affected by the continued and excessive rain. What escaped the mischief done by excessive rain, and what remained after a good portion of the food crops had fortunately been reaped in the meantime, was in many villages almost completely destroyed by the locusts. The wet crops fared no better. In most parts of the district they were attacked by a sort of fungus and also by flies and locusts, and the yield was far below the usual average. *Coimbatore.*—The heavy rains in October seriously damaged the crops, and this together with a superabundance of insect life resulted in a very deficient outturn. *Nilgiri.*—The standing crops sustained some damage by the failure of the south-west monsoon and by the early commencement and late continuance of the north-east monsoon. Native cultivation yielded three-sixteenths of a full crop on an average, while in some villages there was a total failure. The season was favorable for tea cultivation, but it was disastrous to cinchona, as the bark could not be collected to the full extent owing to the dry weather. The season was particularly favourable for coffee in the "Ouchterlony Valley" in South-East Wynad, but in other parts it was disastrous. The rainfall of March and April 1877 brought out a heavy blossom which was destroyed by the succeeding drought, and the outturn was unusually light. *Salem.*—The ryots sowed with early rains of April and May, but as the showers held off in June, July and August, the crops on the ground perished, except a small portion of the cumbu resuscitated by the later rain of September. The rains of this month and October were favorable for wet crops, which yielded about half a full crop, but the dry crops suffered from excessive or untimely rain in some places and from disease and locusts in others. The produce of ragi and the minor dry cereals was one-eighth to one-half and that of pulses was not even one-fourth of the return of good years. Thovarai and gram were almost entirely destroyed by excessive rain. The outturn of oil seeds was generally poor; gingelly was completely destroyed in four taluks by the drought of July, and on the whole the yield of dry crops was about three-sixteenths. *South Canara.*—The outturn of all crops was satisfactory throughout the district, except in parts of Kandapur Taluk, where the second rice crop was injured to some extent by insects. One good season was not however sufficient to enable the gardens to recover from the

effects of the drought of the previous year, and hence their produce was on the whole below the average. *Malabar.*—The Kanni crops (crops harvested in the month of Kanni, *i.e.*, September and October) were to some extent injured by insufficiency of water just as they were beginning to mature, while a superabundance of rain fell when they were ready to be harvested and when the seed for the Magarom crop (crop harvested in the month of Magarom, *i.e.*, January and February) was about to be sown. The cocoanut trees however were greatly benefited by the rains of October and November.

Cotton. The subjoined statement shows the extent of cotton cultivation during the year under report as compared with the previous two years. The area cultivated shows a net decrease of 30 per cent. as compared with the year 1875-76; this is due to the causes which contributed to the decrease in the cultivation of other crops, and to the great rise in the price of food which induced the ryots to devote their land to the production of grain rather than to special crops. The percentages of decrease as compared with 1875-76 in the principal cotton-producing districts are as follows: Kurnool, 49·90, Bellary, 47·28, Cuddapah, 45·92, Coimbatore, 20·47, Kistna, 16·44, Madura, 15·13, Tinnevelly, 11·62. There is no increase:—

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1875-76.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1876-77.
	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	3,302	3,036	2,480	— 822	— 556
2. Vizagapatam .	13,107	15,957	15,412	+ 2,305	— 545
3. Godavari	10,834	9,808	4,495	— 6,339	— 5,313
4. Kistna	219,267	211,619	183,208	— 36,059	— 28,411
5. Nellore	18,378	7,370	12,444	— 5,934	+ 5,074
6. Cuddapah . .	76,074	30,152	41,135	— 34,939	+ 10,983
7. Bellary	385,596	44,713	203,256	— 182,340	+ 158,543
8. Kurnool	243,637	83,519	122,053	— 121,584	+ 38,534
9. Madras	.		..	..	...
10. Chingleput	3	3	1	— 2	— 2
11. North Arcot	263	214	144	— 119	— 70
12. South Arcot	16,303	9,403	5,173	— 11,130	— 4,230
13. Tanjore	4,061	3,536	3,689	— 372	+ 153
14. Trichinopoly	*6,731	*6,775	*7,880	+ 1,149	+ 1,105
15. Madura	95,101	73,949	80,703	— 14,398	+ 6,754
16. Tinnevelly	281,569	211,406	248,825	— 32,744	+ 37,419
17. Coimbatore	184,517	118,605	146,746	— 37,771	+ 28,141
18. Nilgiri					
19. Salem	12,630	11,506	8,235	— 4,395	— 3,271
20. South Canara	164	134	153	— 11	+ 19
21. Malabar	.	..	..	...	...
Total ..	1,571,537	841,705	1,086,032	— 485,505	+ 244,327

* Does not include area of cotton cultivated with other crops.

Indigo. The indigo cultivation suffered more than that of cotton owing to a falling off in the demand for the article in addition to other causes which operated prejudicially to other crops as well. The decrease in the area cultivated compared with the cultivation of 1875-76 is 54 per cent., while that in cotton was only 30 per cent. The subjoined

statement shows the area cultivated in each district. The percentage of decrease as compared with 1875-76 in the principal indigo districts was as follows: Kurnool, 79·24, Nellore, 78·53, South Arcot, 42·75, Cuddapah, 42·52, Kistna, 34·87. There is no increase :—

Districts.	1875-76.	1876 77.	1877-78.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1875-76.	Increase or Decrease as compared with 1876-77.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1. Ganjam	986	938	973	— 13	+ 35
2. Vizagapatam	3,803	3,508	2,767	— 1,036	— 741
3. Godavari	1,739	1,699	1,456	— 283	— 243
4. Kistna	42,975	29,169	27,989	— 14,986	— 1,180
5. Nellore .. .	57,519	20,299	12,348	— 45,171	— 7,951
6. Cuddapah . . .	62,824	19,190	36,106	— 26,718	+ 16,916
7. Bellary . . .	10,358	411	494	— 9,864	+ 83
8. Kurnool . . .	40,556	16,902	8,419	— 32,137	— 8,483
9. Madras				.	..
10. Chingleput	5,157	2,870	1,683	— 3,474	— 1,187
11. North Arcot	13,728	8,929	6,439	— 7,289	— 2,490
12. South Arcot	61,318	35,332	35,102	— 26,216	— 230
13. Tanjore	472	490	542	+ 70	+ 52
14. Trichinopoly	837	424	803	— 34	+ 379
15. Madura	72	14	93	+ 21	+ 79
16. Tinnevelly	245	181	201	— 44	+ 20
17. Coimbatore	..	.	..	..	...
18. Nilgiri		.		...	..
19. Salem	2,087	1,932	2,005	— 82	+ 73
20. South Canara . . .	.		..	.	...
21. Malabar	..	.	.	..	.
Total	304,676	142,288	137,420	—167,256	— 4,868

The mortality among cattle and sheep in 1877-78 as compared with the previous two years is shown below. Though the figures cannot be said to be absolutely correct, still it is clear that the mortality in 1877-78 was considerably greater than in 1875-76, and even exceeds that of 1876-77. Cattle suffered much from disease and want of pasture and fodder during the latter end of 1876-77 and the beginning of 1877-78, and were so much reduced in strength that many succumbed to general weakness induced by want of food, for some time after fodder and water had become available. In Ganjam it is stated that a number of cattle were poisoned by the low caste people about Itchapore for the sake of their skins. In Malabar a very severe form of rinderpest made its appearance among the cattle kept on some of the coffee estates in North Wynad, and the disease carried off a great number of them, though prompt remedial measures were adopted :— Condition of cattle.

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1. Ganjam	7,111	9,945	12,927
2. Vizagapatam	6,805	1,709	4,300
3. Godavari	28,365	25,538	22,768
4. Kistna	19,106	30,737	36,477
5. Nellore	23,303	60,873	55,978
6. Cuddapah	46,363	110,760	35,931
7. Bellary	8,638	8,942	375
8. Kurnool	17,419	118,907	67,774
9. Madras	.	.	.
10. Chingleput	13,635	8,269	39,183
11. North Arcot	10,738	8,271	18,647
12. South Arcot	16,564	18,607	68,357
13. Tanjore	31,278	36,149	44,521
14. Trichinopoly	27,737	34,123	124,294
15. Madura	18,912	16,389	134,354
16. Tinnevelly	137,520	135,603	307,537
17. Coimbatore	69,854	82,411	169,155
18. Nilgiri	488	931	3,774
19. Salem	Not given.	187,209	144,530
20. South Canara	5,750	4,278	3,317
21. Malabar	24,804	23,045	25,005
Total	514,390	922,696	1,319,204

Prices. The prices during the first quarter of the year continued with slight variations at the high rates which prevailed in the last quarter of the previous year, but the rise in the second quarter, especially in the districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Trichinopoly, Nilgiri and Salem was alarming. In the third and fourth quarters, however, there was an improvement except in the Northern Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari, where the north-east monsoon failed. The rates at the end of the year under report, however, show very little improvement generally over those at the end of the previous year. In Vizagapatam there was difficulty in obtaining supplies in August and September, when the markets were almost empty and a pillage was attempted. On the Nilgiris the supply of grain to the markets began to fail towards the close of 1877 and so great were the apprehensions of scarcity entertained that Government provided reserve stocks of grain in the chief towns. The continuance of the high prices generally, notwithstanding the improvement in the character of the season, is due to scanty yield of the crop during the year and partly also to the reluctance on the part of the ryots to bring their surplus grain into the market for fear of continuance of the scarcity. The average prices of the several food-grains and other articles, which prevailed during the whole official year as compared with the previous two years, are given in abstract below :—

Articles.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Rice, 2nd sort, Seers of 80 Tolahs per Rupee	16·0	11·8	8·1
Paddy do. do. do.	28·6	20·4	13·6
Cholum do. do.	26·6	19·8	11·1
Cumbu do. do.	26·4	18·1	11·3
Ragi do. do.	27·9	19·4	11·1
Varagu do. do.	39·6	28·2	15·8
Wheat do. do.	11·4	9·7	6·5
Salt do. do.	15·8	15·0	14·2
Cotton, Rupees per Candy	104	110	114

The following table shows the average prices of second-sort rice in each quarter of the years 1874-75 to 1877-78 for each district:—

Price of rice by districts.

Districts.	First Quarter.				Second Quarter.				Third Quarter.				Fourth Quarter.			
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
1. Ganjam ...	20·8	22·4	20·5	14·1	20 6	19·9	19·8	10·0	21·2	20·8	17·0	9·3	23·8	21·6	15·3	9·1
2. Vizagapatam .	19·2	17 3	16·6	10 6	17·5	16·2	16·6	8·0	17·2	16·6	13·1	7·9	17·6	17·4	11·5	8·8
3. Godavari ...	18·1	20·9	20 2	10·1	11·4	20·4	19·0	8·2	19·0	21·4	11·7	8·7	21·0	22·6	9·4	8·0
4. Kistna ...	16·1	19·3	19·8	9·1	16·3	18·7	17·8	7 4	17·2	19·5	11·1	7·7	19·4	20·5	9·3	7·6
5. Nellore .	14·9	16·6	15·1	7·8	15·6	17·3	14·5	6·1	15 5	17·2	8·9	6·9	15·5	15·7	7·4	7·6
6. Cuddapah ..	17·2	20·4	13·9	7·9	17·9	20·4	11·9	5·7	18·5	17·6	7·4	7·8	19·7	14·7	7·3	8·0
7. Bellary	16·0	19·8	14·7	7·3	16·2	18·9	12·4	5·5	17·5	16 2	7·3	7·4	19·3	15·1	7·2	8·0
8. Kurnool ...	13·9	15·9	15·1	6·8	14·4	15·5	13·3	5·4	14·4	15·3	6·7	7·5	15·6	15·3	7·1	7·9
9. Madras	12·3	15·3	11·7	8·9	12·5	13·6	11·2	6·5	12·2	13·5	8·1	8·2	14·6	12·0	8·6	7·9
10. Chingleput	14·7	21·3	15·7	9·0	14·5	17·5	14·5	6·2	16·6	16·6	9 8	8·8	20·2	16·0	9·2	8·8
11. North Arcot ..	14·8	19·6	14·1	8·0	15·9	18·0	12·7	6·2	17·7	16·4	8·5	8·4	19·1	14·7	7·9	8·5
12. South Arcot ..	14·6	19·4	15·4	9·2	14·7	17·2	14·5	6·3	15·6	17·3	10·0	7 5	20·0	15·3	8·7	10·0
13. Tanjore . ..	14·3	16·5	14·6	8·9	13·3	14·6	13·4	6·8	14·0	15·3	10·8	7·6	15·9	14·7	9·5	10·7
14. Trichinopoly ..	13·7	15·7	13·9	7·8	13·1	15·0	12·8	5·8	13·9	15·6	9·7	6·8	15·0	14·9	7·7	9·3
15. Madura	13·2	15·8	14·7	8·4	11·5	14·7	12·7	6·3	11·7	14·3	9·2	7·4	14·3	14·8	7·7	9·5
16. Tinnevelly	10·5	13·2	12·0	8·6	9·6	11·9	10·6	6·7	10·4	12·3	9·6	8·8	12·7	12·5	8·3	10·0
17. Coimbatore ...	13·4	14·3	12·4	7·9	12·9	13·5	11·5	6·2	13·3	13·3	9·1	8·3	14·4	12·9	7·9	9·2
18. Nilgiri	9·5	10·8	10·1	7·2	9·3	10·4	9·1	5·5	9·2	9·7	6·9	6·5	10·3	9·9	7·2	7·2
19. Salem ..	14·1	16·6	13·0	7·4	13·8	15·5	11·9	5·6	15·3	14·6	8·3	8·0	16·4	13·6	7·2	8·6
20. South Canara .	13·6	14·6	12·6	9·7	13·1	13·8	12·5	7·9	13·4	14·4	11·3	9·4	14·6	14·3	10·0	10·9
21. Malabar ...	12·3	13·2	12·4	9·4	11·6	12·7	11·5	7·7	12·8	13·7	10·8	10·2	12·9	12·5	9·4	10·0
Average ..	14·6	17·1	14·7	8·8	14·4	16·0	13·5	7·0	15·1	15·8	9·8	8·1	16·8	15·3	8·7	8·8

The following table shows month by month the average prices of Three principal food-grains during 1875, 1876, and 1877, compared with the average of the previous 5 years:—

Three principal grains, month by month.

Districts.	Second-sort Rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
GANJAM.																		
Average of 5 years	19·7	20·1	20·4	20·7	20·8	20·0	20·1	19·3	19·3	19·6	20·5	20·6	19·9	30·0	32·1	31·4	30·0	29·7
1875	23·5	21·2	23·6	23·7	22·3	21·4	21·0	19·0	19·7	20·8	20·1	21·6	21·7	29·1	34·8	33·2	29·3	28·2
1876	23·0	21·2	20·7	21·0	20·2	20·4	20·4	19·0	20·0	19·9	17·4	13·7	19·7	29·3	30·2	27·4	27·4	28·9
1877	15·2	15·7	15·1	15·0	13·5	13·7	11·0	10·1	9·0	9·0	9·1	9·7	12·2	13·9	21·0	21·0	20·8	18·5
VIZAGAPATAM.																		
Average of 5 years	16·2	16·9	18·1	17·8	17·5	16·8	16·7	15·4	16·1	15·9	16·2	16·3	16·6	27·2	28·9	30·7	30·5	30·6
1875	17·0	18·0	17·9	17·9	17·3	16·8	16·8	16·0	15·9	16·2	16·7	17·0	16·9	32·3	33·1	31·1	29·8	30·4
1876	17·8	17·0	17·6	16·2	16·7	16·8	16·7	16·8	16·8	15·1	12·9	11·2	15·9	27·7	30·3	31·0	30·3	28·4
1877	11·0	11·7	11·5	10·7	10·7	10·3	8·8	7·8	7·3	7·7	7·6	8·5	9·4	17·4	19·6	19·0	18·4	17·0
GODAVARI.																		
Average of 5 years	20·0	20·1	19·4	20·1	20·1	19·7	19·5	19·0	18·9	19·0	19·0	19·3	19·4	32·4	26·5	32·4	34·4	33·7
1875	20·2	21·3	21·6	21·5	20·6	20·6	20·2	20·2	20·8	20·7	21·6	22·0	20·9	36·0	37·4	37·8	37·9	36·4
1876	22·3	22·6	22·9	22·2	20·9	21·4	20·9	20·5	20·1	15·7	13·1	10·5	19·4	37·6	38·6	39·3	38·8	38·1
1877	10·2	11·2	9·7	10·0	9·9	10·3	9·2	8·1	7·4	9·3	8·4	8·4	9·3	14·8	17·2	15·7	15·7	14·8
KISTNA.																		
Average of 5 years	14·8	15·2	15·5	16·2	16·3	15·4	15·0	14·7	14·8	14·8	14·9	15·6	15·1	22·7	22·9	23·3	24·0	23·2
1875	18·8	19·9	19·6	19·9	19·7	18·4	18·7	18·5	18·8	19·0	19·5	20·0	19·2	28·5	29·0	29·4	27·4	26·3
1876	20·4	20·5	20·7	20·4	19·8	19·2	18·3	18·0	17·1	13·7	10·7	8·0	17·3	31·5	32·0	31·0	30·3	30·3
1877	8·7	10·3	9·0	9·2	9·0	9·1	8·0	7·0	7·1	7·9	7·5	7·6	8·4	11·5	12·7	11·5	11·3	11·2
NELLORE.																		
Average of 5 years	17·5	17·1	17·0	17·0	16·8	16·7	17·6	17·1	17·2	16·4	17·1	17·4	17·1	27·7	27·7	28·7	28·0	27·6
1875	15·3	15·7	15·5	15·9	16·6	17·2	17·5	17·0	17·5	17·5	17·7	16·4	16·4	25·6	26·0	26·3	27·6	28·4
1876	15·9	15·5	15·7	15·4	15·1	14·9	15·0	14·5	13·9	11·7	8·2	6·9	13·7	27·3	27·8	27·1	28·1	27·8
1877	7·1	8·1	7·2	7·9	7·8	7·8	6·8	5·7	5·8	6·4	6·9	7·5	7·1	8·0	8·9	9·4	9·4	9·2
CUDDAPAH.																		
Average of 5 years	13·6	13·8	14·0	14·3	14·8	15·0	15·1	15·1	15·0	15·1	15·2	15·2	14·6	24·7	24·4	25·1	25·3	25·8
1875	19·4	19·7	20·1	20·3	20·7	20·4	20·7	20·4	20·0	19·3	17·8	15·6	19·5	28·1	29·7	31·2	31·8	31·3
1876	11·8	14·7	14·5	13·7	14·1	13·9	12·4	12·0	11·2	8·7	7·2	6·3	12·0	26·5	27·3	25·3	23·6	26·2
1877	6·8	7·2	7·9	8·4	7·8	7·4	5·8	5·8	5·6	7·1	7·9	8·5	7·2	6·0	8·5	9·5	9·3	8·6
BELLARY.																		
Average of 5 years	13·8	14·2	14·1	14·6	14·8	14·9	14·7	14·6	14·9	14·6	14·5	14·8	14·5	28·4	27·5	30·1	29·0	28·7
1875	19·3	19·3	19·4	19·7	19·9	19·9	19·2	19·0	18·6	17·8	16·2	14·6	18·7	32·6	32·2	31·7	30·2	30·3
1876	15·1	15·2	15·0	14·8	14·8	14·5	13·5	12·7	11·1	8·4	6·7	6·9	12·4	26·1	25·7	25·6	25·8	25·3
1877	6·9	7·2	7·4	8·2	7·1	6·5	5·6	5·3	5·5	6·8	7·8	7·7	6·9	7·8	8·4	9·1	8·6	7·5
KURNOOL.																		
Average of 5 years	13·0	12·8	12·5	13·0	13·1	13·1	13·3	13·2	13·1	13·3	13·5	13·2	13·1	25·2	25·5	26·0	25·7	25·8
1875	15·8	15·2	15·9	15·9	15·9	16·0	15·7	15·2	15·6	14·9	15·5	15·4	15·6	27·5	27·2	27·9	26·9	25·4
1876	15·5	15·3	15·2	15·1	15·3	15·0	14·2	13·5	12·1	7·3	6·5	6·3	12·6	28·4	29·4	29·1	26·8	28·3
1877	6·3	8·0	7·0	7·4	6·6	6·1	5·4	5·3	5·4	7·6	6·9	7·9	6·7	7·1	8·1	8·6	8·3	7·3
MADRAS.																		
Average of 5 years	12·9	14·2	13·4	15·6	15·6	15·2	14·9	15·0	14·7	14·8	13·9	14·9	14·4	22·6	22·9	21·1	22·9	22·2
1875	13·9	14·8	15·1	15·7	15·1	15·0	13·7	13·5	13·7	13·7	13·9	12·8	14·2	22·5	22·8	23·4	23·8	23·8
1876	12·0	12·1	12·0	11·8	11·7	11·5	11·3	11·4	10·8	9·4	8·1	6·8	10·7	20·3	19·6	18·5	16·8	18·0
1877	7·7	8·9	9·3	9·7	8·8	8·3	6·9	6·3	6·3	7·7	8·5	8·4	8·1	9·3	10·3	11·7	11·1	11·9
CHINGLEPUT.																		
Average of 5 years	16·9	16·7	17·5	18·4	18·7	18·6	16·9	16·2	16·2	16·4	16·8	17·1	16·8	23·7	23·7	23·3	22·7	22·6
1875	19·1	21·7	21·8	21·8	21·7	20·5	17·7	17·5	17·3	17·1	16·8	15·9	19·1	22·0	22·0	22·1	22·3	22·8
1876	15·5	16·4	16·2	16·0	15·9	15·2	15·4	14·1	13·9	11·6	9·8	7·9	14·0	17·6	..	...	.	..
1877	8·8	9·4	9·5	9·6	9·0	8·4	11·3	6·0	6·2	8·4	9·3	8·8	8·7	11·9	10·9	11·5	10·1	10·2
NORTH ARCOT.																		
Average of 5 years	17·6	17·3	17·7	18·2	18·2	18·9	18·1	18·6	18·1	17·8	19·2	18·6	18·0	27·4	29·5	29·9	30·3	29·2
1875	18·8	19·3	19·1	19·8	19·5	19·5	18·5	17·9	17·7	17·7	16·4	15·0	18·3	25·1	25·9	26·2	26·0	27·2
1876	15·0	14·6	14·5	14·3	14·5	13·6	13·2	12·9	12·2	9·8	8·4	7·2	12·5	22·6	21·1	21·3	21·6	23·0
1877	7·4	8·0	8·2	8·7	8·0	7·4	6·3	6·5	5·8	8·0	8·4	8·3	7·6	8·2	8·5	10·0	10·8	9·1
SOUTH ARCOT.																		
Average of 5 years	17·0	17·9	18·8	18·9	18·2	18·0	17·5	17·1	17·0	16·9	17·9	17·6	17·7	36·3	39·5	40·6	36·4	34·3
1875	18·4	20·2	20·3	20·7	19·2	18·3	17·3	16·9	17·3	17·0	18·1	16·7	18·4	35·9	34·7	34·7	37·4	35·3
1876	15·1	15·4	15·4	15·4	15·4	15·5	14·9	14·5	14·2	12·7	9·7	7·6	13·8	27·7	28·6	25·1	26·1	24·4
1877	8·3	8·7	9·1	10·0	9·1	8·6	6·8	6·2	5·6	6·8	7·6	8·1	7·9	11·1	11·5	11·5	11·6	10·5

Cholum.								Ragi.													
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
28·7	27·3	26·9	26 7	26·2	24·2	31·8	29 1	35 2	34·8	34 1	34 7	33·8	33·4	33·7	32·4	33·5	36·1	37·1	36·7	34·6
25·1	22·5	22·5	24·0	23·9	28·2	28 8	27 5	40·3	40 8	41·2	40·6	39 3	38·0	37 1	34·8	35·7	40·4	40·3	40·0	39·0
25·5	26 4	26·7	26 7	26 7	28 2	16 2	26·2	39 6	38 5	37·5	37 3	36·3	35 8	35·6	32·9	37·8	39·5	28·0	16·8	34·6
17·9	14 7	14 6	13·9	13 9	13 9	13·9	16 5	20 8	22·7	22 8	23 2	21 1	17 0	14·7	13 7	17·7	14·6	15·2	14·8	18·2
27·0	27 5	26 5	27·4	27·8	29 3	29·2	28 7	28 4	27 7	29 9	30·2	29·8	28·0	27·1	26·8	28·3	29·7	29·7	29·3	28·6
28 4	25·7	24·8	24 0	23 5	21 9	28 1	27·7	32 4	32·1	32 2	32 1	32·2	30·2	28 9	27 8	29·1	33·4	32·9	33·6	30·5
26 5	27 2	23 0	27·1	25 9	22 7	16 4	26 4	31·8	30·0	31 4	31·0	30·2	30 0	27·5	28·3	29 6	29·3	22·8	17·2	28·8
16 3	14 0	11 1	10 1	9 4	10 1	13 5	14 7	17 5	19 5	18 7	18 0	17·8	16·8	14 6	13·0	11·7	12·1	12·4	13·9	15·5
33 0	32 1	32 1	31 7	31 9	31·1	31·9	32 2	36 8	36 8	34 9	36·9	36·3	35 4	35·4	34·7	34·6	34 9	34·7	34·0	35·4
36 1	34 3	33·6	33 9	34 1	34 2	35 4	35 6	36·7	38 3	36 5	38·1	37 2	37 4	37·0	35·7	36·0	35·9	39·2	38·6	37·2
37·2	37 1	36 8	37 6	27 3	18 9	13 4	33 4	39 6	40 0	39 0	38 4	38·0	38·0	37 3	36 4	39 3	27·9	20·2	14·7	34·1
14 9	12 2	7 4	8 9	11 3	12 6	13 0	13 2	14·5	16 5	16 8	16 5	15 8	15·6	12·5	10 5	9 5	12·9	14·2	15·5	14·2
22·3	22 2	21 9	22 8	23 5	22 1	22 7	22 7	28 6	29 4	29 3	30 3	31 0	30 2	29·2	27·7	28·0	28·3	27·1	30·1	29·1
26 2	24 8	25 7	26 4	26 9	27 9	29 7	27 3	35 8	35·4	35 4	34 3	33·8	33 6	32 8	32 6	32·6	32·1	32·1	30·8	34·2
30 3	29 7	28 9	28 3	20 0	14 5	11 2	26 5	35 3	36·1	36 7	35 9	35 2	35 8	31·2	32·4	31 8	24 2	15·8	11·0	30·1
11·2	8·9	8 0	9 0	10 7	11 1	12 4	10 8	10 8	14 4	13 5	14·4	13 6	13 1	9 9	8 1	9·6	11·5	11·6	12·2	11·9
26 9	27·8	27 4	25 9	24 4	27 2	27 1	27 3	32 5	31 4	33 5	31·9	32·1	32·1	32·7	32·2	33 8	31·9	31·6	30·8	31·9
29·8	29·5	29 1	28·5	28 8	28 4	27 5	28 0	27 9	28 3	29 0	29 0	31 5	32 6	31 5	31 0	30 9	31 2	30·9	28·9	30·2
27·5	26·7	24 8	23 8	17·6	12 0	8 7	23 3	28 6	28 5	28 8	29 9	29·8	29 6	29·3	26 4	24 9	18·8	13·3	8·8	24·7
9·4	8 0	6 4	6 8	7 2	7 5	8 8	8 3	8 1	9 2	10 6	11·2	10 7	10 6	8·5	7·1	7·0	8·0	8·6	9·2	9·1
25·2	27 4	27 2	24 6	27 4	25 4	25 8	25 3	27 7	27 6	28 2	29 2	29 8	29·0	28 0	28 8	27 7	28·3	28·8	28·5	28·7
30 8	30 4	30 8	30 3	30 6	29 3	27·1	30 1	31 1	32 1	32 6	33 2	33 8	34 2	32 6	32 3	31·5	32 2	29·4	28·2	31·1
25·3	21 9	20 2	17 1	11 8	8 7	7 2	20 1	27 7	27 7	27 3	27 6	27 6	26 7	22·7	21 3	17 2	12·0	9·1	7 4	21·1
8 3	6·6	6 3	6 7	9 0	10 4	11 5	8 4	7 6	9 0	10 0	9 9	8 6	8 6	6·8	6·4	6·8	9·1	10·4	12·0	8·8
28·4	26 9	29 2	27 1	29 4	30 5	30 2	28 7	33 7	33 1	33 1	34·7	34 5	35 2	33·9	33 3	33·8	34·3	35·8	36·1	34·3
28·7	27·6	27 0	25·0	25·2	26 2	25 6	28 5	35 4	34 6	34 6	33 5	32 6	31 4	30·7	29·0	27·7	26 7	26·8	26 9	30·8
24·6	22 4	20 5	15 5	10 4	7 5	7 5	19 7	27 2	26 9	26 4	26 2	25 4	24 4	22 1	19 4	15·2	10 5	8·3	7·9	19·9
6·8	6 0	5 8	6 3	9 1	10 8	10·8	8 1	7·8	7 8	9 1	9·0	7·9	7 4	6·4	6 0	7·1	10·7	12·2	12·1	8·6
25·6	25·2	24 4	24 1	24 5	25·7	26 1	25·2	27·4	27 7	27 2	27 9	29 5	28 4	27·5	27 5	26 1	27·1	26·6	27·6	27·6
24·0	23·4	23·8	22 6	23 8	27 4	26 4	25 5	26·6	26·9	27·4	28 6	27·0	25 1	25 3	25·9	24·7	24·9	22 7	25·1	25·8
26·8	24·4	21·5	17 7	9 3	7 9	7 0	21 6	26 1	27·4	23 8	28·7	28 1	27 2	26 4	23 0	19·7	10·6	9·0	7·5	21·4
7·0	6·2	6 0	6 4	8 2	9 5	10 6	7 8	7 7	8 5	8 6	9 1	8 0	7 4	6 4	5 3	6·6	8 8	10·5	12·7	8·3
21·5	21·8	22·6	22·2	23 1	23·1	25·3	22·1	25·4	27 9	24 2	27 5	27 5	27·1	28·4	28·7	28·4	29·2	28·2	30·7	27·2
23·6	23 8	23 4	22·7	22 7	22 7	23·1	23 2	25 6	25·8	25 9	24 6	24·3	23 3	22·6	22·9	23 1	22·6	22·6	21·3	23·7
18·3	18·0	17 8	16·5	12 5	10 9	9·0	16·3	19 9	20·3	18·9	19 3	19 3	18 6	19·3	19·3	17·1	12·8	10·4	7·9	16·4
10 2	8·7	7 9	7·9	11 4	11 5	11 6	10·3	9·4	10·1	11·1	10·8	10 0	9 6	8·1	7·6	8 1	11·0	11·5	11·0	9·8
22·7	20·9	22 1	23·0	22·5	23·0	24 1	22 4	28·5	28·0	27·9	28 7	28 5	28·5	26·3	26·4	26·6	28·3	28·8	28·6	27·
18·4	18·4	18·4	18 4	21·5	21·5	21·5	20·8	26 3	26 7	26·6	26 8	27·2	26·1	24·3	24·7	24 4	25·0	24·9	23·0	25·
20·1	23 5	23·5	22 9	18·6	14·3	8 7	18 6	22·7	22 3	22·0	22·4	22·6	21 1	20·5	21·0	20·1	17·0	13·4	9·4	19·
9·6	7·4	7·1	7·3	6·7	11·7	9 1	9·5	9 7	10·8	11·2	11 7	10·9	9·9	7·8	6·5	8·3	11·8	12·0	11·3	10·
31·9	28·8	30·6	30·9	31·2	31 1	30·0	29·6	33·2	32·2	32·2	33·3	33 8	31·5	33·2	33·0	33·2	34·3	36·0	34·7	33·
26·8	25·4	26·1	26·3	27·0	23·5	22·9	25·7	30 9	30 3	30 0	30·6	31·0	30 9	29·4	27 6	28·6	29 0	25·5	23·3	28·
20·5	20·7	20 0	16·9	12·8	10 0	8 8	16·6	22 5	22 4	22·0	21·9	23 1	21·3	21 5	19·4	12 4	14·6	11·6	8·6	18·
8·3	7·4	6·6	6·7	8·3	9 3	9·5	8·5	8 5	9 4	9·7	10·8	9·8	9·1	7·4	6·9	6·9	9·9	10·0	9·4	8·
32·8	38·0	31·1	29·1	31·5	32·2	37·5	33·9	34·9	35·2	34·8	33·7	32·9	32·1	33·5	32·8	33·1	35·3	36·8	37·1	33·
36·5	34·4	29·8	28·0	29·6	36 5	34 4	33·8	34·5	34·3	32·8	31·6	30 2	28·6	26·3	26·3	27·7	31·4	31·7	28·3	30·
24·5	23·9	22·0	22·4	23·0	16·6	10·7	22·8	25·0	24·5	23·6	23·3	23·9	24·2	23·3	23·4	24·5	22·6	14·7	10·3	21·
9·7	7·6	6·7	7·4	8·5	9·9	15 8	10·1	10·2	10·7	10 8	11·0	10·6	10·0	8·2	7·6	7·9	10·7	11·0	12·6	10·

Districts.	Second-sort Rice.																	
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Tanjore.																		
Average of 5 years	16 3	16·9	17·3	17·4	16·8	16 8	16·4	16 0	15 7	16·6	16·7	16 0	16·2	27 8	29·0	26·1	29·6	29·9
1875	14 7	15 9	16·8	16 8	16·5	16 3	15 9	13 5	14·5	14·8	15·3	15·7	15·5	25 5	23·7	23 5	25·3	26·3
1876	15·5	14 2	14 5	14·7	14·7	14·5	13 5	13 3	13·5	13 4	10 7	8 4	13·4	27·8	27·0	27·4	26 6	27.3
1877	9·6	9 2	9·7	9 8	8 1	8 7	7·7	6 6	6 2	6 9	8 0	8 1	8·2	11·7	12 3	12·2	13 7	3·2
Trichinopoly.																		
Average of 5 years.	16 4	16 8	17 0	17 0	16 8	16 3	16 9	15 9	15 9	16 1	16 8	16 2	16 4	32 8	34·7	33 5	34 7	33·4
1875	14·6	15 4	16 0	15 8	15 7	15 5	15 1	14 9	15 0	14 5	15 9	16 4	15·4	24·5	28 0	28 0	38·3	37 2
1876	16 2	14·3	14 3	13 5	14 4	13 7	12 8	12 8	12 8	13·0	9·1	7 0	12 8	31·4	32 0	31·6	28·0	34 1
1877	7 7	7·6	7 9	8 3	7 7	7 5	6 2	5 8	5 4	6 3	7 0	7 1	7 0	13·8	14·8	15 2	14 7	12·8
Madura.																		
Average of 5 years.	13 3	13·6	14·0	14 6	11 5	14·0	13 8	11·0	13 6	13 4	13·8	13 8	13·9	31·6	31·2	31 6	32·3	31 7
1875	13 1	14 8	15 0	15·7	15 9	15 8	15 6	14 6	13 8	13 5	14 2	15 1	14 8	32 1	36 9	37 3	30 6	34 0
1876	15 3	14 3	14 7	15 0	14 7	14 3	13 0	12 6	12 6	11 9	8 8	7 0	12 9	35 9	33·2	34 9	35 6	35 1
1877	7 4	7 5	8 2	8 9	8 2	8·1	6 5	6·5	5 8	6 7	7 9	7·5	7 4	13 6	13 2	12 5	12 5	12 4
Tinnevelly.																		
Average of 5 years	11 8	11 9	12 8	13 2	12 8	12 2	12 1	12 1	12 0	12 3	12 8	12 2	12 3	22 4	21 8	23 3	26·6	24·9
1875	11 7	13 1	13 3	13 5	13 5	12 7	12 0	11·8	11 9	11 9	12 4	12 7	12 5	19 7	20 2	19 9	22·4	22 1
1876	13 1	12 3	12 2	12 3	12·3	11 5	10 8	10 5	10 4	11 2	9 8	7 8	11 2	26 2	24 2	23 5	23 8	24 4
1877	7·7	7 9	9 3	9 0	8 6	8 1	7 1	6 7	6 4	7 8	9 4	9 2	8 1	12 9	13·6	10 9	10 1	11 2
Coimbatore.																		
Average of 5 years	13·7	13·8	14 1	14 3	13 2	13 9	13 7	13 5	13 5	13 5	13 9	14 1	13 8	22 4	22 8	23·7	23·1	22 6
1875	14 0	14 6	11 5	14 3	11 7	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	12 9	13 7	13 1	13 9	21 7	21 8	22 6	21 7	22 9
1876	12 9	12 8	12·9	12 7	12 7	12 2	11 9				8 7	7 8		20 9	21 2	21·1	20·2	20·3
1877	7·6	8 0	8 1	8 3	7 9	7 6	6·2	6 2	6 1	8 0	8 6	8 2	7 6	9 2	9 9	10·3	9·6	9·0
Nilgiri.																		
Average of 5 years	9 6	9 9	9 7	9 8	9 7	9 5	10 1	9 8	10 1	9 5	9 7	9 6	9·7	17 2	16 2	17 2	16·7	15·2
1875	9 8	10 2	11 0	11 1	10 9	10 4	10 4	10 5	10 3	10 1	9·4	9 7	10 3	17·5	16 7	17 1	16·9	15·5
1876	10 1	9 8	9 7	10 0	10 4	9 8	9 5	9 1	8 7	7 8	6 4	6 9	9 0	14·1	14 9	15·3	14·0	14 2
1877	6·7	7 4	7·6	7 5	7 4	6·6	5 5	5 6	5 3	6·0	6 4	7·0	6 6	8 2	8 8	8·4	7·8	7·7
Salem.																		
Average of 5 years	16 7	15 2	16 5	16 5	16 6	16 1	15 6	15·6	15·8	16·4	17 0	17·4	16 4	34·8	32·3	31·2	31·7	30·9
1875	16·5	16 4	16 4	16 7	16 8	16 2	15·9	15 4	15 1	15 0	15·0	13 8	15 2	27 0	26 1	26 7	28 2	27·2
1876	13 6	14·1	13·2	13 0	13·2	12 9	12 4	12 0	11 3	10 1	7·9	6·9	11·7	22·1	21 6	21 0	19·9	21·7
1877	7 0	7 4	7 3	7 9	7 3	7 0	5·8	5 6	5·4	7 7	7 8	8 6	7 1	8·2	9·3	8·9	9 4	8·4
South Canara.																		
Average of 5 years	14 7	15·0	15 0	14·8	14 5	14 1	13 8	14 0	14·0	13 9	14 3	14 4	14 3				...	..
1875	14·1	14 6	15·4	15·2	14·9	13·8	13 7	13·8	13 8	14·0	14 5	14 8	14 4		.	.	..	.
1876	14 7	14 3	13 8	13 0	12 5	12 4	12 5	12 4	12 7	12 5	10 7	10·6	12·6				.	..
1877	9·3	9 5	10 1	10·7	9·9	8·6	8 3	7 7	7·7	8 5	9·0	10·8	9·2	..	.	.	..	.
Malabar.																		
Average of 5 years	13·4	13 3	13·6	13·2	13 0	13 3	13 0	13·1	13 6	13·9	13 7	13 5	13·4	.	21·8	18·2	19·3	23·5
1875	13 0	12 7	13 1	13 5	13 2	13 0	12 7	12 5	13 0	13 6	13 8	13 7	13 2			..	..	..
1876	13·6	10·8	13 0	12·8	12 5	12 0	11·3	11 3	11 9	11 8	10 8	9 8	11 8	..	.	..	.	.
1877	9·1	9 4	9 7	10·0	9·5	8·7	7 8	7 5	7·8	9 9	10 1	10 6	9·2	.	9·7	..	..	...

Cholum.								Ragi.												
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Average.	January	February	March	April.	May	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
27·9	25·3	25·0	26 7	29·0	29 5	30 1	27 9	34 5	34 6	35 1	33·8	32 8	31·5	30 4	30·4	30·3	35 5	35·0	35·5	33·2
24·6	21·5	21·3	21·2	28 4	28 2	29 2	24·8	29 1	27·8	29·4	28 2	28 7	28·6	27·5	26·9	27·9	31 2	33·6	31·5	29·2
25 3	24·2	23 2	22·6	24 0	17 2	11 1	23 8	29 8	20·0	28·1	28 8	25 8	26·8	26·4	25 9	26 4	24·3	16·6	11·8	24·9
10·8	13 9	8·5	9·8	11 3	14 2	12 4	12 0	11 3	12 9	12 3	13 2	12 3	11·4	8 5	9·1	10·1	12·2	13·5	13·7	10·9
29 3	26 9	28 1	27·9	29 0	29 7	30 9	30 8	36·8	35 8	34 3	33 7	32 6	31 2	33 2	30·2	31·9	34·6	36·4	36·6	33 5
37 0	33·2	32 5	32 1	31·7	31 5	31 8	32 1	30 1	30 7	30 7	30 7	30 1	29 3	28·5	27 7	27 6	29·6	30·4	30·4	29·6
35 1	33 4	34·8	25 7	25 2	16 7	10 6	28 2	29 6	27 0	25 7	26 2	26 3	27·0	25·6	24 3	24·0	22 2	15 7	10 4	23·7
13 0	12·6	7·3				20 8		11 1	11 7	11·3	11 3	10·6	10·7	8 7	7·3	8 1	10·6	11·3	13·0	10.6
30·6	31 2	30 4	30 6	30 0	28 0	31 7	30 8	30 0	31 5	30 9	32 3	32·3	31 1	29·7	29·6	31·2	30 5	30·4	32·9	30·9
35·6	34 9	31 0	29 5	28 8	30 7	34·9	33·0	28 6	30 8	31 0	30 7	32 1	32 0	31 2	30 8	29 7	29 6	32 5	33 6	31·1
32 4	29 9	29 1	27 2	22 5	13 9	13 6	28 6	34 2	32 2	30 4	31 2	30·8	29 0	27 0	26·5	26 3	23 5	14·4	10·8	26·3
10 5	8 8	7 8	7 4	8 4	15 9	17 3	11·7	12 3	8 8	10 5	10 6	10 1	9 8	9·0	8 3	8 2	9·4	10·8	14·1	10·2
23 5	22 8	22 0	22·5	23 2	22 1	22 1	23 1	25 6	25 8	25 7	25 9	25·3	24 0	23 2	23 4	24·1	24·9	23 6	26·2	24 7
24 6	23 8	23 7	23 6	23·8	24 8	25 5	22 8	26 7	28 4	29 2	28 5	26 8	26·7	25 6	25 1	25 0	25 1	26·1	28·0	26·7
22·6	20·3	19 3	19 7	20 6	16 1	11 1	21 0	29 3	27 1	26 2	25·8	25 5	24 5	22 6	22·1	21·8	22·5	16·3	11·9	23·0
1 8	9 1	8·7	8 8	8 9	10 7	12 2	10 7	12 3	11 7	10 6	11 0	10 4	9 9	8 6	8 2	8 1	·7 9	12·8	20 5	11·0
23 1	23 2	24·3	23 4	23 2	24 4	24 1	23 3	30 6	30 5	31 0	30·4	28 5	29 6	29 0	29 3	29·8	29 5	31 4	32·7	30·2
23·2	23 8	23·6	21 8	23·6	21 2	22 6	22 5	29 0	28 7	28 5	29 3	28 6	27 7	28 0	27 6	25 4	24 6	25·7	25 1	27·3
20 0	19 3				12 2	8 3		24 0	24 3	23 8	22 9	23 6	22 6	21·6				14 6	10 7	
8 6	6 8	7 4	7·1	10 4	11 0	11 1	9 2	10 2	10·5	10 3	9 9	9 5	8 8	7 8	7 0	7 8	11 0	12 8	14 2	9 9
16 4	16 8	17 7	18 4	18 7	18 8	19 5	17 3	21 5	20 4	20·1	20 3	19 9	19 9	20·3	20·5	20 7	20·6	20 7	22 0	20·6
16 5	17 6	16·3	16 4	15 5	15 8	15 2	16 4	18 9	18 8	19 2	18·3	18 7	18 1	18 1	18 3	17 2	16 2	16·1	15 7	16·9
14·8	15 0	15 7	14 4	12 5	8 8	7 4	13·4	15 8	15 5	15 6	16 3	16 6	16 4	14·2	14 9	13 9	12 2	10 0	8 4	14 1
7 6	6 6	5 8	6 0	7 0	7 0	8 4	7 4	8 4	8·7	8 8	8 7	8 0	8 0	6 6	6 4	6 7	7 5	8 3	9 2	8 0
31·7	31·5	30 7	30·8	32 7	31 0	33 4	32 0	37 8	36 7	36·3	37 4	36 6	37 6	35·3	36 0	37·5	39·0	40 0	39 3	37·4
28 0	28 2	28 0	27 1	25 3	23 9	22 1	26 5	30 1	30 1	30 4	31 5	31 1	30 4	30 0	29 6	28 8	27 8	26·9	23 2	29·1
20·7	19·3	18 9	17·5	14 4	11 4	8 3	18 1	21 7	21 4	22 1	22 8	23 5	22 8	20 7	20 1	18 3	14 6	11·3	8 7	19·0
8 3	7 9	6 5	6 3	8 3	8 8	9 0	8 3	8 1	9 4	9 0	9 0	8 5	8 3	9 6	6 2	6·3	9·1	9 9	10 0	8 7
								26 3	26 5	23 8	24 3	23 7	21 9	21 9	21 8	22·4	22 3	24 4	25·5	23·6
								24 2	23 4	22 8	22·4	21 2	20 9	19 7	19·6	19 7	20·4	20·4	19 8	21·2
								18 9	18 5	18 5	17·4	17 7	17 5	16 0	16 0	15·0	15 5	12 7	11·5	16·3
		...						10 6	10 7	10·9	10 9	11 0	9 8	9·6	9 6	9·2	10·0	11·7	12·4	10·5
21·3			33 8				27 3	26 1	24 5	27 1	25 6	25 6	20 9	25 1	25 7	25 6	26·1	26·4	26 9	25 8
								24 4	23 4	22 6	21 4	20 1	22 0	21 6	21·9	22 4	24·6	24·0	23 0	26·6
								21 3	19·2	17 5	18 2	19 5	18 9	17·7	18 5	18·5	14·9	12·0	11·5	17·3
								11 0	11·4	12·0	11 8	11 0	9 4	9 5	8 6	9 0	9 7	11 5	13·3	10·7

Wages.

The subjoined statement shows the rates of wages of ordinary and skilled laborers which prevailed in the months of June and December of the year under report as compared with those in the corresponding months of the previous three years. The rates of wages were with a few exceptions about the same as in the previous year. The condition of agricultural laborers during the year was wretched. In four districts, Godavari, Cuddapah, Nellore, Madras, they had to put up with an enhancement of prices coupled with reduction of wages; and in seven districts, Ganjam, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Nilgiri, Salem, South Canara, wages remained the same as in 1875, though prices were much higher. In the other districts, where both prices and wages rose, the rise in the latter was less than that in the former, except in Coimbatore where wages rose in a higher proportion than prices:—

Districts.		Average Wages per Month											
		On 30th June.						On 31st December.					
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper			Common Mason, Carpenter or Black-smith.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter or Black-smith.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Ganjam ..	1875	3	0	0	6	0	0	7	8	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	7	8	0
	1876	3	12	0	6	0	0	7	8	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
	1877	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
2. Vizagapatam ..	1875	4	8	0	6	0	0	9	12	0	4	8	0	6	0	0	9	12	0
	1876	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	12	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	14	0
	1877	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	12	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	9	12	0
3. Godavari ...	1875	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	12	0	0
	1876	4	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
	1877	4	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
4. Kistna ...	1875	7	0	0	7	0	0	12	8	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	12	8	0
	1876	7	8	0	7	0	0	11	14	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	11	14	0
	1877	7	8	0	7	0	0	11	14	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	11	14	0
5. Nellore ...	1875	6	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	3	8	0	6	0	0	12	8	0
	1876	6	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	12	1	4
	1877	5	0	0	6	0	0	12	8	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	12	10	0
6. Cuddapah .	1875	7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0	7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0
	1876	7	8	0	6	0	0	22	8	0	6	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0
	1877	6	8	0	7	8	0	15	0	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	15	0	0
7. Bellary ...	1875	4	0	0	6	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	0
	1876	4	0	0	5	0	0	11	4	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	4	0
	1877	6	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	0
8. Kurnool ...	1875	4	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
	1876	5	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0
	1877	5	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0
9. Madras ..	1875	6	12	0	5	8	0	9	6	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	13	12	0
	1876	6	0	0	5	8	0	13	2	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	11	4	0
	1877	5	0	0	4	8	0	11	7	0	5	8	0	5	8	0	11	4	0
10. Chingleput ..	1875	3	0	0	5	0	0	10	5	4	3	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8
	1876	3	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8
	1877	4	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8	4	0	0	6	0	0	13	10	8
11. North Arcot ..	1875	4	0	0	7	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	14	0	0
	1876	4	0	0	7	0	0	14	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
	1877	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0
12. South Arcot	1875	4	11	0	5	0	0	11	4	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	11	4	0
	1876	5	10	0	5	0	0	13	2	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	11	4	0
	1877	5	10	0	5	8	0	12	3	0	5	10	0	5	8	0	12	3	0
13. Tanjore ...	1875	4	8	0	6	0	0	11	13	4	4	8	0	6	0	0	11	13	4
	1876	4	8	0	6	0	0	11	14	0	6	12	0	6	0	0	12	8	0
	1877	5	0	0	6	0	0	11	14	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	14	3	4
14. Trichinopoly ..	1875	4	0	0	6	8	0	9	11	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	0	0
	1876	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	10	0	0
	1877	4	0	0	6	8	0	11	0	0	4	0	0	6	8	0	11	10	8

Districts.		Average Wages per Month.								
		On 30th June.			On 31st December.					
		Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Black-smith.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Black-smith.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
15. Madura	1875	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
	1876	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	17 8 0
	1877	7 8 0	7 8 0	22 8 0	5 0 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
16. Tinnevelly	1875	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	1876	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
	1877	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	14 6 0
17. Combatore	1875	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
	1876	7 0 0	6 0 0	17 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	16 0 0
	1877	7 8 0	5 10 0	10 0 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	18 2 0
18. Nilgiri	1875	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0
	1876	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0
	1877	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	27 8 0
19. Salem	1875	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	15 0 0
	1876	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 12 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0
	1877	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0	2 8 0	5 4 0	16 14 0
20. South Canara	1875	7 8 0	6 0 0	20 10 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	20 10 0
	1876	7 8 0	6 0 0	20 10 0	7 8 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
	1877	7 8 0	8 0 0	19 13 4	7 8 0	7 0 0	19 13 4
21 Malabar	1875	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	1876	7 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0
	1877	9 6 0	8 0 0	16 14 0	9 6 0	7 8 0	16 14 0

GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

The difficulties experienced under the head in 1876-77 were not removed until late in the season of 1877; the south-west monsoon rains were deficient and those of the north-east late, irregular, and below the average in the amount precipitated. Little or no experimental culture was made by Collectors. No appointment was made to the office of Inspector of Cattle Disease during the year. Owing to the condition of the country it was not considered advisable to hold any agricultural exhibitions. General.

The School of Agriculture, which was opened in October 1876, was in full work during the year, but no second class was taken in; from this cause a break in the continuity of out-going students will occur in 1890. The success of the institution has been so far marked, and as far as can be seen it promises to fulfil the hopes which were entertained of it at its institution. The object is to turn out a body of youths acquainted with the principles of rational scientific agriculture. Owing to there being only one class under tuition, the cost of maintaining the institution has been proportionately heavy; when in full work, with three classes undergoing training together, the present system of lecturers paid by fees will perhaps be abandoned, special salaried officers being appointed. The erection of a Chemical Labor- School of Agriculture.

atory has been sanctioned and is being proceeded with, but the erection of lecture rooms and class rooms is still necessarily deferred. A scheme is under discussion for the education in the School of Agriculture of a class of natives to fill posts of "Local Cattle Disease Inspectors."

Government Farms.

No important extension of the work of the Government Farms department was made during the year. It has been proposed to institute throughout the Presidency several experimental agricultural stations, each individual station to be under a native manager educated in the School of Agriculture and trained on the Experimental Farm at Saidapet and the stations to be grouped together in circles under the supervision of European officers. No tours were made by the Superintendent, but he was deputed in January to enquire into the causes of, and to suggest remedies for, the ravages then being committed near Tiruvallur in the Chingleput District on the paddy crops by a caterpillar. This attack, as were probably many others, was indirectly chiefly due to the great disturbance of the climatic conditions of the country during the past two years, and the consequent diminution of arable culture. On the Saidapet Government Experimental Farm the nature of the season prevented much work of investigation from being carried on. The cyclone rains in May, when 22·23 inches were registered on the farm in 96 hours, and during that time 16·55 inches in one period of 24½ hours, were of great value in enabling forage to be raised for live-stock. Although the season of drought was so much prolonged, no scarcity of fodder was felt on the farm and no purchases of other than artificial food were necessary, although the live-stock it maintains is numerous. The efficacy and utility of deep cultivation, in contradistinction to only ploughing deeply, were clearly marked during the year. The success attained with the cotton crop, which has become, in some measure, altered in its habit of bearing, was very marked; and although the yield of lint during the early portion of the season was low, this was attributed to the fact that during January and February the cotton in seed, when received from the field, was frequently very damp. Experiments made with a hybrid cotton, Bahmieh, the seed of which was received from Egypt, gave results which in no way agreed with the statements made that it was far more productive than the ordinary cotton plant. Several satisfactory results were obtained on a small scale in the growth of Sunn hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) and of jute (*Corchorus capsularis*); and the Rhea plant (*Boehmeria nivea*) has been found to grow fairly under shade. A few plants of Manilla hemp (*Musa textilis*) were planted, but did not flourish on the farm. The results obtained in the growth of indigo were satisfactory, and it is believed that a successful system of culture has been adopted on the farm. The crop is a most

profitable one, but the greater portion of the profits finds its way into the pockets of the manufacturers. The crop should be, but is not, in native farming a valuable restorative crop. Some little attention was given to *Sorghum saccharatum* as a sugar crop, but owing to the want of proper apparatus no further results than that the crop produced on the farm yielded a juice showing a very high specific gravity were obtained. Guinea-grass continues to hold its own as the best grass yet tried in this country; it has been found capable of withstanding the longest droughts, and is a very heavy producer without irrigation. Several experiments were made with manures, but owing to the nature of the season the results were not very satisfactory. The proposed stock-breeding experiment has been again deferred for want of proper accommodation. Some attention was given to the great amount of force now wasted in this country through the neglect of working cows for ploughing or otherwise. The Aden cattle imported in 1874 continue to do fairly well, and the cow has been found to be a fair milker. She yielded during 48 weeks, whilst she was in milk, 832 measures 3 ollocks, which gives a daily average during the whole time of 2 measures 4 ollocks, or 7·6 pints, and the milk was found to be very rich in cream.

—Unirrigated crops at Saidapet.

The table given below embodies the results obtained on the Saidapet Farm with several crops, and, although they possess no scientific importance, their practical value is considerable, forming a record of what has been done under a certain definite set of conditions. They especially show how little rain will suffice :—

Area of Plot.	Description of Crop.	Sowing. Date.	Sowing. Amount of Seed.	Sowing. Seed per Acre.	Details of Harvesting. Yield. Date.	Yield. Grain or Seed.	Yield. Straw or Fodder.	Yield. Grain, &c., per Acre.	Yield. Straw, &c., per Acre.	Duration of Growth in days.	Rainfall. Inches.	Rainfall. Wet days.
ACRES.			LB.	LB.		LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.			
2·15	New Orleans Cotton	20th November 1876	25	11 63	From 19th May to 9th September 1877.	*501·5	.	233·25		293	34·62	43
4·41	Indigo	11th December 1876 ...	47	10·63	9th April 1877	913		206·56		119	·16	4
							Bundles.		Bundles.			
					20th June 1877 .	.	245		55·43	72	24·20	9
					28th August 1877 .		213		48·19	69	4·67	22
2·68	Gingelly	29th May 1877 ..	30	11·19	30th August 1877	750		280		92	6·54	26
							lb.		lb.			
3·85	Horse-gram and Cumboo	22nd May 1877 .	100	25·97	11th August 1877	.	‖19,520	.	5,070	80	5·41	22
			75	19·74								
							Bundles.		Bundles.			
	Indigo	5th December 1877	50	12·99	13th March 1878 . ..		122		31·69	98	1·15	4
							lb.		lb.			
2·73	Horse-gram . .	21st May 1877 . .	60	21 98	16th September 1877		‖19,980		7,318	117	10·93	34
	Planter's Friend	28th September 1877	60	21 98	12th January 1878	304	32,427	111	11,878	106	30·65	32
1·32	Horse-gram . .	1st June 1877	35	26 52	31st July 1877 .		‖4,580	.	3,469	60	3·70	15
							Bundles.		Bundles			
1·875	Indigo	29th November 1877	20	10·66	9th March 1878	.	124	.	66·13	100	3·43	6
					24th May 1878		80		42·66	86	3·57	6
							lb.		lb.			
2·128	Maize . . .	24th September 1877	32½	15·27	22nd December 1877	¶2,355	10,045	¶1,107	4,720	96	32·22	34
	Cotton .	10th September 1877	39	18·32	Up to 1st July 1878 .	†1,259		591·63		294	38·41	45
4·75	Maize .	27th September 1877	36	9	26th December 1877	¶1,900	5,616	¶400	1,182·32	90	31·30	33
	Cotton . .	1st September 1877	20	5	Up to 1st July 1878	‡1,386		291·79		277	42·14	50
·746	Sorghum .	20th November 1877	8	10·73	16th February 1878	304	6,700	407·50	8,981·23	88	3·46	7
3·47	Sorghum . .	21st November 1877	45	12·97	20th February 1878	824	23,083	237·46	6,652·16	91	3·46	7
	Sorghum .	12th September 1877	10	9 17	10th December 1877		‖17,924		16,444	89	31·83	33
							Bundles.		Bundles.			
1·09					28th February 1878		25		22·93	108	·22	1
	Indigo . . .	13th December 1877 .	5¾	5·28	22nd May 1878		25½		23·39	83	3·57	6
					28th February 1878		291		60·37	94	3·46	7
4·82	Indigo	26th November 1877	32	6 64	21st May 1878 .		83	.	17·22	82	3·57	6
					7th March 1878§		211		5·42	100	3·46	7
4·25	Indigo .. .	27th November 1877	58	13·65	21st May 1878		218		51·29	75	3·57	6
							lb.		lb.			
4·09	Planter's Friend	12th & 13th Nov. 1877.	105	25·67	20th February 1878	554	13,104	135·45	3,203·91	112	13·96	13
	Castor-oil .		31	7·57	Up to 31st May 1878	762		186·30		199	4·57	7
3·69	Planter's Friend .	22nd November 1877	70	18·97	12th March 1878	715	21,383	193·76	5,794·85	101	3·46	7
	Castor-oil .		25	6·77	Up to 6th July 1878	678		183·74		226	6·17	10
4·02	Yellow Cholum . .	6th November 1877 ..	91	22·63	13th February 1878	533	17,732	132·58	4,410·94	99	19·86	17
1·28	Yellow Cholum	4th October 1877	65	50·78	11th January 1878	21¼	12,610	16·60	8,851·56	99	30·13	29

* Seed cotton yielded 144 lb. lint = 67 lb. per acre.
† Do. yielded 349·5 lb. lint = 164·23 lb. per acre.
‡ Seed cotton yielded 397·75 lb. lint = 83·73 lb. per acre.
§ 1,740 square yards kept for seed, yielded 350 lb.
‖ Green fodder.
¶ Weight of cobs.

The following statement shows the actual cost incurred in producing some of the dry crops and the value of the produce referred to in the table given above. The figures do not require any comment; the areas referred to are sufficiently large to allow the results of these experiments to be really representative and to eliminate the danger of errors in calculation, which, for such purposes in dealing with small areas, are sometimes likely to occur. The only point to which attention need be drawn is the large outturn obtained under Planter's Friend:— —Cost of production of ditto.

—	Gingelly.	Horse-gram.	Planter's Friend.	Sorghum.	Sorghum.	Indigo.
Area of Plot . .	2·68 acres.	2·73 acres.	2·73 acres.	1·09 acres.	3·47 acres.	4·82 acres.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cost of labor in preparation for sowing.	2 7 8	3 2 0	12 8 0	2 10 0	6 6 0	18 10 0
Cost of seed and sowing	3 11 6	5 3 4	3 14 0	3 9 0	4 6 8	3 6 8
Do. after-cultivation	3 8 10	5 14 0	2 14 8	2 15 0	6 14 0	14 2 0
Do. harvest and preparation of grain.	6 7 0	6 2 8	8 1 4	2 8 0	7 9 0	*9 7 0
Do. labor and seed per acre	6 0 8	7 7 5	10 0 5	10 10 8	7 4 4	9 7 5
Do. manure and application of it.		28 12 0	38 3 4	14 10 4	16 7 0	22 10 0
Do. manure chargeable to the crop.		15 0 0	26 3 4	7 5 2	8 3 6	15 10 0
Do. manure chargeable per acre.		5 7 11	9 9 7	6 11 6	2 5 11	3 3 10
Value of grain or seed	34 4 8	None	10 2 0	None.	27 7 6	None.
Do. straw or crop	None.	79 14 8	108 1 6	54 13 0	76 15 0	*54 13 0
Total outturn per acre	12 12 9	29 4 5	43 4 10	50 4 7	30 1 5	*11 5 11
Cost of production per acre	6 0 8	12 15 4	19 10 0	17 6 2	9 10 8	*12 11 3

In the table which follows the results of some of the crops grown on the Saidapet Farm with the aid of irrigation water, in some cases raised by machinery, in others supplied by gravitation from the Mylapore tank, are given. The first 4 crops referred to are interesting in showing what could probably be done, wherever wells exist, in growing fodder throughout the country. Twenty pounds of forage per diem per head of stock would keep many thousands of cattle alive, and taking 8,000 lb. to be a fair average obtainable yield per acre in three months by the use of irrigation, more than four cattle per acre under water could be maintained, or about 20 per well:— —Irrigated crops at Saidapet.

* First and second crop only.

—Time of production of ditto.

The following statement shows the average duration of growth of the crops above referred to, and compares it with the time usually said to be necessary :—

Description of Crop.	Area of Plot.	Sowing.			Details of Harvesting.					Duration of Growth in Days	Rainfall.	
		Date.	Amount of Seed.	Seed per Acre.	Date.	Outturn.					Inches.	Wet days.
						Grain.	Straw.	Grain per Acre.	Straw per Acre.			
	ACRES.		LB.	LB.		LB.	LB.	LB.	LB.			
Yellow cholum	1·02	21st April 1877 ..	40	39·22	17th-28th Aug. 1877.		*16,918		16,586	129	28·87	30
Do. .	·63	19th May 1877 .	20	31·74	14th Sept. 1877	..	*2,144	.	3,403	118	19·42	34
Do. ...	1·02	3rd Mar. 1877 .	50	49·2	19th June 1877		*7,730		7,578	108	23·95	8
Do. ...	1·64	4th April 1877 ...	40	24·4	14th July 1877	.	*24,592	.	14,385	101	24·63	8
Cumbu	·32	7th April 1877	10	31·2	3rd June 1877		*1,705		5,328	56	22·33	5
Sumba paddy ...		1st Nov. 1877 ..	16	50	2nd Feb. 1877	121	995	378·1	3,109	114	20·63	19
Car paddy	·6	26th May 1877 ..	50	83·3	6th Sep. 1877	949	6,500	1,581·7	10,833	103	8·73	30
Sumba paddy ...		1st Nov. 1877	21	35·0	23rd Feb. 1878	494	2,582	823	4,303	112	20·63	19
Car paddy ...	·67	14th July 1877 ..	Planted.		29th Sept 1877	722	4,284	1,920	11,283	77	10·40	28
Do. .	·69	21st July 1877	Do.		7th Oct. 1877 .	828	3,416	1,183	4,881	78	11·24	30
Do. ...	·63	29th June 1877 .	Do.		12th Sept 1877	1,130	5,320	1,796	8,459	75	8·58	26
Sumba paddy ..	·12	1st Nov. 1877 .	12	101	23rd Feb. 1878	139	1,437	1,164	12,033	114	20·63	23
Do. ..	1·17	14th Nov. 1877 .	15½	13·25	8th Mar. 1878	338	1,646	288	1,407	114	13·96	13
Raggy	1·20	26th June 1877	Planted.		20th Sept. 1877	773	9,390	640	7,779	86	8·58	26
Car paddy ...	1·14	27th June 1877 .	Do.		11th Sept. 1877	1,474	6,272	1,291	5,479	76	8·58	26
Raggy	·94	29th June 1877 .	Do.		23rd Sept. 1877	514	3,568	546·8	3,796	86	8·58	26
Sumba paddy		12th Nov. 1877 ..	24½	29·88	28th Feb. 1878	976	4,600	1,038	4,894	108	13·96	13
Car paddy ...	·6	20th Nov. 1877 .	20	33·3	7th Mar. 1878 .	218	858	363·3	1,430	107	3·46	7
Sumba paddy ..	·625	23rd Nov. 1877 ..	Planted.		12th Mar. 1878	1,204	3,988	1,926	6,371	91	·51	2
Car paddy ..	·45	21st Nov. 1877	15	33·3	14th Mar. 1878	322	1,350	715	3,000	113	3·46	7
Do. ..	·3	21st Nov. 1877	15	50	13th Mar. 1878	246	1,838	820	4,500	112	3·46	7
Do. ...	·24	22nd Nov. 1877 .	20	81·7	13th Mar. 1878	1,008	3,196	4,200	13,326	111	3·46	
Sumba paddy ...	·4	10th Dec. 1877 ...	Planted.		11th Mar. 1878 ...	420	2,092	1,050	5,230	109	3·46	7

* Cut green for fodder.

	Days.
Car sown May 1877	103
Car planted June and July 1877	76
Sumba sown November 1877	112
Sumba planted November 1877	100
Car sown November 1877	111

Ordinarily with native cultivators—

Car takes about	if planted	135
	if sown	165
Sumba takes about	if planted	120
	if sown	150

The diminution shown is attributed partially to earlier cutting, and partly to the plentiful use of manure and the economical supply of water. Many of the crops did not receive, as far as a rough measurement could show, more than 3 feet of irrigation water.

The following table gives the details of the cost of growing, and the value of the produce of some of the crops referred to above. The figures bring out the results obtained so clearly that there is scarcely any need for comment; attention is however drawn to the fact that the crops of Sumba Paddy were grown with water supplied by gravitation from the Mylapore tank; this accounts for the low cost of watering in those cases. The Car Paddy and the first Sumba Paddy were grown on the same land and gave a gross outturn valued at Rupees 144-14-7 per acre, whilst another field, the fifth and sixth crops, gave an outturn of Rupees 84-13-5 per acre. In valuing the crops the selling price of the grain was taken, and in the case of fodder or straw the price ruling at the time of harvest was adopted. The difference of cost in producing the first two crops on the table shows how a slight difference in the quality and condition of a piece of land may alter the results, in one case the labor bill was twice as heavy as the other, this being due partly to the soil of the plot on which the former was grown being much stiffer and not so free from weeds; the slight difference of the time of sowing in the two cases also probably affected the cost:— —Cost of production of ditto.

Crop.	Yellow Cholum.	Yellow Cholum.	Car. Paddy.	Sumba Paddy.	Raggy.	Sumba Paddy.	Sumba Paddy.
Area of Plot in acres	1·02	1·64	·6	·6	·94	·94	·625
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Labor in preparation for sowing	15 8 0	4 14 0	9 0 0	6 8 0	3 7 6	8 2 0	3 11 0
Seed and sowing	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	0 14 6	2 0 0	1 1 0	7 0 0
After-cultivation	2 9 5	3 7 0	None.	None.	None.	1 5 0	None.
Watering	12 1 0	14 8 0	10 10 0	0 4 0	5 8 8	0 4 0	0 4 0
Harvest and preparation of seed	2 9 4	3 7 0	4 12 0	2 12 0	9 4 8	1 15 0	3 0 0
Cost of labor and seed per acre	34 4 9	17 10 11	44 2 8	17 5 6	21 9 7	13 7 11	22 4 10
Cost of manure and application of it	21 8 0	13 10 0	12 13 4	10 0 0	7 10 8	12 10 0	2 7 0
Do. do. chargeable to the crop	15 6 0	9 12 8	6 9 4	11 8 0	5 2 8	10 6 0	1 7 0
Do. do. per acre	15 1 2	5 15 6	10 15 7	19 2 8	5 7 11	11 0 7	2 4 10
Value of grain or seed	None.	None.	29 5 6	14 12 5	20 3 2	26 6 1	32 8 1
Do. straw or crop	82 14 10	122 14 7	32 8 0	10 5 3	17 13 5	15 5 4	13 8
Total outturn per acre	81 4 10	74 15 2	103 1 2	41 13 5	40 7 5	44 6 0	73 5
Cost of production per acre	49 5 11	28 10 5	55 2 3	36 8 2	27 1 6	24 8 6	24 9 8

—Distribution.

A considerable number of models of an improved water-lift, the double mhote, were distributed by the Superintendent of Government Farms ; and satisfactory results have been reported regarding its introduction at Dindigul, Coimbatore, Pennakonda, and Bangalore, besides some other places outside the Presidency. Notwithstanding the character of the season the demand for seeds for distribution was not small; the following amounts having been sent out:—

	LB.
Sorghum ..	895
Planter's Friend ..	420
Yellow Cholum	57
White do.	62
Maize ..	74
Cotton seed	227
Carolina Paddy	90
Sundries	173

—Financial.

The following financial statement of the Department of Government Farms shows that at the end of the year the accumulated balances lying ready for use in the work of agricultural improvement was Rupees 502-12-1 less than at the commencement. The balance of 2½ lakhs has been absorbed into Provincial Services:—

Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Balance on the 1st April 1877		2,56,331 9 1	General Supervision	19,251 10 4
Provincial Grant	20,000 0 0	..	Saidapet Experimental Farm	10,995 6 4
Surplus Pound Fund	38,205 8 2	...	Implement Workshops ..	2,030 10 5
Saidapet Experimental Farm Rupees 2,352-11-6			School of Agriculture	19,413 7 2
			Estate improvements	10,356 4 5
Implement Workshops Rupees 1,850-13-8			Allowance to Surgeon for Medical Charge.	361 10 8
	4,203 9 2		Paid by transfer	502 12 1
		62,409 1 4	Balance in favor of the Department on 1st April 1878.	2,55,828 13 0
Total		3,18,740 10 5	Total	3,18,740 10 5

GOVERNMENT HORTICULTURE.

Ootacamund Botanical Garden.

The receipts of the Ootacamund Botanical Garden during 1877-78 are shown as Rupees 14,682-2-6. The greater portion of this amount, however, was made up of grants from Government on account of establishment and contingencies. Properly speaking, the income during the year was the sale proceeds of seeds and plants which amounted to Rupees 2,489-8-11 against Rupees 2,326-10-4 in the previous year, from this garden and the two others mentioned below, namely, the Burliar and Kulhutti gardens. The increased sales were due to the favorable weather as compared with that of last year. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rupees 12,049-11-1 against 12,508-13-10

in the previous year. The Green House was completed during the year. It is now stocked with a variety of plants for sale. Its erection has added much to the beauty of the gardens and it is also very useful. The ground on either sides of the new carriage drive to Government House has been sloped and planted, so that the road instead of being an eyesore as was apprehended at first, has rather improved the gardens. In accordance with the direction of Government, the Superintendent of the Government Gardens wrote during the year a few simple hints on the cultivation of potatoes, which were printed and translated into Tamil, and distributed gratis to cultivators in the district. More than 50 maunds of seed potatoes were distributed to ryots, but the result of the cultivation is stated to have been unfavorable, either owing to the unsuitability of the soil on which they were grown or to the protracted wet weather which followed the planting. In the Government Garden there is now a good crop of potatoes imported from Australia, and a large supply of seed will be available for distribution next year. Sorghum Saccharatum is a failure in Ootacamund, but thrives at Coonoor and Kulhutti. The growth of Santung Cabbage is a perfect success, but with Prickly Comfrey the case is otherwise, though it has succeeded at the Lawrence Asylum Farm. This plant requires very expensive culture, and in dry weather, even under the most careful cultivation, it is a failure. Sixty various species of New Zealand ferns were introduced during the year. A small quantity of seed of the true Cinchona Calisaya was received, and twelve plants were raised. The number was increased to fifty-seven by cuttings, and their growth is encouraging. Liberian coffee was also tried with success.

Medicinal Garden.

A Medicinal garden was formed during the year. The site allotted is at the head of the Botanical Gardens, within the area set apart for the Dodabet Cinchona Estate, and is about five acres in extent. Jalap, Peppermint, Digitalis, Rhubarb, Taraxicum, Lavender, Rosemary and Ipecacuanha have been grown during the year. There are now upwards of 5,000 Jalap plants, 6,956 plants of Ipecacuanha. Two acres are under Peppermint. The number of Rhubarb plants is reported very small, while there is a large quantity of Digitalis, Taraxicum, Rosemary and Lavender. Sixty-five pounds of Berberis Cortex and 62 lbs. of Digitalis folio were supplied to the Medical Department during the year, specimens of all the medicinal plants grown in the gardens were supplied for transmission to the Paris Exhibition. The Government grant for the Medicinal Garden was 800 Rupees, of which Rupees 497-8-7 were utilized.

Burliar Garden.

The receipts of the Burliar Garden during the year including the Government grant of Rupees 236 was Rupees 655-15-4. The income

from the lease of the garden was Rupees 333-5-4, and that from sale of plants amounted to Rupees 86-10-0. The receipts from the latter sources during 1876-77 were only Rupees 290-4-0. There are now thirty plants of Liberian coffee in luxuriant growth. The trial with the West African coffee plants has been a perfect success. The Mahogany plants introduced last year are also making satisfactory progress.

Kulhutti Garden.

The grant for the Kulhutti Garden was Rupees 180, the sale of plants fetched Rupees 18-2-0, and the income from lease of the garden amounted to Rupees 60. During 1876-77, Rupees 44-4-0 were realized from sale of plants. The medicinal plants put out last year do not grow so well as at Ootacamund, and the fruit trees were attacked with parasites. It has been proposed to sell this garden and to appropriate the sale proceeds on improvements to Sim's Park.

Miscellaneous properties.

At Upper Norwood, adjoining Government House, the Government grant for the year was Rupees 453. With the limited amount placed at his disposal and with the heavy and constant traffic in connection with the building of the Government House, the Superintendent was unable to effect much improvement. On Stonehouse Park surrounding the Government Offices Rupees 1,102-8-2 were spent during the year, out of a sum of Rupees 1,200 allotted. At Sunning Dale Rupees 300 were allotted of which Rupees 115-2-8 were expended during the year for fencing and planting the plot of land situated to the north of the road leading to Vennerpet. At the Sim's Park, Coonoor, the Government allotment was Rupees 2,500. The expenditure was Rupees 2,519-11-4 against Rupees 2,999-0-5 in 1876-77.

Accounts.

The forms of accounts for the gardens have been lately revised and the new arrangement has been adopted from the beginning of the current year. All receipts from the gardens are now, without exception, paid into the Treasury, and payments are made from sanctioned grants on detail bills from the Superintendent. The Superintendent has an advance of 500 Rupees in his hands for meeting contingent charges, and this is replenished at the end of every month.

GOVERNMENT CHINCHONA.

Operations of the year.

The Government Chinchona plantations still remain without a superintendent, the vacancy recently made in that office not having yet been filled in. The plantations are for the present under the control and responsibility of the Commissioner. The season during 1877-78 was on the whole unfavorable, but better than that of the

previous year. The fall of rain at Neddivattum was 116·89 inches against 96·64 in 1876-77; at Dodabetta the fall was 61·33 compared with 27·70 in the previous year. During the months of June and August the rains were very heavy at Neddivattum, the fall being 41·80 and 31·02 inches respectively. The appearance of the plantations at the end of the year was not very satisfactory owing to the high winds that prevailed during the months of December and February, which stripped the trees of a great portion of their foliage. The year was very favorable for the collection of crop, and a larger quantity of bark than usual was taken. The plantations were as usual thoroughly weeded and the weeds buried at the roots of the trees: 14,876 cuttings of the *Lanceolata* and *Pitayensis* varieties were propagated at the propagating-houses above the Government Botanical Gardens. A small number of plants of these varieties were planted out at Dodabetta in place of failures, and 400 were sent to a gentleman in Ceylon for experimental planting. The propagating house at Neddivattum was completed in April last and stocked with cuttings of C. *calisaya*, *pubescens*, &c. The number and quantity of plants and seed distributed to the public during the year under report, compared with 1876-77, is given in the following statement:—

—	1877-78.	1876-77.
Plants	187,350	142,000
Seeds	326 lb.	143 oz.

The number of plants in permanent plantation was found on enumeration to be 569,031 against 1,190,458, the number estimated by the late Superintendent. The crop taken during the year amounted to 138,808½ lb. of which 132,951½ were shipped to England, 5,330 lb. were supplied to the Madras and Bombay Medical Departments, and 527 lb. were detained in store. During the year sickness broke out among the coolies at the Neddivattum Plantations. Several of the men died, and others absconded from fright. An increase of wages will alone secure a sufficiency of labor. The receipts during the year amounted to Rupees 3,58,751-15-7 and the expenditure to Rupees 69,771-13-3. The net profit for the year was, therefore, Rupees 2,88,980-2-4.

FORESTS.

Reservation of forests.

In the South Arcot District a considerable advance has been made towards the reservation both of Government and communal forests, and these have been, or are being, regularly surveyed and mapped out on a large scale; still it is doubtful, in the absence of an Act, how far this can be upheld or how long it will last.

Timber felled, &c., departmentally.

The subjoined statement shows the quantities and value of timber, &c., felled and sold by departmental agency during 1877-78, compared with the results of 1876-77. It will be observed that in the total valuation of timber, &c., felled and removed there is a net decrease of about 50,000 chiefly spread over teak, junglewood, and bamboos. The decrease in teak is owing to limited felling in the two large divisions of Anamalai and Mudumalai. The decrease under junglewood is chiefly in Nellambur. The sale of teak has been about Rupees 12,000 in excess of that realized in 1876-77; the chief increase is in South Coimbatore Division, and is due to a large supply of about 11,000 cubic feet of timber having been made to the Gun Carriage Factory at the rate of 2½ Rupees per cubic foot. There is also a net increase of about Rupees 5,000 under sandalwood which is attributable to the quantities collected in 1876-77 and 1877-78 in South Arcot having been disposed of during the latter year. The cause of the absence of revenue from this source in Salem during 1876-77 was that the sandalwood merchants combined together when the quantity collected by the department was put up to public auction:—

—		Timber, &c., Felled.				Timber, &c., Sold.			
		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
				RS.	RS.			RS.	RS.
Teakwood in	Cubic Feet	132,462	97,476	84,777	54,902	55,672	66,145	75,503	87,400
	Logs	40							
Ebony or Black wood.	Cubic Feet	979	5,170	418	2,037	1,604	5,221	979	2,070
Rosewood	Cubic Feet	3,935	431	3,673	542	1,066	214	1,189	335
Sandalwood	Maunds	8,832	7,199	19,554	25,267	8,669	8,859	44,568	49,640
Red Sander roots or posts.	Cubic Feet	1,687				31,255			
	Maunds	13,952	13,952	2,754	1,658	578	630	5,609	698
	Posts					42			
Other junglewood used as timber.	Cubic Feet	61,009	44,075	23,112	8,053	66,073	61,954	24,640	24,104
	Posts	200							
Railway fuel and fire-wood.	Tons	2,404	3,023	4,146	6,631		3,033	11,718	13,832
	Cart-loads					15,657			
Charcoal	Tons	145		486		520	1 C. load	2,739	3
Bamboos	Cart-loads	677	640	4,039	1,559	442	258		
	Head-loads	1,903	48			13	1,022	4,717	3,783
	Number	17,520	5,119			20,318	20,994		
Saplings	Number	36,314	8,426	13,261	7,502	18,331	2,335	13,162	4,670
Forest produce	Maunds	2,019	1,638	4,864	2,606	2,357	1,657	9,039	9,975
Total		...	..	1,61,084	1,10,757	..	...	1,93,863	1,96,510

Certain jungle and forest tracts which do not contain valuable timber have been from time to time enclosed for the supply of firewood to the Railway Companies. There are also village reserves, such as those in South Arcot, intended to meet local requirements. The subjoined abstract shows the number of fuel reserves in each division, their acreage, expenditure, and receipts. The area where the item is marked with a (?) is only approximate, survey not having been made. The total area of the fuel reserves compared with that of 1876-77, shows an increase of 1,276 acres, and this increase is chiefly in South Arcot and Trichinopoly. In South Arcot the increase is due to the fuel reserves having been surveyed and the correct area having been thereby ascertained. The total expenditure on these fuel reserves is Rupees 14,795 and is nearly the same as the aggregate expenditure of 1876-77. Under revenue realized by the sale of firewood from these reserves there is a net decrease of Rupees 2,198 compared with the revenue of 1877-78. It is chiefly due to a lesser revenue having been realized in South Arcot owing to the famine :— Fuel reserves.

No.	Divisions.	Ranges.	Area in Acres.		Cost. 1877-78.		Receipts, 1877-78.	
			1876-77.	1877-78.	During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year	During the Year.	Up to the end of the Year.
					RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Cuddapah	Cuddapah	16,830 ?	16,830 ?	3,835	31,826	249	249
2	North Arcot	North Arcot	6,400 ?	5,617	110	6,327	...	...
3	South Arcot	South Arcot	65,140 ?	67,764¼ ?	4,323	20,945	1,187	8,086
4	Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	3,877	4,176	1,045	10,134	605	2,912
5	Madura	Madura	17,440 ?	17,340 ?	485	2,806	1,406	3,724
6	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	5,526 ?	5,552 ?	1,015	10,989	2,098	5,828
7	North Coimbatore.	Mettapolliem	12,160	12,160	168	2,516	...	70
		Bolumputty	1,010	1,010	861	14,927	1,417	3,505
8	Salem ..	Salem	12,542 ?	12,542 ?	1,836	26,495	1,407	5,327
9	Palghat	Walliar	4,002¼	3,212¼ ?	916	49,518	2,428	4,916
		Total	144,927¼	146,203¼	14,794	1,76,573	10,797	34,617

The total number of plantations belonging to the Forest Department in this Presidency is 81, covering a total planted and unplanted area of 16,520 acres; this, compared with the area of 1876-77, shows an increase of 1,035 acres, spread over the South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and North Coimbatore Divisions. In this last division the increase of 971 acres is nominal, being the unplanted area omitted in the report of 1876-77. The subjoined statement shows the acreage, number, receipts and charges of these plantations. The total expenditure was Rupees 32,207, which compared with the expenditure of 1876-77 is less by Rupees 7,104 :— Plantations.

Divisions.	Description of Trees.	Number of Plantations. 1876-77.	Number of Plantations. 1877-78.	Area in Acres. 1876-77. Planted.	Area in Acres. 1876-77. Unplanted	Area in Acres. 1876-77. Total.	Area in Acres. 1877-78. Planted.	Area in Acres. 1877-78. Unplanted	Area in Acres. 1877-78. Total.	Cost. 1877-78. During the Year.	Cost. 1877-78. Up to the end of the year.	Receipts. 1877-78. During the Year.	Receipts. 1877-78. Up to the end of the Year.
										RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam—Goomsur and Surada ...	Teak, &c.	1	1	3¼	...	3¼	3¼	...	3¼	44	317	...	...
Cuddapah	Babul, Albizzia Lebbek, &c.	5	5	976	752	1,728	976	752	1,728	723	42,855	357	382
Bellary—Gooty	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,168	...	...
Kurnool—Woncarrum and Mutticonda.	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	...	...
North Arcot	Casuarina, &c.	9	9	905	556	1,551	1,069½	482	1,551¼	4,589	49,040	8,294	20,510
South Arcot	Twenty-eight different kinds of trees.	12	12	576¼	2,973½	3,949¾	586	3,089¾	3,675¾	2,283	15,639	280	756
Trichinopoly	Casuarina, Babul, &c. ...	16	16	783¾	968½	1,752¼	883	942¼	1,825¼	3,434	44,528	1,779	5,924
Madura	Teak, Babul, &c.	3	3	80⅝	283	363⅝	22⅝	169	191⅝	12	4,633	...	15
	Add expenditure of Sathiathangudy abandoned in October 1876.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789	...	...
North Coimbatore — Satyamangalam	Sandalwood	1	1	80	489	569	80	489	569	1,456	17,554	...	...
				Sq. yds.		Sq. yds.	Sq. yds.		Sq. yds.				
North Coimbatore — Bhavani	Firewood	...	...	16,430	...	16,430	16,430	...	16,430	...	768	...	...
				Acres.		Acres.	Acres.						
North Coimbatore — Collegal	Sandalwood	1	1	74	...	74	85	971	1,056	2,015	21,355	...	...
North Coimbatore — Mettapolliem	Mahogany	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...
South Coimbatore—Anamalai ...	Teak, &c.	3	3	17	2	19	17	2	19	163	3,985	...	...
Mudumalai	Do.	2	2	101	962	1,063	101	962	1,063	1,238	25,590	...	...
Seegoor	Sandalwood	1	1	23	...	23	23	...	23	349	8,841	...	...
Ootacamund and Coonoor ...	Australian Eucalyptus and Acacias	22	22	1,067	...	1,067	1,093	...	1,093	3,393	22,504	3,996	28,032
		1	1	5	4½	9½	5	4½	9½	...	402		
Salem	Teak, Sandalwood, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989	3,984	...	...
	Add expenditure on Shervaroy Hills, Goondoor, and Patchoor plantations.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
South Canara	Teak	1	1	109	...	109	109	...	109	...	10,201	...	...
Nellambur	Do.	2	2	3,368	235	3,603	3,368	235	3,603	12,100	2,53,665	22,515	1,47,291
	Palghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Add expenditure on Nochipally and Pulliampully plantations, which were merged in the Chenat Nair forests.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,908	...	...
	Total ...	81	81	8,258¾ & Sq. yds. 16,430	7,225½	15,484¾ & Sq. yds. 16,430	8,421 & Sq. yds. 16,430	8,098½	16,519½ & Sq. yds. 16,436	32,201	5,43,215	37,221	2,62,910

The license and voucher system of working the forests, though much against real conservancy, facilitates the supply of timber and other forest produce to private people and ryots and gives it them at a less cost than does the departmental system. At present timber felled and collected by departmental agency is available to the public only in places where there is a great demand. The disadvantages of the license and voucher system are these. There must always be a considerable amount of wasteful felling and cutting of immature trees, greater denudation in certain areas than in others, and felling of trees which are afterwards never worked up and often only left to be burnt. It also offers great facilities to illicit felling and to corruption on the part of low-paid Native officials who receive the seigniorage and issue licenses, or the forest peons or guards who check these and pass the timber. The subjoined abstract shows the quantities and description of timber and other forest produce removed on paid licenses compared with the results of 1876-77. It will be observed that the total revenue realized under this system during the past year is slightly above the revenue of 1876-77 The quantity of junglewood removed during the past year compared with that of 1876-77 shows a decrease of about 83,000 cubic feet. This decrease is chiefly due to the impoverished condition of the people on account of famine. Under firewood there is an increase of about Rupees 17,000. The great increase in the number of trains to meet the large grain traffic was the cause of this. The decrease in the quantity and value of charcoal and bamboos removed on license is due to the same reasons as just mentioned for timber. It should be mentioned that all the felling for railway fuel in the Cuddapah Division has been from the lowland jungles in the vicinity of the line, which in time must disappear except where specially reserved, fire-traced, and systematically treated by the department. The large fuel reserves in the same tracts have not yet been touched, and further reservation will probably not be necessary except for communal purposes. The mountain forests have in no case been indented on for this fuel; in fact, the expense of transport would render that impracticable. In the Cuddapah and North Arcot Divisions the excessive drought of the two last years has occasioned many casualties in the mountain forests. This misfortune might in time be reduced to a minimum, if not entirely obviated, on such tracts as could be fire-traced and reserved from grazing. It is the excessive dryness and poverty of the surface soil and the thin and shadeless character of the jungles, both the results of constant fires, cattle-grazing, and havoc committed by the axes and bill-hooks of the graziers, that enable periodical droughts to effect so much mischief:—

License and voucher system.

Description of Timber.	Measurement.	Quantity. 1876-77.	Quantity. 1877-78.	Amount realized. 1876-77.	Amount realized. 1877-78
				RS.	RS.
Teakwood	Trees Cart loads	13 100	34 347	265	1,005
Ebony or blackwood	Trees	4	7	20	35
Other Junglewood used as timber.	Cubic feet Trees Sleepers Posts	394,378 393 126 862	194,483 87 127	61,258	45,118
Firewood and Railway fuel.	Tons Cart loads Trees	56,598	54,111 13,067 89	36,740	104,234
Charcoal	Tons Parahs Cart loads Head loads..	6,534 1,528 43 1,307	2,150 1,457 18	11,740	6,987
Bamboos	Cart loads Number Ass loads Head loads	37,863 56,748 39 374	26,663 23,000 136	28,894	18,750
Forest produce and miscellaneous, such as sale of fruits	Maunds Cart loads Head loads.	107,692 Canes 100 194	77,718 148	25,270	10,089
Total				2,14,187	1,87,1[illegible]

Total yield of forests.

The subjoined abstract shows the total yield of forests under conservancy, viz., the quantities of timber, &c., felled and removed departmentally and on license either paid or free :—

—	Measurement.	Quantity removed. By Departmental Agency. 1876-77.	By Departmental Agency. 1877-78.	On License. 1876-77.	On License. 1877-78.	On Free Pass. 1876-77.	On Free Pass. 1877-78.
Timber ...	Cubic feet Posts Logs Sleepers Trees Maunds Cart loads	200,072 200 40 22,784 ..	147,152 .. 21,151	394,378 862 .. 126 410	194,483 127 .. . 128 .. 347	349,33[illegible] Pieces 1,257 .. 52 .	289,228 .. ..
Firewood and Railway fuel.	Cart loads .. Tons.	. 2,404	. 3,023	 56,598	13,067 54,111 Trees 89	... 65,535	1,800 62,114
Saplings ...	Nos.	36,314	8,426	Cart loads 100	.	Branches 10	..
Bamboos ..	Cart loads Head loads.. Nos.	677 1,903 17,520	640 48 5,119	37,863 374 56,748 Ass loads 39	26,663 23,000 136	1,479 . ..	522 ... 6,380
Charcoal ..	Tons	145	..	6,534 Cart loads 43 Parahs 1,523 Head loads 1,307	2,150 Parahs 1,457 Hd. loads 18	...	...
Forest produce .	Maunds .	2,019	1,638	107,692 Canes 100 Head loads 194 Free 23 Maunds	77,718 Hd. loads 148	...	...

The financial results of the department during the past year have ended in a surplus of Rupees 21,671 as shown below. The revenue for four years is also shown. The receipts compared with those of 1876-77 show a slight fall. Under working charges there is a decrease of Rupees 34,076 compared with the expenditure of 1876-77; this is chiefly owing to less felling operations having been carried on during the year :— Financial results.

	Revenue.		1877-78.
	RS.		RS.
1874-75	3,64,326	Revenue	4,04,164
1875-76 . . .	4,26,359	Charges under A—Conservancy and B—Establishments .	3,82,493
1876-77 . .	4,15,312		
1877-78 . . .	4,04,164		21,671

The total expenditure under Conservancy can be divided into ordinary and extraordinary for the sake of comparison. That is to say, all expenditure incurred on timber, &c., felled and removed either departmentally or under the licensed system can be treated as ordinary expenditure, and be debited to the corresponding source of revenue which has been realized therefrom. Expenditure which does not recoup itself in the shape of revenue, such as that incurred in the formation and maintenance of plantations and fuel reserves which have not yet fully commenced to yield, and expenses incurred in the construction and improvements of roads and buildings, and purchase of expensive stock, the value of which could not be recovered within one year, can be treated as extraordinary expenditure. Adopting this principle also in the apportionment of fixed establishment charges the subjoined abstract will show how far each system of working has been a gain or loss when compared with the results of 1876-77. It will be observed that although the revenues under departmental working and license system have decreased with a corresponding decrease in the total charges debitable to each of these sources of revenue, yet the revenue from plantations and fuel reserves has increased. This is an indication that certain plantations are beginning to yield more than they did. The decrease under working charges of the plantations and fuel reserves is chiefly owing to no extensions having been made in the South Arcot and Trichinopoly plantations, and to certain reductions having been made in the strength of the temporary establishments attached to them :— Ditto with ordinary and extraordinary expenditure.

Receipts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Expenditure.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
From Departmental working exclusive of receipts from Plantations and Fuel Reserves.	1,54,069	1,49,144	Working charges	1,36,827	1,06,332
			Proportionate share of Establishments.	76,956	80,854
From Plantation and Fuel Reserves.	39,794	47,366	Total ..	2,13,783	1,8[illegible]186
From working under the License and Voucher system.	2,14,186	1,87,123	Working charges on Plantations and Fuel Reserves, exclusive of fixed Establishments.	45,351	38,360
Miscellaneous	7,263	20,531	Proportionate share of Establishments.	31,459	29,198
			Total .	76,810	68,067
			Establishments debitable to License system.	1,06,984	1,01,444
			Working charges	7,098	6,841
			Total	1,14,082	1,08,285
			Working charges	5,667	7,825
			Establishments	3,628	11,130
			Total	9,295	18,955
Total .	4,15,312	4,04,164	Grand Total	4,13,970	3,82,493

Ditto including stock.

To arrive at the true financial results of the department it is not only necessary to exclude from the total charges all extraordinary expenditure and the proportionate share of establishments to be debited thereto, but the value of increase or decrease of stock on hand at the close of the year should also be taken into account when the receipts and charges are compared. The subjoined statement will show the net results with the introduction of this consideration:—

Divisions.	Working charges, exclusive of charges on account of Plantation and Fuel Reserves.	Establishment and contingencies, exclusive of proportionate charges on account of Plantation and Reserves.	Total Cost.	Receipts exclusive of those derived from Plantations and Fuel Reserves.	Difference	Add or deduct Increase or Decrease of Stock.	Net Results
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Central Office		29,571	29,571		— 29,571		—29,570
Goomsur & Surada.	452	2,896	3,348	3,901	+ 643	— 83	+ 560
Bhadrachalam	50	5,213	5,263	29,243	+ 23,980		+23,987
Cuddapah .	1,678	12,991	14,669	56,583	+ 41,914	+ 553	+42,463
Kurnool .. .	298	14,072	14,370	6,717	— 7,653		— 7,651
North Arcot	6,553	7,855	14,408	12,155	— 2,253	— 368	— 2,621
South Arcot .	3,973	3,233	7,206	3,838	— 3,368	+ 2,717	— 650
Trichinopoly .						— 610	— 610
Madura . .	2,541	10,460	13,001	13,329	+ 328	— 1,810	— 1,816
Tinnevelly	7,829	12,775	20,604	21,635	+ 1,031	— 5,197	— 4,163
North Coimbatore.	10,639	14,361	25,000	39,939	+ 14,939	+ 454	+15,397
South do.	26,989	14,998	41,987	42,797	+ 810	— 3,397	— 2,586
Nilgiri .	35,510	16,548	52,058	50,858	— 1,200	— 10,566	—11,768
Salem .. .	3,776	19,615	23,391	62,226	+ 38,835	— 5,737	+33,094
South Canara	3,935	12,887	16,822	4,596	— 12,226	— 2,508	—14,735
Wynad .	4,350	9,910	14,260	5,219	— 9,041	+ 4,326	— 4,711
Nelambur .	1,516		1,516		— 1,516	— 18,125	—19,641
Palghat	2,693	1,371	4,064	3,672	— 392	— 939	— 1,331
						— 49,340	
						+ 8,050	
Total	1,12,871	1,88,776	3,01,647	3,56,797	+ 55,150	— 41,290	+13,860

TRADE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of this Presidency during the year 1877-78, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, which will be separately noticed, compares with that of the preceding two years as shown below :— **Total value sea-borne.**

—	Merchandise.	Treasure.
	RS.	RS.
1875-76	18,32,99,631	1,60,40,205
1876-77 .	23,58,11,647	2,51,74,558
1877-78 .	25,95,98,431	2,20,37,876

The proportions of external and internal trade were as follows :— **External and internal.**

—		Percentage.		
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
External Trade.	Trade with Foreign Countries	59·8	41·75	33·7
	Trade with Foreign Ports in India	1·5	1·25	1·3
	Trade with British Ports in other Presidencies	20·2	31·75	40·6
Internal Trade.	Trade with British Ports in this Presidency.	18·5	25·25	24·4
	Total	100	100	100

Ordinarily the exports of external trade exceed the imports, but in 1876-77 and 1877-78 the reverse was the case owing to the famine. The subjoined statement shows the figures for external trade for the last seven years :— **External trade, exports and imports.**

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.
1871-72	9,63,40,187	5,78,41,722
1872-73	8,48,36,854	6,03,73,136
1873-74	9,49,14,271	6,03,71,561
1874-75	9,00,62,226	6,08,92,686
1875-76	9,36,54,242	6,87,96,699
1876-77	9,18,95,083	10,29,75,016
1877-78	8,10,89,954	13,19,24,632

The following are the articles exported in 1877-78 and in the preceding two years. They consist chiefly of unmanufactured goods, being the products of the country :— **External trade exports.**

Articles.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
Hides and Skins	No.	9,909,816	108,15,853	11,316,645	129,46,862	12,044,866	157,42,040
Coffee	lb.	42,691,712	166,11,109	36,165,920	143,32,608	33,399,352	135,56,428
Rice	Cwts.	2,448,794	89,00,886	1,533,165	61,74,330	815,523	46,81,864
Paddy	,,	289,999	6,84,876	226,073	5,38,350	170,495	6,28,417
Grain, other kinds	,,	136,908	4,22,221	158,704	5,39,298	123,563	5,29,164
Indigo	lb.	2,554,832	47,31,631	3,127,432	56,07,120	1,905,792	39,28,762
Seeds	Cwts.	1,360,507	58,66,899	904,791	49,06,113	564,502	35,26,366
Cotton, Raw	lb.	82,143,068	165,28,191	53,879,952	107,40,374	17,183,544	35,05,294
Oils	Gals.	3,126,232	34,42,041	3,930,191	39,27,358	2,431,315	31,25,941
Spices	lb.	30,408,666	40,52,130	26,621,069	37,12,514	17,599,132	29,75,926
Cotton Piece-goods ...	Yards	7,540,114	27,72,173	7,042,199	32,55,411	5,519,413	27,76,285
	Pieces	25,148		10,721		3,061	
	No.	409,050		1,456,516		1,656,595	
Sugar	Cwts	397,764	19,40,827	489,742	24,51,329	408,532	27,44,939
Coir, Yarn and Rope ...	,,	253,172	18,90,966	290,816	25,92,012	293,353	23,83,518
Cocoanuts	No.	47,453,647	11,44,592	56,015,708	13,62,865	39,531,937	12,08,596
Tobacco	lb.	4,530,905	7,32,343	5,792,808	10,17,296	6,411,051	11,16,835
Timber and Wood	Val.		10,45,109		11,30,088	.	11,00,404
Animals, living	No.	102,785	7,92,747	122,009	10,44,374	115,256	8,76,825
Tea	lb.	120,924	1,46,272	147,132	1,66,988	183,178	1,93,083
All other articles . .	Val.		63,11,389		73,79,638	.	88,45,633
Total Merchandise ..		.	888,32,555		838,24,937	...	734,46,410
Value of Re-exports .		..	16,56,455		15,19,069		13,58,326
Total Merchandise		.	904,89,010		853,44,006		748,04,736
Treasure .		..	31,65,232		65,51,077	..	62,85,218
Grand Total .		..	936,54,242		918,95,083		810,89,954

—Hides and skins.

The exports of hides and skins rose so high during the year that they occupy the first place in the list of exported articles. As compared with the preceding year there is an excess of 728,221 in number and 27,95,178 Rupees in value. The increase is attributable to the extensive mortality among the live stock during the last two years occasioned by want of fodder and scarcity of drinking water. The hides and skins exported are chiefly tanned. The amounts were as follows :—

	RS.
Raw	5,47,217
Tanned	151,94,823
Total ...	157,42,040

In the following statement are shown the countries to which hides and skins were exported during the years 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78 :—

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	8,574,581	98,44,830	9,252,449	116,11,377	99,20,453	142,78,354
Straits Settlement	300,717	1,12,221	413,015	130,482	656,685	2,11,226
United States		...	60,441	55,485	144,461	83,243
Austria	31,769	54,182	75,190	82,732	42,731	44,780
Ceylon	58,066	36,047	18,737	7,583	54,928	26,638
Italy	14,097	25,094	3,719	5,646	9,198	9,840
Other Countries ...	8,644	11,779	4,774	5,137	7,618	8,451
Total .	8,987,874	100,84,153	9,828,325	118,94,442	10,836,074	146,59,521
Foreign Ports in India . ..	1	4	..	...	13,640	14,259
Inter-Provincial Trade						
Bengal .	781,690	6,68,124	1,377,344	9,96,241	1,030,189	9,50,467
Bombay	12,409	14,645	9,514	12,210	55,578	77,726
British Burmah .	127,842	48,927	101,462	39,969	109,385	40,067
Total	921,941	7,31,696	1,488,320	10,48,420	1,195,152	10,68,260
Grand Total	9,909,816	108,15,853	11,316,645	129,46,862	12,044,866	157,42,040

—Coffee.

Madras exports the bulk of coffee, Godavari and Malabar coming in for a small share of the trade. The decrease in the exports is due to failure of the crop owing to want of rain. The deficiency of the outturn has not however affected the price materially. In the year 1872-73 the price per pound was 4 Annas, but in the following year it rose to 6 Annas, and has since remained almost stationary, showing however a tendency to increase slightly. The area under cultivation during 1875-76 and 1876-77 is shown below. These figures do not include the extent of cultivation in the Native States, which is not ascertainable. Coffee is chiefly exported from the districts of Madras, Malabar, South Canara and Tinnevelly. The countries to which coffee was exported during the last three years have been as follow: 1875-76, 59,417 acres; 1876-77, 65,061 acres; 1877-78, not yet known. The trade with France has increased by 12 per cent. owing to an improvement in the prices ruling in that country. The exports to Ceylon and Italy also increased considerably. There have been no exports to Portugal this year, but the absence of trade in that direction is partly compensated for by the re-opening of the coffee trade with Victoria, which took lb. 319,312, worth Rupees 1,35,531. The decrease in the exports to Bombay, which amounts to 15 lakhs of pounds, is only nominal, and is stated to be due to larger exportation direct to Europe from the ports of Malabar and South Canara instead of *viâ* Bombay :—

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom	19,007,408	81,45,489	17,516,464	75,22,648	16,547,580	71,76,967
France	13,618,752	48,23,959	9,941,680	35,59,984	11,109,168	42,22,295
Turkey in Asia	1,215,424	4,35,176	1,096,256	3,96,678	634,620	2,27,447
Austria	4,076,688	15,41,955	1,056,384	4,35,228	478,240	2,06,973
Ceylon	453,264	1,51,755	166,768	67,459	449,344	1,78,500
Victoria	470,288	1,87,106	...	...	319,312	1,35,531
Persia	379,904	1,35,530	317,968	1,12,765	257,152	90,815
Italy	548,576	2,00,944	144,928	50,729	248,976	89,730
Arabia	154,560	53,042	86,016	30,928	41,776	14,773
Portugal	...	...	1,000,944	3,57,473	...	...
Other Countries	125,664	45,652	47,264	17,281	21,840	8,033
Total ...	40,050,528	157,20,608	31,374,672	125,51,173	30,108,008	123,51,064
Foreign Ports in India	41,328	13,405	30,800	10,389	34,496	11,534
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	2,369,024	7,90,976	4,557,392	17,00,357	3,080,896	11,31,940
Bengal	190,848	69,447	180,208	62,776	160,720	56,790
British Burmah	31,024	13,478	13,552	4,873	12,544	4,309
Scinde	8,960	3,195	9,296	3,040	2,688	791
Total ...	2,599,856	8,77,096	4,760,448	17,71,046	3,256,848	11,93,830
Grand Total ...	42,691,712	166,11,109	36,165,920	143,32,608	33,399,352	135,56,428

—Rice and paddy.

The exports of rice and paddy have fallen off considerably owing to the continued drought for upwards of two years in this Presidency. The countries to which they were exported during the last three years are as at foot. The value of rice and paddy exported to Pondicherry in 1876-77 amounted to about a lakh of rupees, but in 1877-78 it increased four-fold owing to the concession granted by the Government of India in exempting rice from the duty leviable thereon for the space of one year beginning from 19th January 1877 :—

Countries to which exported.	Paddy.						Rice.						Value of Paddy and Rice.		
	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Foreign Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon...	236,279	5,51,697	184,309	4,21,320	60,772	2,31,341	1,838,705	70,92,888	1,195,859	49,80,574	518,916	30,98,212	76,44,585	54,01,894	33,29,553
Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,154	43,455	2,133	11,230	7,890	40,776	43,455	11,230	40,776
Persia	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,784	29,857	6,160	36,596	3,010	16,131	29,857	36,596	16,131
United Kingdom	2	9	...	...	...	...	297,759	7,75,194	108,740	2,83,250	212	1,162	7,75,203	2,83,250	1,162
Mauritius	10,982	27,187	...	...	...	...	76,213	2,04,520	42,852	1,11,613	...	...	2,31,707	1,11,613	...
Bourbon	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,437	1,44,677	22,219	60,199	...	...	1,44,677	60,199	...
France...	366	906	...	...	...	...	11,714	28,527	14,982	41,002	...	...	29,433	41,002	...
West Indies	9,079	24,800	...	...	...	...	22,331	61,003	9,661	26,392	...	...	85,803	26,392	...
Other Countries ...	2,132	5,824	...	...	88	240	8,462	36,460	12,734	42,985	6,822	38,304	42,284	42,985	38,544
Total ...	258,840	6,10,423	184,309	4,21,320	60,860	2,31,581	2,325,559	84,16,581	1,415,340	55,93,841	536,850	31,94,585	90,27,004	60,15,161	34,26,166
Foreign Ports in India	29,156	69,159	26,207	76,376	92,833	3,45,218	77,193	3,06,058	61,796	2,95,148	129,020	6,80,221	3,75,217	3,71,524	10,25,439
To other Presidencies															
Bombay	2,003	5,294	15,552	40,640	16,802	51,618	43,088	1,67,199	54,331	2,77,789	148,515	7,99,828	1,72,493	3,18,429	8,51,446
British Burmah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,718	10,176	1,481	6,626	1,068	6,823	10,176	6,626	6,823
Bengal...	...	...	5	14	...	...	236	872	199	810	56	307	872	824	307
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	125	14	100	...	125	100
Total ...	2,033	5,294	15,557	40,654	16,802	51,618	46,042	1,78,247	56,029	2,85,350	149,653	8,07,058	1,83,541	3,26,004	8,58,676
Grand Total ...	289,999	6,84,876	226,073	5,38,350	170,495	6,28,417	2,448,794	89,00,886	1,533,165	61,74,339	815,523	46,81,864	95,85,762	67,12,689	53,10,281

—Other grains.

The important grains comprised under the head of "other grains" are gram, the different kinds of pulses and wheat. The exports of these articles of food have also fallen off for the same reason to which the decrease in the exports of paddy and rice is attributable; 1877-78 is however the first year in which grains* have been exported to the United Kingdom; for many years past the grains exported thereto are chiefly wheat and pulse. The several countries which received grains other than rice and paddy during the last three years are shown below :—

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foregin Countries.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	2	11	...	...	42,911	1,48,008
Ceylon	58,038	2,05,790	67,607	2,53,923	22,823	1,10,974
Mauritius	46,735	1,26,243	19,604	49,636	7,289	36,581
Bourbon	21,636	61,572	7,987	19,570	834	4,384
Straits Settlements	287	1,171	2,422	6,084	287	1,450
Others Countries	...	...	476	1,308	84	458
Total ...	126,698	3,94,787	98,096	3,30,521	74,228	3,01,855
Foreign Ports in India	3,807	9,128	30,962	81,479	30,232	1,38,447
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	2,046	11,744	27,559	1,22,369	15,715	76,317
Bengal	3,452	4,059	674	977	2,846	9,988
British Burmah	876	2,383	1,413	3,952	382	1,753
Scinde	29	120	...	...	160	804
Total ...	6,403	18,306	29,646	1,27,298	19,103	88,862
Grand Total ...	136,908	4,22,221	158,704	5,39,298	123,563	5,29,164

—Indigo.

Of the several dye-stuffs indigo is the only one which is manufactured on a large scale in this Presidency. The cultivation of the indigo plant is not restricted to any one district, but is most extensively carried on in Cuddapah, South Arcot, Kistna, Nellore and Kurnool, these districts contributing 119,902 acres out of a total area of 133,282 acres cultivated in 1877-78. The countries to which the article was exported are given in the subjoined statement. The short export of this article is due to the very small yield during 1876-77 and 1877-78 owing to the failure of the rains. It is observed that exports to Egypt have considerably increased, while those to the United Kingdom and France are declining :—

	CWT.
* Wheat	32,398
Pulse	18,445
Other sorts	2,068

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Egypt	1,120	2,158	781,760	15,86,413	1,098,944	24,13,554
United Kingdom	2,346,512	43,35,863	2,250,640	38,23,763	785,232	14,72,181
Persia	25,312	49,824	18,368	34,474	4,256	9,088
Turkey in Asia	19,152	37,902	12,208	23,500	1,680	3,868
France	88,592	1,67,357	33,376	75,738	1,904	3,839
United States	19,824	39,590	...	...	672	899
Malta	12,432	24,251	22,512	50,409	...	...
Italy	13,608	30,660	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	56	30	2,688	6,097	...	...
Total ...	2,526,608	46,87,635	3,121,552	56,00,394	1,892,688	39,03,429
Indian Ports not British ...	2,912	5,123	336	375	896	1,700
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	12,208	15,717	448	616	8,848	17,093
Bengal	13,104	23,126	4,200	5,353	3,360	6,540
British Burmah	...	30	896	382	...	...
Total ...	25,312	38,873	5,544	6,351	12,208	23,633
Grand Total ...	2,554,832	47,31,631	3,127,432	56,07,120	1,905,792	39,28,762

Under the head of seeds gingelly occupies the most prominent place; the other principal seeds are Niger, rape and castor. During the year about 25 lakhs worth of gingelly seeds were exported to foreign countries, France alone taking nearly the whole, viz., 23 lakhs. This was however less than the value in the preceding year by 6 lakhs. The total exports of Niger and rape seeds amounted to about Rupees 4,00,000 and Rupees 1,80,000 respectively; nearly the whole of these goes to the United Kingdom. Bengal is the chief consumer of castor-seeds. The value of castor disposed of last year amounted to about 12 lakhs, while the exports this year were only worth 3 lakhs. This heavy decline is caused by the failure of the crop. The principal countries to which seeds were exported during the years 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78 are given below:— —Seeds.

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
France	673,975	34,07,723	445,237	29,29,987	340,656	23,17,034
United Kingdom	151,144	5,71,766	112,859	4,81,599	127,428	5,97,592
Spain	...	...	...	...	12,525	86,982
Italy	22,737	1,02,315	1	5	10,061	79,016
Ceylon	26,581	1,16,712	16,678	67,572	11,788	50,201
Mauritius	2,291	8,481	15,074	81,689	770	5,616
Straits Settlements	5,336	25,836	10,582	43,985	656	4,818
Other Countries	879	3,845	328	1,603	289	2,481
Total ...	882,943	42,36,678	600,759	36,06,440	504,173	31,43,740
Foreign Ports in India	3,463	13,275	3,749	14,650	3,651	22,288
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bengal	461,848	15,54,094	289,820	12,18,625	47,887	2,96,878
Burmah	11,316	53,357	8,890	52,310	7,043	49,605
Bombay	936	9,495	1,573	14,088	1,748	13,855
Total ...	474,100	16,16,946	300,283	12,85,023	56,678	3,60,338
Grand Total ...	1,360,506	58,66,899	904,791	49,06,113	564,502	35,26,366

—Cotton, raw.

Raw cotton also is one of the most important articles of local produce. Its cultivation is most extensive in Bellary, Tinnevelly, Kistna, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Madura and Cuddapah, and it is carried on in a smaller degree in some other districts also. During the last two years the want of rain has greatly retarded the cultivation of the plant, particularly in the districts of Bellary and Kurnool; the area under cultivation in 1876-77 and 1877-78 as compared with that of 1875-76 is as follows: 1875-76, 1,583,951 acres; 1876-77, 807,785 acres; 1877-78, 819,364 acres. Cotton is chiefly exported from the ports of Madras, Tuticorin, Cocanada and sometimes from Masulipatam. It must be observed that the whole of the cotton sent out of this Presidency is not exported by sea, a portion finding its way to Bombay by rail. The quantity exported from Madras is obtained from the Ceded Districts and Coimbatore, that exported from Tuticorin is the produce of Tinnevelly and Madura, while the quantity shipped from Cocanada is mainly the produce of Kistna and the Nizam's territories. The countries to which the article was exported during the last three years are given below. It was observed last year that the effect of the disastrous season would become more conspicuous in the following year, and this proves to be the case. The total exports show a falling off of more than 79 per cent. compared with those of 1875-76. The cause of the increase in the case of Ceylon is not known, but in the case of Bombay and Pondicherry it is probably due to the increased demand of the cotton mills established in those places.

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS	LB	RS.
United Kingdom .	55,390,832	112,25,850	36,117,536	72,42,570	9,565,248	19,09,661
France .	7,946,064	15,09,187	7,375,084	13,83,443	3,068,912	6,30,086
Italy . . .	5,385,184	10,44,763	1,584,128	3,28,470	1,198,400	2,55,805
China	4,601,856	9,07,023	3,217,200	6,40,296	1,223,488	2,53,004
Ceylon	224,000	45,205	458,640	97,519	960,456	2,12,032
Austria	3,022,992	6,26,291	1,602,720	3,26,846	90,048	19,800
Holland	1,950,032	4,17,900	1,159,760	2,36,999		
. Total	7,8520,960	157,76 219	51,515,968	102,65,143	16,106,552	32,80,388
Indian Ports not British	54,880	10,380	170,688	34,710	392,672	75,210
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bengal	3,082,016	6,18,739	2,169,104	4,33,819	373,856	78,263
Bombay	485,212	1,23,153	24,132	6,702	310,464	71,433
Total	3,567,228	7,41,892	2,193,296	4,40,521	684,320	1,49,696
Grand Total ..	82,143,068	165,28,491	53,879,952	107,40,374	17,183,544	35,05,294

—Oils.

Cocoanut oil forms the bulk of the exports under the head of oil, and Cochin is the principal port of export. During the year Bombay took upwards of 14 lakhs of gallons, the United Kingdom and Bengal a little more than 3¼ and 2¾ lakhs respectively, and British Burmah and

Germany 106,000 and 83,000 gallons respectively. The remainder, about 2 lakhs of gallons, consists of animal, castor, gingelly and essential oils. Of these animal oil was chiefly exported from Malabar ports and sent to the United Kingdom and France, castor and gingelly oils were chiefly exported from the ports of Cocanada and Masulipatam to British Burmah, and Bombay received a large supply of essential oils from South Canara. The principal countries to which this commodity was exported for the last three years are as at foot. There is a general decline in the exports of oils during the year, but the decline is much greater in the trade with foreign countries than in that with other Presidencies. It is observed that the exports to foreign countries have fallen off by 64·3 per cent. in quantity and 54·5 per cent. in value :—

Countries to which exported.	1875-76		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS	GALLONS.	RS.
United Kingdom	869,510	11,29,404	1,198,316	8,91,397	358,671	3,85,494
Germany	43,481	43,978			83,550	90,339
France	175,933	2,15,433	76,544	75,087	12,013	13,402
Austria	66,714	77,341	57,788	64,495	⅝	5
Italy	1	1	51,531	55,419		
Other Countries	52,061	58,832	23,225	26,289	21,855	28,918
Total	1,207,706	15,24,989	1,407,404	11,12,687	476,089	5,18,158
Foreign Ports in India	53,195	51,452	40,194	42,799	52,555	59,346
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	1,181,248	12,61,595	1,716,740	16,93,283	1,427,702	19,02,712
Bengal	149,104	1,54,590	216,481	2,35,527	287,843	3,79,560
British Burmah	531,851	4,46,341	547,190	5,40,671	185,721	2,64,208
Scinde	3,128	3,074	2,182	2,391	1,405	1,957
Total	1,865,331	18,65,600	2,482,593	27 71,872	1,902,671	25,48,437
Grand Total	3,126,232	34,42,041	3,930,191	39,27,358	2,431,315	31,25,941

The principal kinds of spices produced are pepper, ginger, betel-nuts, cardamoms and chillies. Pepper is largely exported to Bombay and France. From the following figures it will be observed that the pepper trade with Bombay is increasing, while that with France is rapidly declining. The heavy duty levied in France is said to impede the progress of the trade with that country :— —Spices.

—	Bombay.	France.
	LB.	LB.
1875-76	4,510,853	3,180,082
1876-77 .	4,702,262	1,514,516
1877-78	5,173,290	1,003,086

Ginger is supplied to Bombay and the United Kingdom, and all other spices chiefly to Bombay. The value of each of the articles exported is shown below :—

	RS.
Betel-nuts	5,03,714
Cardamoms	2,67,598
Ginger	564,528
Pepper	12,14,004
Other sorts	4,26,082
Total	29,75,926

The subjoined abstract shows the countries to which spices were exported during the last three years. The exports to almost every country have fallen off considerably owing to short crops during the year :—

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77		1877-78	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Trade.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
Ceylon	2,727,793	2,01,032	3,764,401	3,43,300	2,677,833	3,58,252
United Kingdom	2,301,580	5,46,174	2,352,842	4,15,863	1,427,710	3,14,067
France	3,345,567	5,02,763	1,631,259	2,99,757	1,046,654	1,84,244
Turkey in Asia	410,240	59,088	139,561	24,127	237,787	39,864
Arabia	341,029	49,022	757,029	1,19,169	147,521	23,508
Mauritius	513,488	41,038	136,747	9,236	139,086	17,027
Straits Settlements	28,346	2,349	168,643	12,777	42,000	5,145
Other Countries	835,266	1,28,296	139,555	18,260	159,943	32,142
Total	10,503,309	15,29,762	9,090,037	12,42,789	5,878,534	9,74,249
Indian Ports not British	2,914,048	2,29,958	2,367,478	2,66,973	602,855	68,545
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	14,208,505	19,71,818	12,097,874	18,81,109	10,346,904	17,90,789
Bengal	2,633,593	2,90,520	1,720,375	2,25,067	681,250	1,27,965
Scinde	173,820	26,562	96,980	13,123	67,578	10,709
British Burmah	35,391	3,510	1,248,325	83,453	22,011	3,669
Total	17,051,309	22,92,410	15,163,554	22,02,752	11,117,743	19,33,132
Grand Total	30,468,666	40,52,130	22,621,069	37,12,514	17,599,132	29,75,926

—Cotton piece-goods.

The principal districts which export cotton piece-goods are Madras, Tinnevelly and Tanjore; the destination is shown in the subjoined table for 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78. Under quantities in the above statement yards refer to cloths and number to handkerchiefs; the decrease in the exports is due to the depressed condition of the weaving industry in consequence of the famine :—

Countries.	Denomination.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign.			RS.		RS.		RS.
Ceylon	Yards	4,585,841	14,50,330	3,699,562	13,60,132	3,254,217	11,32,528
	Number	95,671	68,506	623,350	2,64,005	563,712	2,68,350
United Kingdom	Yards	465,352	1,67,453	306,207	1,09,955	84,538	25,847
	Number	264,232	1,22,777	710,246	2,92,753	930,654	3,90,075
Straits Settlements	Yards	1,256,137	3,97,638	1,053,405	3,88,730	1,070,025	3,62,063
	Number	16,523	7,734	59,019	31,861	51,669	28,080
Mauritius	Yards	2,220	878	7,118	3,716	20,915	9,215
	Number		.	7,879	7,067	9,967	6,577
Sumatra	Yards	20,860	9,479	10,034	4,520	24,585	5,807
	Number		.	88	39	2,327	1,805
Aden	Yards	11,730	4,454	8,374	3,912	3,533	3,034
	Number					248	455
Other Countries	Yards	21,068	11,775	12,893	6,456	10,599	4,899
	Number	4,992	4,680	2,048	1,695	1,680	2,371
Total	Yards	6,363,238	20,41,407	5,097,593	18,77,421	4,468,412	15,43,393
	Number	381,418	2,03,697	1,402,630	5,97,420	1,560,257	6,97,713
Indian Ports not British.	Yards	267,241	55,526	165,287	29,051	70,926	14,835
	Pieces	5	127				
	Number	2,288	1,982	886	665	1,612	2,008
Inter-Provincial Trade							
British Burmah	Yards	563,340	2,36,029	766 516	2,98,889	555,258	2,54,123
	Pieces	19 270	35,296	6,652	29,165	1,640	4,085
	Number	18,488	11,967	43,115	19,387	79,054	34,889
Bombay	Yards	318,224	1,45,656	935,487	3,59,242	353,472	1,78,387
	Pieces	5,843	26,791	4,000	17,675	1,421	7,760
	Number	4,929	2,529	5,614	3,526	13,170	11,721
Bengal	Yards	27,961	10,129	76,818	19,618	71,345	26,069
	Pieces	30	140	69	365	...	
	Number	927	1,295	4,073	2,450	2,502	1,302
Scinde	Yards	110	102	418	419	.	
Total	Yards	909,635	3,91,916	1,779,239	6,78,168	980,075	4,58,579
	Pieces	25,143	62,227	10,721	47,205	3,061	11,845
	Number	25,344	15,291	53,000	25,481	94,726	47,912
Grand Total	Yards	7,540,114	27,72,173	7,042,119	32,55,411	5,519,413	27,76,285
	Pieces	25,148		10,721		3,061	
	Number	409,050		1,456,516		1,656,595	

—Sugar.

The bulk of the exports under the head of "sugar" consists of jaggery; the chief centres of trade in this commodity are the three northern districts, viz., Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari. The greater portion of the exports is taken by the United Kingdom, a small quantity going to Pondicherry and Ceylon. The quantities and values exported to the several countries are compared below for 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78. It will be seen that the quantities exported during the year were on the whole less than in 1876-77, but this decrease is counterbalanced by the rise in price in the London market;—

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Countries.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.
United Kingdom	280,456	12,94,511	415,763	20,21,519	360,350	24,44,502
Ceylon	10,506	45,438	13,103	60,514	13,777	90,681
Persia					951	14,268
Arabia	2,961	21,143	1,678	12,325	339	3,357
Other Countries	15,710	54,998	637	4,506	132	1,957
Total	309,633	14,16,090	431,181	20,98,864	375,549	25,51,765
Foreign Ports in India	38,612	1,76,675	37,495	1,53,323	27,308	1,29,148
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	40,464	2,69,211	18,276	1,74,911	5,226	55,027
Bengal	7,061	65,424	1,556	28,104	364	5,304
British Burmah	316	2,179	755	12,777	23	258
Scinde	1,678	11,248	479	3,350	62	437
Total	49,519	3,48,062	21,066	2,19,142	5,675	61,026
Grand Total	397,764	19,40,827	489,742	24,51,329	408,532	27,44,939

—Coir, yarn and rope.

Compared with the preceding year the exports of coir, yarn and rope have slightly increased in quantity but decreased in value, which is explained by the fact that during the year a far larger quantity of cheap cordage was exported than usual. The principal countries concerned in the trade are shown in the following statement :—

Countries to which exported.	1875-76		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign Trade.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	71,167	6,63,738	126,145	14,16,860	136,003	12,78,523
United States	447	4,178			1,658	16,582
Victoria	1,504	13,324			1,292	10,660
Germany	1,699	19,547			1,005	8,670
Ceylon	4,586	37,162	6,382	63,272	1,168	8,162
Turkey in Asia	1,561	10,054	325	2,513	1,262	7,809
Arabia	2,176	12,588	2,887	17,221	1,143	7,517
France	2,506	22,745	1,375	17,691	528	5,779
Other Countries	659	4,794	299	1,729	239	1,395
Total	86,305	7,88,130	137,413	15,19,286	144,298	13,45,097
Foreign Ports in India	22,397	1,35,920	18,844	1,29,249	11,441	73,986
Inter Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	128,314	8,64,727	108,775	7,47,006	111,337	7,69,650
Bengal	7,579	60,413	21,314	1,74,382	18,038	1,49,633
British Burmah	7,487	35,181	3,068	13,966	6,511	35,308
Scinde	1,090	6,595	1,402	8,123	1,728	9,844
Total	144,470	9,66,916	134,559	9,43,477	137,614	9,64,435
Grand Total	253,172	18,90,966	290,816	25,92,012	293,353	23,83,518

Nearly the whole of the exports of cocoanuts is taken by Bombay and Cutch. The subjoined statement shows the direction of the trade during the last three years:— —Cocoanuts.

Countries to which exported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	NO.	RS.	RS	RS.	NO.	RS.
Foreign Countries	149,230	3,572	204,900	5,078	28,360	970
Foreign Ports in India	4,771,035	1,25,987	5,796,855	1,46,417	1,999,450	64,520
Inter-Provincial Trade—						
Bombay	41,394,484	9,92,664	49,115,928	11,92,390	36,896,610	11,28,062
British Burmah	577,800	10,124	379,875	6,782	310,777	7,172
Bengal	251,788	4,477	197,300	4,041	186,900	4,380
Scinde	309,310	7,708	320,850	8,157	109,900	3,483
Total	42,533,382	10,15,033	50,013,953	12,11,370	37,504,187	11,43,097
Grand Total	47,453,647	11,44,592	56,015,708	13,62,165	39,531,937	12,08,596

The tobacco plant is extensively cultivated in the district of Godavari and the port of Cocanada is the principal seat of trade. During the year the exports exhibit a slight increase both in quantity and value, the result of a favorable crop. The leaf is also grown to some extent in South Canara and Malabar. More than three-fourths of the raw produce goes to British Burmah, where it is converted into cheroots, a portion is also taken by Mauritius and Bourbon for the consumption of the Indian immigrants there Most of the remainder is manufactured into cigars, and sent partly to Bengal and Bombay, and partly to the United Kingdom. The direction of trade during the last three years is shown below:— —Tobacco.

Countries to which exported.	1875-76		1876-77		1877-78	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	LB	RS.	LB	RS	LB.	RS.
Foreign Countries						
United Kingdom	20,425	8,207	42,118	26,614	68,431	50,598
Mauritius	218,750	31,851	322,396	47,952	288,070	46,806
Straits Settlements	409,913	43,021	206,506	21,163	204,507	24,483
Ceylon	64,111	17,961	77,450	23,562	59,131	19,862
Bourbon	12,095	1,958	63,090	14,126	39,960	7,513
Other Countries	18,819	3,760	26,163	6,089	13,692	5,644
Total	744,113	1,06,758	737,783	1,39,506	673,791	1,54,706
Foreign Ports in India	80,056	9,536	42,578	6,471	62,288	9,109
Inter-Provincial Trade						
British Burmah	3,306,054	4,26,549	4,588,511	6,67,843	4,961,555	7,19,233
Bengal	266,533	1,23,328	322,836	1,53,078	523,398	1,68,644
Bombay	133,573	65,980	99,896	50,018	192,772	64,088
Scinde	576	192	1,204	380	247	155
Total	3,706,736	6,16,049	5,012,447	8,71,319	5,674,972	9,53,020
Grand Total	4,530,905	7,32,343	5,792,808	10,17,296	6,411,051	11,16,835

The trade under the head of timber and wood does not show any great decline; particulars of the exports are as follows; they are —Timber and wood.

principally from the ports of Malabar. Teak Rupees 1,93,185, other timber Rupees 4,71,195, ornamental 4,01,535, manufacture of 34,579, Total Rupees 11,00,494. The following are the countries engaged in the trade in the years 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78 :—

Countries.	Value.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Turkey in Asia ...	23,378	11,538	40,795
Arabia	25,193	56,728	38,777
Ceylon	5,359	25,059	20,641
Other Countries	6,760	8,184	12,777
Total	60,690	1,01,509	1,12,990
Indian Ports not British	2,21,741	2,45,097	1,93,236
Inter-Provincial Trade.			
Bombay	6,68,918	6,92,689	6,80,312
Scinde	47,888	61,645	70,425
Bengal	45,872	27,500	43,453
British Burmah		1,648	78
Total	7,62,678	7,83,482	7,94,268
Grand Total	10,45,109	11,30,088	11,00,494

—Animals, living.

Animals, living, are exported almost entirely from the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly to Ceylon. The subjoined statement shows that there has been a falling off of about a lakh and a half of rupees in the total value of animals exported this year ; the decrease is due to less exports of sheep from Madura owing to the famine :—

—	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
Foreign Countries.						
Ceylon	102,156	7,89,864	121,547	10,41,942	114,934	8,74,947
Foreign Ports in India	100	24	.	.		.
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	78	1,535	84	939	69	975
British Burmah	447	299	377	1,488	253	903
Bengal	4	1,025	1	5		..
Total	529	2,859	462	2,432	322	1,878
Grand Total ...	102,785	7,92,747	122,009	10,44,374	115,256	8,76,825

—Tea.

The extent of land under the cultivation of tea was about 3,142 acres in 1876-77. This year the season is reported to have been favorable for the cultivation of the plant throughout the Nilgiri District, and the exports have consequently increased by about 36,000 lb. in quantity and 26,000 Rupees in value over the exports of the preceding year. England is the chief consumer and Madras is the

principal place from which the shipments are made. A portion of the produce is also exported from the Malabar ports :—

—	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.
United Kingdom	111,589	1,36,234	144,261	1,64,413	177,512	1,87,220
Other Countries	973	1,069	62	50	4,213	4,252
Total	112,562	1,37,303	144,323	1,64,463	181,725	1,91,472
Indian Ports not British		.		.	.	.
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	7,037	6,537	2,234	1,890	811	805
British Burmah	225	232	375	400	440	576
Bengal	1,100	2,200	120	130	162	170
Scinde			80	105	40	60
Total	8,362	8,969	2,809	2,525	1,453	1,611
Grand Total	1,20,924	1,46,272	147,132	1,66,988	183,178	1,93,083

The value of foreign goods re-exported during the last three years ending 1877-78 is shown below. The foreign countries which took the bulk of the re-exports during the year are the United Kingdom (Rupees 1,51,078), Ceylon (1,93,800), and the Straits (1,61,938). Apparel, jewellery, books and hardware are sent to the United Kingdom chiefly from the port of Madras; horses and cotton-goods to Ceylon, the former from Tinnevelly and the latter from Fort St. George ; and cotton piece-goods, colored, to the Straits from the port of Nogapatam. Of the foreign ports in India, Pondicherry obtains a large supply of cotton twist and grey piece-goods from Madras, and spices (betel-nuts) from South Arcot and Tanjore, and Karikal gets colored piece-goods from Tanjore :— External trade, re-exports.

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Foreign Ports beyond India	5,12,426	6,36,355	5,25,312
Foreign Ports in India	6,17,122	5,89,088	5,76,910
British Ports in other Presidencies	5,26,907	2,93,626	2,56,104
Total	16,56,455	15,19,069	13,58,326

The quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise imported during the years 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78 are compared in the following statement :— External trade, imports.

Principal Articles.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain ... Rice	Cwt.	413,132	15,53,748	5,996,665	3,27,63,487	9,220,646	5,54,21,447
Grain ... Paddy	,,	798,440	20,19,554	1,215,832	37,13,374	2,228,214	78,18,454
Grain ... Other grains ...	,,	261,097	998,156	1,400,692	66,18,384	2,377,995	1,31,16,191
Cotton ... Piece-goods ...	Yds.	88,563,787	1,43,20,756	87,317,101	1,43,45,021	72,422,094	1,14,14,349
Cotton ... Do.	No.	116,717		149,061		206,247	
Cotton ... Twist and Yarn...	lb.	16,018,797	1,23,88,399	16,476,463	1,13,40,43	14,240,204	98,52,583
Metals	Cwt.	433,594	49,97,332	364,824	43,28,798	408,956	44,93,469
Railway Materials	Val.	...	45,95,289	...	20,75,164	...	19,61,663
Apparel	,,	...	18,10,154	...	16,32,621	...	15,41,366
Timber and Wood	,,	...	15,17,622	...	17,21,911	...	14,93,575
Liquors... Spirits	Gal.	112,668	10,24,528	99,889	9,07,178	118,357	11,73,608
Liquors... Wines	,,	101,710	8,35,741	91,054	6,49,637	92,898	6,72,479
Liquors... Ale, Beer and Porter.	,,	196,128	5,02,455	180,889	3,95,313	227,484	4,93,675
All other articles		...	1,33,67,886	...	1,42,95,074	...	1,78,83,638
Total Merchandise ...		...	5,99,31,620	...	9,47,86,401	...	12,73,36,497
Treasure		...	88,65,079	...	81,88,615	...	45,88,135
Grand Total ...		...	6,87,96,699	...	10,29,75,016	...	13,19,24,632

—Grain and pulse.

The total value of food-grains alone imported during the year amounted to 763½ lakhs or nearly 60 per cent. of the total imported merchandise; compared with the preceding year this shows an increase of a little more than 332½ lakhs of rupees or more than 77 per cent. This result is due not only to the larger quantities imported but also to the enhanced price of grain. Of the total quantities imported rice shows an increase of 3,223,981 cwts., paddy 1,012,382 cwts., and other grains 977,303 cwts., making in all an increase of 5,213,666 cwts. The bulk of the imports of food-grains were received at Madras. The countries from which the supply was mainly derived during the last three years are shown below :—

Countries from which imported.	1875-76.						
	Paddy.		Rice.		Other Grains.		Total Value of all Grains.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Foreign.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon	3	7	205	876	792	2,923	3,806
Other Countries ...	...	...	3	12	123	534	546
Total ...	3	7	208	888	915	3,457	4,352
Foreign Ports in India.	2,018	5,313	2,822	11,250	4,125	14,121	30,684
Inter-Provincial.							
Bengal	60,456	1,69,839	270,889	10,41,257	54,593	2,40,739	14,51,835
British Burmah ...	307,849	7,04,719	67,344	2,11,546	32,365	1,14,857	10,31,122
Bombay	400,553	10,69,183	71,555	2,87,521	163,454	6,04,481	19,61,185
Scinde	27,561	70,493	314	1,287	5,645	20,501	92,281
Total ...	796,419	20,14,234	410,102	15,41,611	256,057	9,80,578	45,36,423
Grand Total ...	798,440	20,19,554	413,132	15,53,749	261,097	9,98,156	45,71,459

Countries from which imported.	1876-77.						
	Paddy.		Rice.		Other Grains.		Total Value of all Grains.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Foreign.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon	25	91	99,851	6,07,635	7,519	40,506	6,48,232
Other Countries ...	283	920	44,296	2,43,459	657	2,092	2,46,471
Total ...	308	1,011	144,147	8,51,094	8,176	42,598	8,49,703
Foreign Ports in India.	5,217	18,741	6,141	33,738	72,729	3,43,879	3,96,358
Inter-Provincial.							
Bengal	40,802	1,39,388	5,582,437	3,05,81,391	473,917	22,54,173	3,29,74,952
British Burmah ...	686,879	19,83,709	146,957	7,00,537	25,816	1,07,882	27,92,128
Bombay	403,338	13,29,214	109,211	5,54,371	789,337	37,34,274	56,17,859
Scinde	79,288	2,41,311	7,772	42,356	30,717	1,35,578	4,19,245
Total ...	1,210,307	36,93,622	5,846,377	3,18,78,655	1,319,787	62,31,907	4,18,04,184
Grand Total ...	1,215,832	37,13,374	5,996,665	3,27,63,487	1,409,692	66,18,384	4,30,95,245

Countries from which imported.	1877-78.						
	Paddy.		Rice.		Other Grains.		Total Value of all Grains.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Foreign.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	CWTS.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon	8,296	34,475	108,010	6,39,462	27,129	1,39,530	8,13,467
Other Countries ...	12,592	39,030	840	4,806	1,878	9,562	53,398
Total ...	20,888	73,505	108,850	6,44,268	29,007	1,49,092	8,66,865
Foreign Ports in India.	7,878	35,017	8,289	34,178	96,368	4,92,197	5,61,392
Inter-Provincial.							
Bengal	184,590	7,01,927	8,562,151	5,13,53,611	1,547,082	85,14,405	6,05,69,943
British Burmah ...	1,885,798	65,71,731	504,998	31,79,709	286,801	16,95,952	1,14,47,392
Bombay	105,011	3,61,970	29,014	1,69,206	392,237	21,18,324	26,49,500
Scinde	24,049	74,304	7,344	40,475	26,500	1,46,221	2,61,000
Total ...	2,199,448	77,09,932	9,103,507	5,47,43,001	2,252,620	1,24,74,902	7,49,27,835
Grand Total ...	2,228,214	78,18,454	9,220,646	5,54,21,447	2,377,995	1,31,16,191	7,63,56,092

The total quantity of food-grains imported in 1877-78 amounted to cwt. 13,826,855 ; of this Bengal furnished cwt. 10,293,823 or nearly 75 per cent., and British Burmah cwt. 2,677,597 or about 20 per cent., or both together 95 per cent. of the whole supply. The several kinds of grains included in the above statement under " other grains " are specified below :—

	CWTS.
Paddy	2,228,214
Rice	9,220,646
Other grains	2,377,995
otal ...	13,826,855

	CWTS.
Grain	1,026,160
Wheat	193,476
Pulse	770,454
Other sorts	387,905
Total	2,377,995

—Cotton piece-goods.

The imports of cotton piece-goods have decreased by 14,895,007 yards in quantity and 29,30,672 Rupees in value compared with those of 1876-77, notwithstanding the fact that the production of manufactured goods in Manchester was very extensive and the manufacturers, in order to get rid of their heavy stocks, were obliged to sell their goods even at unremunerative prices. This is of course due to the effects of the famine. The subjoined statement shows the quantities and values of cotton piece-goods received from the several countries during the years 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78 :—

Countries from which imported.	Denomination.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign.			RS		RS.		RS.
United Kingdom	Yards	48,012,111	75,12,958	51,627,122	79,19,169	44,233,700	65,27,134
	Number	103,062	11,975	108,174	17,121	172,116	18,972
Ceylon	Yards	18,717,416	30,37,855	15,414,346	26,24,730	11,212,286	17,88,465
	Number	899	359	4,437	2,639	3,689	1,696
France	Yards	170,576	61,424	218,987	65,101	164,625	59,141
	Number	12,676	3,487	7,722	1,516	3,072	993
United States	Yards					60,000	11,250
	Number						
Straits Settlements	Yards	90,950	20,790	52,085	12,372	37,009	7,548
	Number	80	10	498	120	193	86
Other Countries	Yards	11,795	2,852	13,922	3,372	36,726	12,454
	Number			153	68	36	17
Total	Yards	67,002,848	106,35,879	67,326,462	106,24,744	55,744,346	84,05,992
	Number	116,717	15,831	120,984	21,464	180,006	21,764
Foreign Ports in India	Yards	52,010	18,263	1,373	392	264,063	48,179
	Number					2,320	870
Inter-Provincial Trade.							
Bombay	Yards	170,94,754	27,74,139	16,540,261	30,76,210	12,462,431	22,27,028
	Number			26,440	6,311	18,949	5,373
Bengal	Yards	41,81,070	8,34,834	33,98,921	6,04,946	3,859,167	6,84,568
	Number			1,237	208	2,572	807
British Burmah	Yards	233,105	41,810	50,084	10,543	92,087	19,018
	Number			400	200	2,400	705
Total	Yards	21,508,929	36,50,783	19,989,266	36,91,699	16,413,685	29,30,614
	Number			28,077	6,722	23,921	6,930
Grand Total	Yards	88,563,787	143,20,756	87,317,101	143,45,021	72,422,094	114,14,349
	Number	116,717		149,061		206,247	

—Cotton twist.

The imports of twist and yarn have also fallen off during the year by 2,236,259 lb. in quantity and 14,87,856 Rupees in value. The decrease is almost equally distributed between the United Kingdom and Bombay. Of the total quantity received from Bombay more than four-fifths were country-made, and the rest foreign. The bulk of the imports from the United Kingdom both of twist and cotton piece-goods is received at Madras, whilst Ceylon trades with the ports

of Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Madura. The principal sources of the supply are exhibited in the following table:—

Countries from which imported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.	LB.	RS.
United Kingdom	10,573,518	93,81,817	9,568,488	73,64,916	8,640,660	67,77,056
Ceylon . .	101,500	73,992	119,715	88,280	70,375	48,782
Other Countries .	12,210	16,542	10,377	13,444	...	...
Total	10,687,228	94,72,351	9,698,580	74,66,640	8,711,035	68,25,832
Foreign Ports in India ..	115	35	392	180	1,800	900
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	4,720,213	23,94,470	6,213,069	31,73,431	5,198,400	26,59,466
Bengal ..	611,241	5,21,543	535,130	6,78,553	315,237	3,60,519
British Burmah . .	..		29,292	21,635	13,732	5,876
Total	5,331,454	29,16,013	6,777,491	38,73,619	5,527,369	30,25,851
Grand Total .	16,018,797	123,88,399	16,476,463	113,40,439	14,240,204	98,52,583

—Metals. The imports of all kinds of metals during the year amounted to cwts. 408,956, valued at Rupees 44,93,469 against cwts. 364,824, valued at Rupees 43,28,798 in 1876-77, showing an increase of cwts. 44,132 in quantity and Rupees 1,64,671 in value. The several classes of metals brought into this country are as follows:—brass value in Rupees 2,96,750; copper Rupees 14,43,657; iron Rupees 20,72,797; lead Rupees 65,312; quicksilver Rupees 24,515; steel Rupees 1,15,310; tin Rupees 2,72,485; zinc Rupees 94,411; metals unenumerated Rupees 1,08,232, total Rupees 44,93,469. The supply of brass is chiefly from Bombay and Bengal, and is mostly wrought. It is mostly converted into utensils of different kinds for use in Hindu families. A very large quantity of copper is imported from the United Kingdom and Bombay; it comes in the shape of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing and sheets. The quantity obtained from Bengal is mostly unwrought. This metal is also converted into vessels and used in the same way as brass. Iron occupies the first place amongst imported metals. As in the case of other metals the United Kingdom is the chief source of supply. Nearly the whole of this metal arrives here in the manufactured condition. The value of imports during the year amounted to Rupees 15,49,435 against Rupees 14,60,392 in 1876-77. Bengal and Bombay also furnish us with a considerable quantity of this metal. Tin comes chiefly from the Straits Settlements and Bengal in the shape of blocks. Metals unenumerated to the value of Rupees 1,08,232 were imported during the year. The bulk consisted of gold leaves, imported chiefly into the district of Ganjam from Bengal and Bombay, to the value of Rupees 73,119. Thus Bengal Rupees 67,419; Bombay Rupees 5,700; total Rupees 73,119. The remaining metals are not of much importance and do not call for separate

notice. The following statement compares the quantity and value of all metals imported from the several countries during the last three years:—

Countries from which imported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
United Kingdom	315,909	29,78,473	255,184	23,08,033	293,872	24,36,314
Straits Settlements	3,820	1,77,008	4,290	1,55,288	3,335	1,58,580
Ceylon	11,863	74,536	10,153	62,352	5,609	44,081
Australia	1,002	56,235	1,122	60,317	1	65
Other Countries	112	5,338	201	5,774	360	6,235
Total	332,706	32,91,590	270,950	26,51,764	303,176	26,45,275
Foreign Ports in India	717	9,727	1,897	19,990	1,754	19,251
Inter-Provincial						
Bombay	61,905	10,92,262	64,332	11,88,493	67,959	12,07,510
Bengal	33,010	5,56,681	23,317	4,47,692	32,414	6,02,893
British Burmah	5,256	47,072	4,328	20,859	3,653	18,540
Total	100,171	16,96,015	91,977	16,57,044	104,026	18,28,943
Grand Total	433,594	49,97,332	364,824	43,28,798	408,956	44,93,469

—Railway materials.

The value of the importations of railway materials shows on the whole a decrease of Rupees 1,13,501. The figures under "materials for construction" however show an increase of nearly 5 lakhs of rupees, the value of imports under this head during the year amounting to Rupees 18,03,578 against Rupees 13,36,467 in the preceding year. The increase is probably due to the laying of a second line of rails between Madras and Arkónam. The large imports in this case are more than counterbalanced by the smaller imports under the heads of "carriages and trucks," "locomotive engines and tenders" and "wooden sleepers." The falling off here is no doubt due to the completion of the South India Railway.

—Apparel.

The supply of apparel is entirely drawn from the United Kingdom, the chief recipients being Madras, Tanjore and Malabar. There is a falling off in the value of apparel imported during the year of about a lakh of rupees. The greater portion of the import comes from France and the United Kingdom. The imports from France show a gradual increase, while those from the United Kingdom are declining, as will be seen from the following figures for the last six years:—

Years.	France.	United Kingdom.
	RS.	RS.
1872-73	3,62,865	9,78,418
1873-74	4,29,694	8,08,489
1874-75	3,52,557	7,59,302
1875-76	6,15,137	8,94,592
1876-77	7,12,180	6,90,463
1877-78	7,34,965	5,91,453

Apparel is imported almost wholly for the use of the European residents in this province. The following table compares the value of apparel imported from the several countries during the years 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78 :—

Countries from which imported.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
France	6,15,137	7,12,180	7,34,965
United Kingdom	8,94,592	6,90,463	5,91,453
Ceylon	8,034	2,795	3,551
Other Countries	13,388	9,492	4,076
Total	15,31,151	14,14,930	13,34,045
Foreign Ports in India	2,926	845	9,300
Inter-Provincial Trade.			
Bombay	2,47,734	1,72,821	1,53,109
Bengal	22,080	33,966	42,067
British Burmah	6,263	10,059	2,520
Scinde			325
Total	2,76,077	2,16,846	1,98,021
Grand Total	18,10,154	16,32,621	15,41,366

The imports of wood amounted during the year to Rupees 14,93,575 against Rupees 17,21,911. Almost the whole of the decrease occurs in the supply from British Burmah, owing to the vessels usually engaged in the timber trade being attracted by the grain traffic in the year under notice. The subjoined statement shows the principal countries from which the article has been received during the last three years. A large portion of the imports consists of teak, which is obtained chiefly from British Burmah, the supply therefrom amounting during the year to Rupees 10,28,520 or two-thirds of the total imports. Most of the remainder is the value of timber other than teak and of manufactured wood. The former was obtained from Ceylon and Travancore to the value of Rupees 1,64,495, and the latter from Bombay and Ceylon, Rupees 2,01,111 :— —Timber and wood.

Countries from which imported.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Foreign.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ceylon	2,40,098	1,24,829	1,60,150
United Kingdom	31,973	65,459	18,904
Other Countries	14,040	32,449	4,804
Total	2,86,111	2,22,737	1,83,858
Foreign Ports in India	87,551	84,514	73,653
Inter-Provincial Trade.			
British Burmah	10,01,479	12,58,242	10,53,873
Bombay	1,22,786	1,37,539	1,68,259
Bengal	12,513	15,855	10,072
Scinde	7,164	3,024	3,860
Total	11,43,960	14,14,660	12,36,064
Grand Total	15,17,622	17,21,911	14,93,575

— Liquors.

The three main divisions under the head of liquors are ale, beer and porter, spirits, and wines. Last year's imports under each of these heads were smaller than those of 1875-76. It was thought that the enhancement of duty in August 1875 might have tended to that result; this year however there has been an increase both in quantity and value under all heads, which appears due to the limited supply in the preceding year. The subjoined statement shows countries whence spirits were imported during the last three years. During the year under report the value of brandy imported from the United Kingdom was Rupees 6,71,001, that of rum Rupees 24,058, and that of "other sorts" Rupees 2,94,602. The supply from France consists chiefly of brandy, its value during the year amounting to Rupees 1,28,698. The bulk of imports from Bombay also consists of brandy:—

Countries from which imported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.
United Kingdom . .	85,693	7,66,735	77,882	6,66,333	100,535	9,89,661
France . .	18,188	1,86,053	16,824	1,97,906	11,797	1,29,526
Ceylon ..	614	6,492	161	1,258	374	4,265
Holland	..	..	37	100	532	3,591
Other Countries	202	2,022	120	475	8	56
Total .	104,697	9,61,302	95,024	8,60,072	113,246	11,27,099
Foreign Ports in India	1,118	10,626	794	6,438	1,850	14,363
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay *	6,423	48,935	3,725	36,449	2,920	27,635
Bengal	430	3,665	328	3,949	341	4,511
British Burmah	...	.	18	270	...	...
Total .	6,853	52,600	4,071	40,668	3,261	32,146
Grand Total	112,668	10,24,528	99,889	9,07,178	118,357	11,73,608

The principal countries which export wines to this Presidency are given below. Of the total value of wines 81 per cent. was credited to the United Kingdom, nearly 10 per cent. to France, 5 per cent. to Pondicherry, and the balance to other countries. The value of the different wines imported from the United Kingdom during the year was as follows:—champagne Rupees 1,41,489, claret Rupees 1,19,902, sherry Rupees 1,05,915, port Rupees 80,772; other sorts 96,810. The imports from France consisted chiefly of claret:—

Countries from which imported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign.	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.	GALLONS.	RS.
United Kingdom	65,660	6,46,407	69,708	5,41,787	67,477	5,44,888
France	18,848	98,494	9,239	45,446	13,360	66,919
Spain	200	1,740	216	834	389	2,758
Ceylon	618	5,380	226	1,648	353	2,061
Other Countries	462	2,286	635	4,019	523	2,900
Total ...	85,788	7,54,316	80,024	5,93,734	82,102	6,19,526
Foreign Ports in India .. .	12,047	50,986	7,798	29,617	8,716	34,708
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bombay	3,509	26,071	2,469	19,952	1,685	13,783
Bengal	358	4,293	763	6,334	317	3,712
British Burmah ...	8	75		...	78	750
Total .	3,875	30,439	3,232	26,286	2,080	18,245
Grand Total ..	101,710	8,35,741	91,054	6,49,637	92,898	6,72,479

The countries which supplied malt liquors during the years 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78 are given below :—

Countries from which imported.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Foreign.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.
United Kingdom ..	191,976	4,91,659	175,385	3,79,015	221,053	4,74,337
Ceylon	1,214	3,221	1,380	4,066	704	1,901
Other Countries	4	6	64	226	13	33
Total	193,194	4,94,886	176,829	3,83,307	221,770	4,76,271
Foreign Ports in India . ..	.	.	66	126	66	191
Inter-Provincial Trade.						
Bengal	504	1,777	1,870	6,162	2,851	8,843
Bombay	2,400	5,720	2,124	5,718	2,797	8,370
British Burmah	24	72	.	.		...
Total ...	2,934	7,569	3,994	11,880	5,648	17,213
Grand Total ..	196,128	5,02,455	180,889	3,95,313	227,484	4,93,675

The following statement shows the principal commodities included under "all other articles." It may be noted here that a small quantity of long staple cotton (4,740 lb.) was imported into Madras for the first time from Egypt during 1877-78. This was probably intended for the manufacture of the finer sort of yarns :— —All other articles.

Countries from which imported.	Articles.	Extent of Trade, 1875-76.	Extent of Trade, 1876-77.	Extent of Trade, 1877-78.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
United Kingdom	Coal	4,63,075	5,05,389	9,38,574
	Hardware and Cutlery	3,58,425	3,18,831	3,72,393
	Machinery	1,78,586	1,42,239	5,07,281
	Paper	2,51,016	2,24,235	3,96,280
	Provisions	3,93,922	3,25,996	4,91,446
	Wool manufacture	2,74,790	2,12,843	2,24,586
Ceylon	Spices, Betel-nuts	6,45,710	7,11,034	6,51,526
Sumatra	Do.	1,44,768	1,95,093	5,27,737
Bengal	Seeds	32,058	3,20,693	9,20,964
	Silk, raw	13,93,943	6,82,244	11,67,437
	Sugar	88,022	1,46,858	3,73,934
	Tea	1,80,326	4,834	1,06,216
Bombay	Oils	1,87,829	2,28,876	7,75,945
	Sugar	1,78,160	1,53,613	3,10,850
	Salt	10,224	3,76,672	2,95,112
	Seeds	2,27,839	6,50,259	12,42,404
Kurrachee	Horses	53,000	2,18,500	2,45,000
	Total .	10,6,6293	54,18,159	95,47,665

External trade, treasury.

The total movements of treasure, exclusive of transactions between British ports within the Presidency, amounted during the year to Rupees 45,88,135 under imports and to Rupees 62,85,218 under exports. The figures for gold and silver separately are compared below with those of 1875-76 and 1876-77:—

—		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Gold	Imports .	30,96,839	18,20,815	23,61,124
	Exports	1,83,263	3,35,676	5,09,465
Silver	Imports .	57,68,240	63,67,800	22,27,011
	Exports	29,81,969	62,15,401	57,75,753

External trade, merchandise and treasure for all countries.

The subjoined statement shows the merchandise and treasure exported and imported from each country:—

—		1877-78.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
United Kingdom	Imports ...	2,53,45,109	2,05,647	2,55,50,756
	Exports ...	3,30,94,848	3,98,373	3,34,93,221
	Total ...	5,84,39,957	6,04,020	5,90,43,977
Austria	Imports	16,741	.	16,741
	Exports ..	2,76,673	.	2,76,673
	Total ..	2,93,414	..	2,93,414
France .	Imports ..	11,15,418	1,22,158	12,37,576
	Exports ..	74,49,551	.	74,49,551
	Total ..	85,64,969	1,22,158	86,87,127
Germany	Imports	2,222	.	2,222
	Exports ..	1,43,067	..	1,43,067
	Total	1,45,289		1,45,289
Holland	Imports .	3,591	.	3,591
Italy	Imports ..	82,497	...	82,497
	Exports ...	4,44,582	..	4,44,582
	Total	5,27,079	..	5,27,079

—		1877-78.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other Countries in Europe ...	Imports ...	3,849	.	3,849
	Exports ..	87,628	...	87,628
	Total ...	91,477	..	91,477
Egypt	Imports ...	39,482	19,66,365	20,05,847
	Exports ...	24,18,762	.	24,18,762
	Total ..	24,58,244	19,66,365	44,24,609
Mauritius	Imports ...	412	20,000	20,412
	Exports ...	1,66,183	...	1,66,183
	Total ...	1,66,595	20,000	1,86,595
Bourbon	Exports ...	18,347		18,347
Other Countries in Africa ..	Imports ...	435	...	435
	Exports ...	12,836	.	12,836
	Total ...	13,271	..	13,271
United States	Imports ...	2,04,912	..	2,04,912
	Exports ..	1,03,917	..	1,03,917
	Total .	3,08,829	..	3,08,829
Aden	Imports ...	1,250	..	1,250
	Exports ...	29,067	.	29,067
	Total ...	30,317	..	30,317
Arabia	Imports ...	17,398	759	18,157
	Exports ..	1,41,605	...	1,41,605
	Total ..	1,59,003	759	1,59,762
Ceylon	Imports ...	43,13,338	13,14,705	56,28,043
	Exports ..	92,34,925	25,95,600	1,18,30,525
	Total ...	1,35,48,263	39,10,305	1,74,58,568
China	Imports ..	29,501	..	29,501
	Exports ..	3,08,424	.	3,08,424
	Total ...	3,37,925	.	3,37,925
Persia	Imports ...	10,464	13,500	23,964
	Exports ...	1,43,984	..	1,43,984
	Total ...	1,54,448	13,500	1,67,948
Straits Settlements	Imports .	4,61,004	2,475	4,63,479
	Exports ...	10,14,687	1,100	10,15,787
	Total	14,75,691	3,575	14,79,266
Turkey in Asia	Imports .	1,27,036	13,000	1,40,036
	Exports ..	3,40,803	..	3,40,803
	Total .	4,67,839	13,000	4,80,839
Sumatra	Imports ..	5,63,860	5,500	5,69,360
	Exports ..	24,036	...	24,036
	Total .	5,87,896	5,500	5,93,396
Other Countries in Asia ...	Imports	31,435	..	31,435
	Exports ..	25,850		25,850
	Total .	57,285	.	57,285
New South Wales	Imports	62,295	.	62,295
	Exports	3,513	..	3,513
	Total	65,808		65,808
Victoria	Imports	1,25,437	..	1,25,437
	Exports	1,66,580	..	1,66,580
	Total	2,92,017	.	2,92,017

—		1877-78.		
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Other Countries in Australia	Imports ..	2,650	..	2,650
	Exports .	974	...	974
	Total .	3,624	..	3,624
Total Foreign	Imports .	3,25,60,336	36,64,109	3,62,24,445
	Exports ...	5,56,50,842	29,95,073	5,86,45,915
	Total .	8,82,11,178	66,59,182	9,48,70,360
Bengal	Imports	6,64,19,523	1,84,031	6,66,03,554
	Exports	32,07,435	22,20,663	54,28,098
	Total ..	6,96,26,958	24,04,694	7,20,31,652
Bombay	Imports	1,38,65,411	7,17,045	1,45,82,456
	Exports .	1,14,41,877	1,15,982	1,15,57,859
	Total	2,53,07,288	8,33,027	2,61,40,315
Scinde	Imports	5,41,764	.	5,41,764
	Exports	1,18,610		1,18,610
	Total	6,60,374		6,60,374
British Burmah . . .	Imports	1,29,05,311	3,200	1,29,08,511
	Exports ...	17,60,675	9,27,500	26,88,175
	Total	1,46,65,986	9,30,700	1,55,96,686
Total of B. P. in other Presidencies ..	Imports	9,37,32,009	9,04,276	9,46,36,285
	Exports ..	1,65,28,597	32,64,145	1,97,92,742
	Total .	11,02,60,606	41,68,421	11,44,29,027
Cutch	Imports ..	5,40,398	7,350	5,47,748
	Exports ..	4,67,816	.	4,67,816
	Total	10,08,214	7,350	10,15,564
Pondicherry	Imports	91,882	12,200	1,04,082
	Exports	11,60,217	1,000	11,61,217
	Total .	12,52,099	13,200	12,65,299
Travancore	Imports	1,65,055		1,65,055
	Exports	2,49,726	20,000	2,69,726
	Total .	4,14,781	20,000	4,34,781
Other Indian Ports	Imports .	2,46,817	200	2,47,017
	Exports	7,47,538	5,000	7,52,538
	Total .	9,94,355	5,200	9,99,555
Total of I. P. not British	Imports	10,44,152	19,750	10,63,902
	Exports .	26,25,297	26,000	26,51,297
	Total .	36,69,449	45,750	37,15,199
Grand Total	Imports .	12,73,36,497	45,88,135	13,19,24,632
	Exports ..	7,48,04,736	62,85,218	8,10,89,954
	Total ...	20,21,41,233	1,08,73,353	21,30,14,586

From the above it will be seen that 93 per cent. of the trade during the year was with Bengal, United Kingdom, Bombay, Ceylon, British Burmah and France; thus,

33·8	per cent.	with	Bengal.
27·7	,,	,,	United Kingdom.
12·3	,,	,,	Bombay.
8·2	,,	,,	Ceylon.
7·3	,,	,,	British Burmah.
4·1	,,	,,	France.
93·4			

The principal articles imported from Bengal are twist and yarn, cotton piece-goods grey, white and colored, grain and pulses, copper unwrought, seeds, gingelly, silk raw, sugar and sugarcandy and tea, and those sent thither are coir manufactures, cotton raw, fruits and vegetables, other sorts, hides and skins, jute manufactures, cocoanut oil, seeds castor, pepper and cigars. The trade with Bengal was unimportant up to 1875-76, but it has largely increased in 1876-77 and 1877-78 owing to famine in this Presidency. The exports and imports to and from Bengal are shown below :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
	RS.	RS.
1872-73	90,71,299	51,51,391
1873-74	77,17,109	75,09,210
1874-75 . .	66,27,889	72,05,821
1875-76 . . .	72,07,404	47,38,284
1876-77 . .	3,94,47,277	48,54,225
1877-78	6,66,03,554	54,28,098

The United Kingdom is always the best customer for the Presidency. The articles which are generally interchanged are apparel, books, coal, cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, grey, white and colored, hardware and cutlery, liquors of all kinds, machinery, metals, paper, provisions, railway materials, stationery and woollen goods, for coffee, coir, yarn and rope, cotton raw, cotton piece-goods, grey, handkerchief, Peruvian bark, indigo, myrabolams, grain and pulse, hides and skins, horns, cocoanut oil, seeds, rape, ginger, sugar and other saccharine matter, tea and woollen piece-goods. Bombay supplies apparel, cotton twist, cotton piece-goods, grey, white and colored, fruits and vegetables, grain and pulse, brass unwrought, copper sheets, oils vegetable, writing paper, salt, seeds, especially teel or gingelly, castor and cummin, sugar and woollen piece-goods, and takes coffee, coir, yarn and rope, cocoanuts, fruits; other sorts (kernel), rice, jute manufactures, oils essential and cocoanut, spices, sugar, timber other kinds, and wood ornamental. The principal imports from Ceylon are cotton piece-goods, grey and white, fruits other sorts, rice, gingelly seeds, betel-nut and wood other timber, the exports thereto being animals living, coffee, cotton raw, cotton piece-goods, colored and handkerchiefs, dregs of gingelly oil, grain and pulse, manures, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, and salted fish. The principal articles obtained from British Burmah are cutch and gambier and teakwood, and those sent are cotton piece-goods colored, oils vegetable,

and tobacco unmanufactured. The trade with France is chiefly in apparel and brandy under imports and coffee, cotton raw, indigo, gingelly seed and pepper under exports. The exports and imports to and from other countries are principally as shown hereunder :—

Countries.	Exports to.	Imports from.
Austria	Coffee	Trifling.
Italy	Coffee and cotton raw	Do.
Germany	Cocoanut-oil and kernel	Do.
Egypt . . .	Indigo	Do.
United States . .	Skins tanned	Ice.
China	Cotton raw	Trifling.
Straits Settlements . ..	Cotton piece-goods colored, and skins tanned.	Tin unwrought, and camphor.
Turkey in Asia	Coffee	Trifling.
Victoria . . .	Do.	Horses.
Sumatra	Trifling	Betel-nuts.

Internal trade.

The value of merchandise carried between British ports in this Presidency amounted during the year to Rupees 5,74,57,198. The total interportal trade bears the proportion of 22·15 per cent. to the total trade. In the following statement are compared the quantities and values of the principal articles of import and export to and from British ports within the Presidency during the last three years :—

Articles.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain and Pulse—							
Paddy	Cwt.	745,579	16,29,581	1,523,470	44,44,547	1,505,744	64,36,565
Rice	,,	859,917	31,70,605	2,718,539	105,77,291	1,447,913	86,65,469
Gram	,,	120,191	3,71,019	246,414	9,61,834	177,935	9,60,600
Wheat	,,	13,080	60,484	17,345	83,122	12,745	77,783
Pulse . . .	,,	126,146	3,78,859	207,930	6,46,721	239,899	12,27,351
Other sorts . ..	,,	70,879	1,86,036	430,126	17,53,487	513,067	27,01,299
Cotton Manufactures—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	12,741,665	22,21,608	9,615,291	22,80,290	7,610,956	16,82,376
	No.	7,247	3,541	17,411	11,530	41,817	30,584
Cotton Twist	lb.	2,599,165	19,11,552	2,236,653	14,16,558	1,910,740	12,38,668
Seeds	Cwt.	174,026	7,77,828	243,797	11,72,165	157,396	11,39,141
Oils	Gals.	144,699	1,83,305	255,035	2,69,416	583,784	8,73,238
Spices	lb.	6,813,669	8,69,114	4,601,508	5,59,583	4,406,236	6,25,248
Provisions	Val.	..	4,09,551	.	3,12,569	...	6,08,557
Metals	Cwt.	41,087	5,27,151	36,123	3,91,905	42,114	5,45,103
Sugar	,,	56,616	3,08,293	51,816	2,91,032	59,293	4,07,731
Jute and manufactures of ..	Val.		2,28,005	..	3,71,464	...	3,79,046
Tobacco	lb.	2,445,526	2,67,378	2,448,599	2,80,701	2,838,389	3,61,715
	No.	4,000	.	...	...	...	..
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Val.	..	2,02,989	...	4,25,934	...	3,20,667
Hides and Skins	Cwt. or No.	6,093 / 178,185	2,17,055	8,086 / 220,259	3,95,238	7,123 / 242,085	3,17,388
Timber and manufactures of	Val.	..	2,69,687	..	2,24,188	...	2,49,313
Dyeing and Coloring Materials	Cwt.	8,045	1,46,055	9,363	4,33,489	14,123	2,47,459
Coffee	,,	21,472	8,10,086	12,823	5,43,130	5,411	2,29,196
Liquors—							
Spirits	Gals.	49,984	2,15,590	39,590	1,75,082	37,593	1,81,211
Salt	Tons	302	18,498	159	10,098	487	1,10,084
Coir and Rope	Cwt.	16,894	1,20,865	29,622	20,025	14,239	98,609
Wool—							
Manufactures of .. .	Val.	...	65,563	..	1,07,490	...	98,439
All other articles	,,	..	11,32,625	..	13,66,810	...	11,71,789
Total ..		...	1,67,02,923	...	295,25,699	...	309,62,029

Articles.		1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.
Grain and Pulse—							
Paddy	Cwt.	763,259	13,68,235	1,576,119	36,21,451	1,499,812	54,97,221
Rice	,,	891,447	29,51,899	2,088,511	88,18,752	1,292,505	68,35,008
Gram . . .	,,	137,934	3,21,755	287,983	9,56,543	178,187	7,82,097
Wheat	,,	14,523	48,377	21,366	84,862	11,952	58,550
Pulse	,,	149,448	3,59,836	287,190	7,43,834	324,788	13,04,179
Other sorts	,,	59,405	1,12,476	441,401	15,13,479	409,833	17,25,446
Cotton Manufactures—							
Piece-goods . .	Yds.	9,786,910	22,13,067	10,636,536	23,17,614	8,234,537	17,85,545
	No	15,986	9,268	19,946	12,811	45,756	45,688
Twist and Yarn .	lb.	2,596,870	19,81,545	2,136,276	13,85,953	1,773,277	11,36,806
Seeds . . .	Cwt.	176,771	6,71,630	249,231	9,73,278	161,014	9,96,055
Oils . . .	Gals.	187,392	2,01,285	320,913	3,20,786	630,894	8,47,206
Spices . .	lb.	7,578,981	9,40,632	5,252,454	6,11,692	4,722,548	6,01,516
Metals .. .	Cwt.	45,524	5,45,252	34,505	3,72,778	47,977	5,45,508
Provisions .	Val.		3,53,005		3,08,213	.	5,09,764
Sugar	Cwt.	52,098	2,41,314	45,792	2,29,967	52,562	3,39,921
Liquors—							
Spirits .	Gals.	46,987	1,86,373	53,574	1,87,504	76,710	3,21,671
Tobacco . . .	lb	2,298,202	2,43,182	2,559,098	2,65,412	2,360,692	3,21,569
Jute and manufactures of .	Val.		2,11,013		4,26,283		3,07,421
Hides and Skins .. .	Cwt. or No.	5,216 / 189,456	1,86,483	7,214 / 255,467	2,76,945	7,021 / 277,737	3,05,229
Dyeing and Coloring Materials.	Cwt.	6,759	1,25,752	5,742	2,51,967	22,147	2,47,719
Coffee ..	,,	21,140	8,16,713	12,947	5,52,256	5,419	2,14,946
Timber and manufactures of.	Val.		1,99,384		1,75,994		2,00,845
Fruits and Vegetables	,,		98,684		2,91,542		1,87,761
Wool—							
Manufactures of	,,		95,650	.	1,36,070		98,653
Coral, Real	lb.	4,547	57,616	3,628	47,250	7,118	95,900
Coir and Rope	Cwt.	10,513	60,486	21,901	1,40,770	10,559	65,900
All other articles	Val.	.	15,75,166		11,22,535		10,96,985
Total			1,61,76,078		261,55,541		2,64,75,169

The value of treasure moved within the Presidency amounted to Rupees 56,93,196 under exports; Rupees 54,71,327 under imports. The particulars of gold and silver are shown below:— —Treasure.

—	Gold.	Silver	Total.
Imports . .	4,90,136	49,81,191	54,71,327
Exports	6,86,695	50,06,501	56,93,196

The share appertaining to each district both in imports and exports of merchandise and treasure under the several divisions of trade is exhibited in the following table:— —Share of each district.

Districts.		Trade with Foreign Countries.		Trade with Foreign Ports in India.		Trade with British Ports in other Presidencies.		Trade between Ports in the Presidency.		Total.		Percentage of Imports and Exports of each District to the Total Trade.
		Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Madras ...	Imports	2,56,58,952	23,56,175	98,407	.	4,79,00,877	3,260	1,18,40,176	27,750	8,54,98,412	23,87,185	43·0
	Exports	2,20,79,914	4,95,073	4,68,665	20,000	13,53,348	16,38,800	40,41,696	28,02,755	2,79,43,623	49,56,628	
Ganjam	Imports	11,620	.	1,794	.	9,08.765	1,34,269	3,80,189	7,83,388	13,02,368	9,17,657	2·7
	Exports	15,82.031		71,100		3,74,434	7,000	33,55,156	5,300	53,82,721	12,300	
Vizagapatam.	Imports	1,00,633	1,470	4,061	...	13,56,845	26,762	10,95,715	15,82,150	25,57,254	16,10,382	3·5
	Exports	35,17,130		13,091	...	4,80,672	91,365	15,16,316	12,500	55,27,209	1,03,865	
Godavari	Imports	2,80,696	.	26,162	12,200	11,77.830	33,115	12,69,266	22,30,538	27,53,954	22,75,853	6·5
	Exports	40,10,206	.	4,36,356	.	15,86,141	6,00,500	55,38,186	12,06,000	1,15,70,889	18,06,500	
Kistna ...	Imports	16,634	..	5,524	.	5,04,760		12,55,008	5,31,450	17,81,926	5,31,450	1·8
	Exports	280,091	..	33,523	.	6,66,804	1,34,540	13,48,286	7,300	25,28,704	1,41,840	
Nellore	Imports	.	.		..	5,31,271	.	13,91,772	9,500	19,23,043	9,500	0·8
	Exports		..	.	.	4,726	12,397	1,49,440	2,70,190	1,54,166	2,82,587	
South Arcot ..	Imports	1,61,819	12,600	7,816	.	60,452		6,22,555		8,52,642	12,600	0·4
	Exports	76,629	..	1,076	.	1,858	14,000	42,401	74,800	1,21,964	88,800	
Tanjore ...	Imports	23,65,621	10,61,105	83,443	..	93,44,191		27,11,489	1,32,650	1,45,04.744	11,93,755	8·6
	Exports	41,75,913	.	2,11,763	..	2,04,226	5,13,250	23,13,076	10,48,750	69,04,978	15,62,000	
Madura ..	Imports	4,94,440	..	30,105	..	13,57,177		26,49,421		45,31,143		2·0
	Exports	7,24,686	..		.	1,242	25,500	7,40,346	87,250	14,66,274	1,12,750	
Tinnevelly ..	Imports ...	23,21,481	2,09,000	57,168		96,48,954		8,14,327	3,000	1,28,41,930	2,12,000	7·5
	Exports ..	43,77,109	25,00,000	1,94,705	6,000	5,37,944	1,20,211	5,42,812	7,000	56,52,570	26,33,211	
South Canara ...	Imports ...	1,50,772	23,000	45,603	7,550	21,39,771	1,38,675	15,33,566	5,251	38,69,712	1,74,476	4·4
	Exports ...	32,12,024	...	6,41,306		21,18,161	2,851	22,22,766	38,601	81,94,257	41,452	
Malabar ...	Imports ...	9,97,068	759	6,84,069	..	1,88,01,116	5,68,195	54,18,545	1,65,650	2,59,01,398	7,34,604	18·8
	Exports ...	1,16,15,109	..	5,53,712		91,99.041	1,03,731	44,64,688	1,32,750	2,58,32,550	2,36,481	
Total for the Presidency.	Imports ...	3,2,560,336	36,64,109	10,44,152	19,750	9,37,32.009	9,04,276	3,09,82,029	54,71,327	15,83,18,526	1,00,59,462	100
	Exports ..	5,56,50,842	29,95,073	26,25,297	26,000	1,65,28,597	32,64,145	2,64,75,169	56,93,196	10,12,79,905	1,19,78,414	

The exports and imports of Government stores were as shown below :— Government stores.

—		1875-76. Imports.	1875-76. Exports.	1876-77. Imports.	1876-77. Exports.	1877-78. Imports.	1877-78. Exports.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Foreign Countries	Stores ..	33,92,806	10,594	34,68,792	7,699	43,86,781	4,651
	Treasure ..	..	.	.	.	...	...
	Total ..	33,92,806	10,594	34,68,792	7,699	43,86,781	4,651
British Ports in other Presidencies.	Stores	10,77,062	8,058	8,70,685	2,71,738	4,24,224	5,96,360
	Treasure	6,97,000	12,06,305	45,99,293	31,07,043	27,000	1,00,52,743
	Total	17,74,062	12,14,363	54,69,978	33,78,781	4,51,224	1,05,59,103
Indian Ports not British.	Stores .	13,848		3,953	730	821	1,628
	Treasure			.	.	..	.
	Total .	13,848	.	3,953	730	821	1,628
British Ports within the Presidency.	Stores .	5,56,758	1,96,194	6,75,717	4,94,558	8,46,511	9,49,213
	Treasure .	7,70,000	6,21,000	9,03,000	12,37,105	9,18,240	11,56,050
	Total ...	13,26,758	8,17,194	15,78,717	17,31,663	17,64,751	21,05,263
Total of Stores and Treasure.	Stores .	50,40,474	2,14,846	50,19,147	7,74,725	56,58,337	14,61,852
	Treasure	14,67,000	18,27,305	55,02,293	43,44,148	9,45,240	1,12,08,793
	Total .	65,07,474	20,42,151	1,05,21,440	51,18,873	66,03,577	1,26,70,645
		85,49,625		1,56,40,313		1,92,74,222	

The particulars of stores are classified hereunder :—

Articles.	Foreign Countries. Q.	Foreign Countries. V.	British Ports in other Presidencies. Q.	British Ports in other Presidencies. V.	Foreign Ports in India. Q.	Foreign Ports in India. V.	British Ports within the Presidency. Q.	British Ports within the Presidency. V.
Imports.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding military accoutrements) Val.	..	12,19,680	...	2,80,762	.	.	.	1,13,185
Drugs and Medicines (excluding chemicals) ,,	..	2,71,490	.	14,119		.		28,954
Leather and manufactures of. ,,		1,55,045		9,256				4,306
Ale, Beer and Porter . Gals.	629,421	4,78,711	.	.			3,640	2,330
Spirits .. . . ,,	138,001	6,90,390	208	1,720	528	793	44,733	1,09,824
Woollen Piece-goods Yds.	331,641	6,34,282	538	1,815		.	2,255	2,696
Salt .. .. Tons	.		517	30,477			3,770	2,06,069
All other articles ... ... Val.	..	9,37,183	..	86,075		28		3,78,547
Total .	.	43,86,781		4,24,224	.	821	.	8,46,511
Exports.								
Arms, Ammunition, &c., (excluding military accoutrements) ... . . Val.	..	.	..	1,92,452		.	..	2,10,147
Salt ... . Tons	...	..	..		.		5,452	2,97,196
All other articles .. .. Val.	...	4,651		3,13,908		1,628	.	4,41,870
Total ...	..	4,651	..	5,06,360	.	1,628	...	9,49,213

The whole of the imports under foreign countries were from the United Kingdom and Ceylon. Thus, United Kingdom Rupees 36,95,384; Ceylon Rupees 6,91,337; total Rupees 43,86,721. The

principal articles obtained from the United Kingdom are arms, drugs and medicines, boots and shoes, liquors and woollen piece-goods; while arrack for consumption within the town of Madras constitutes the bulk of the Ceylon supplies. There was a very large increase in the importation of arms and woollen piece-goods during the year, the value amounting to 12 lakhs and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively against Rupees 1½ lakhs and 3 lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity of arrack imported from Ceylon was also larger in 1877-78 than in 1876-77. Thus 1876-77 439,574 gallons. 1877-78 689,023 gallons. The fluctuations in the other articles are not very marked and call for no remark. The imports of stores from British ports in other Presidencies have decreased by nearly 4½ lakhs, while the exports thither have increased by 2¼ lakhs. The whole of the decrease appears in salt, which amounted in value to Rupees 30,000 only against Rupees 4,63,000 in 1876-77, no contract for the supply of the west coast districts from Bombay having been entered into for Fasli 1287, the provision being left to private trade. There was also a considerable decrease in the imports of agricultural implements from Calcutta, the value amounting to a little less than 10,000 Rupees, whereas in 1876-77 it was 1¾ lakhs. The only article in which there is any noticeable increase is arms, the value of which during the year amounted to Rupees 2,80,762 against Rupees 26,405 in the year before. Under exports there was an increase of 2¼ lakhs; it appears chiefly in the export of arms to British Burmah. The transactions of Government with ports other than British in India are not of much consequence, their value amounting in all to Rupees 1,628 against Rupees 730 in 1876-77. As regards movement of stores from one British port to another in this Presidency there is an increase both in imports and exports to the extent of 1½ lakhs and 4½ lakhs respectively. The increase in the former is due to the large quantity of salt, valued at a little more than 2 lakhs of rupees, sent to the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam to supplement the stocks there. The increase in exports does not call for remark, as it is due to the same causes as those given for imports.

Customs revenue.

The total customs revenue of the year was, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, Rupees 21,18,007, and exclusive of them Rupees 20,33,764. The amounts realized under the head of imports and exports both gross and net during the last five years were as follows:—

—	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Gross.	Nett.	Gross.	Nett.	Gross.	Nett.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1873-74	17,90,543	17,59,928	13,68,565	13,65,465	31,59,188	31,25,391
1874-75	17,21,233	16,69,690	12,32,260	12,29,534	29,53,493	28,99,224
1875-76	19,04,369	18,71,399	9,75,128	9,67,479	28,79,497	28,38,878
1876-77	19,24,422	18,94,162	5,38,494	5,36,576	24,62,916	24,30,738
1877-78	18,64,112	17,82,408	2,53,895	2,51,266	21,18,007	20,33,764

The decrease of revenue under exports is due to diminished exports of grain, and that under imports is owing to the limited quantities of cotton goods imported. The effect of the recent reductions of duty on cotton goods, &c., cannot be seen till next year. The subjoined statement shows the several articles on which duty was realized in the years 1875-76, 1876-77 and 1877-78 :—

Articles.	Exports.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS	RS.
Rice not in the husk	6,22,596	3,75,231	1,63,160
Indigo	91,713	1,12,963	69,316
Rice in the husk (Paddy)	63,162	50,239	21,418
Lac	5	7	1
All other articles	1,97,652	54	.
Total	9,75,128	5,38,494	2,53,895

Articles.	Imports.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Spirits	3,32,225	4,07,067	4,63,826
Cotton Piece-goods	4,92,830	4,77,851	4,02,368
Salt	1,20,239	2,20,630	2,36,554
Cotton Twist and Yarn	2,94,905	2,41,484	2,26,676
Wines and Liquors	1,36,708	1,36,986	1,24,337
Metals	89,445	70,711	71,591
Apparel	89,716	69,722	65,903
Spices	34,371	34,817	31,086
Provisions	28,449	18,639	26,286
Railway Materials	84,008	78,475	24,843
Hardware and Cutlery	21,288	16,259	18,740
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	12,144	11,055	13,822
Fruits and Vegetables	6,083	12,153	11,800
Drugs and Medicines	18,030	7,669	10,668
Wool manufactures of Piece-goods	12,940	9,767	10,048
Arms, &c.	6,542	5,654	10,201
Corals, Real	8,814	5,856	9,286
Seeds, Gingelly	51	742	8,752
Tobacco	7,287	5,370	4,760
Oils	3,664	4,706	8,159
Stationery	6,621	4,698	7,035
Glass, &c.	8,646	5,848	5,376
Earthenware and Porcelain	3,610	3,424	3,909
Paints and Colors and Painter's materials	3,909	3,523	3,780
Toys and requisites for games	3,611	3,607	3,570
Instruments and Apparatus	3,955	3,458	3,547
Leather, manufactures of	5,125	4,984	3,511
Flax, manufactures of	2,619	4,517	3,496
Candles	3,232	2,526	2,202
Cabinetware	2,592	2,075	2,114
Tea	1,266	1,004	1,150
Gums	3,920	4,219	1,045
Liquors, other sorts	1,514	636	944
All other articles	53,803	44,890	42,127
Total	19,04,369	19,24,422	18,64,112

The articles which contribute most largely to the revenue in imports are spirits and wines, cotton goods, salt, metals and apparel. The duty levied on these during the year amounted to nearly 16 lakhs, being 85 per cent. of the total imports.

—Share of each district.

The share of each district in the gross amount of customs collections is exhibited in the following abstract for the last three years:—

Districts.	1875-76.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Fort St. George	14,45,988	1,78,408	14,03,169	1,14,836	14,04,835	73,676
Ganjam	603	76,295	1,446	22,946	1,275	336
Vizagapatam	4,445	29,508	4,460	1,308	8,295	5,974
Godavari	6,032	98,195	8,707	47,380	10,656	758
Kistna	1,339	15,777	467	14,493	1,106	75
Nellore						
South Arcot	4,758	79,495	7,754	34,899	1,659	1,106
Tanjore	1,27,767	4,15,270	1,25,065	2,81,895	71,655	1,27,716
Madura	7,639	1,541	5,707	2,745	7,127	2,218
Tinnevelly	1,18,910	8,982	89,488	107	65,866	5,673
South Canara	92,807	26,306	1,55,196	15,416	1,57,452	34,626
Malabar	93,991	45,351	1,22,963	2,469	1,34,186	1,737
Total	19,04,369	9,75,128	19,24,422	5,38,494	18,64,112	2,53,805

Shipping.

The total number and tonnage of the vessels which entered and cleared from and to foreign countries at all the ports in the Presidency of Madras during the last five years are as follows. The statement exhibits a large decrease this year both in the number and the tonnage of the vessels engaged in the foreign trade. This is the result of a considerable decline in the external trade of the country, particularly in exports:—

Years.	No.	Tons.
1873-74	7,622	1,118,699
1874-75	7,396	1,218,402
1875-76	6,866	1,208,745
1876-77	7,244	1,248,965
1877-78	6,710	1,113,501

The number and tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast are distinguished in the subjoined statement. In 1876-77 and 1877-78 the number of vessels cleared without cargoes is larger than in any of the three preceding years. This is due to there being less cargo in the Presidency available for export owing to the famine:—

Year.	Entered and Cleared.	Sailing Vessels.				Steamers.			
		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
		V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.
1873-74	Entered	1,576	180,130	2,025	202,646	96	135,350	12	12,064
	Cleared	3,017	401,086	800	64,813	91	117,099	5	5,511
1874-75	Entered	1,503	179,641	2,147	240,845	102	152,920	16	18,270
	Cleared	2,805	417,800	734	79,361	88	127,794	1	1,771
1875-76	Entered	1,348	178,636	2,010	221,089	119	169,591	18	12,859
	Cleared	2,522	369,891	726	84,013	116	168,932	7	3,684
1876-77	Entered	1,303	181,798	2,121	227,991	103	158,341	37	15,344
	Cleared	2,499	365,402	1,033	104,224	129	183,347	19	12,518
1877-78	Entered	1,202	180,604	2,065	177,142	111	172,036	14	4,191
	Cleared	2,038	295,790	1,158	110,001	108	160,602	10	13,975

The nationalities of the vessels employed in the foreign trade for the last two years are shown below :—

Nationality.	Entered and Cleared.	1876-77.				1877-78.			
		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
		V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.
British	Entered	143	105,837	120	156,678	126	109,646	106	160,944
	Cleared	207	149,405	139	187,231	199	148,662	111	164,663
British India.	Entered	1,738	218,087	2	512	1,453	171,006	2	512
	Cleared	1,678	212,871			1,344	163,996	1	256
Foreign	Entered	47	21,791	18	16,495	34	14,049	17	14,771
	Cleared	78	38,321	9	8,634	60	27,668	10	8,758
Native craft.	Entered	1,496	64,074			1,654	63,105		.
	Cleared	1,569	69,029			1,593	65,465		.
Total	Entered	3,424	409,789	140	173,685	3,267	357,806	125	176,227
	Cleared	3,532	469,626	148	195,865	3,196	405,791	122	137,677

The details of vessels included under the head foreign for the last two years are compared below :—

Particulars of Foreign Vessels.	Entered and Cleared.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
American	Entered	7	6,642	5	6,404
	Cleared	9	10,378	5	4,286
Arabian	Entered	9	1,322	17	1,868
	Cleared	11	1,397	9	886
Danish	Entered	1	866	.	..
	Cleared	1	866	.	..
French	Entered	43	25,616	22	16,257
	Cleared	57	26,897	51	28,423
Norwegian	Entered	..		..	..
	Cleared	1	1,353	1	250
Russian	Entered	1	971	.	...
	Cleared	..		..	..
Swedish	Entered	2	1,464	.	
	Cleared	1	781	2	1,203
Turkish	Entered	2	1,405	2	1,436
	Cleared	7	5,283	1	647
German	Entered	.	..	1	731
	Cleared	...	..	1	731
Portuguese	Entered	...	..	2	477
	Cleared	...	...	..	...
Italian	Entered	..	..	2	1,647
	Cleared	..	.	.	...
Total	Entered	65	38,286	51	28,820
	Cleared	87	46,955	70	36,426

The following table shows the movement of shipping during the year from and to each country beyond India. The average tonnage of each vessel coming from countries other than Asiatic was 1,086 tons, but the tonnage of vessels plying between Madras and all Asiatic countries was only 91 tons :—

British Possessions.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	146	207,269	199	229,633
Aden			1	75
Australia	11	12,245	1	312
Ceylon	3,129	262,102	2,945	260,042
Cape of Good Hope	5	3,638		
Mauritius	13	9,374	13	6,422
Natal	5	3,531	6	5,283
Straits Settlements	7	3,520	43	21,872
Foreign Countries.				
Austria			1	930
France	15	12,675	73	42,531
Spain			2	1,230
Germany			1	709
Italy			1	1,161
Reunion (Bourbon)	1	615	1	400
Eastern Coast of Africa	1	30	1	66
United States	3	4,379	1	313
South America	2	2,954	1	1,212
Arabia	13	4,439	7	1,505
Persia	2	233	...	
Other Countries in Asia	39	7,639	21	5,772
Total	3,392	534,033	3,318	579,468

—Share of each district.

The following figures show the share of each district in the movement of shipping from and to foreign countries for the last two years :—

Districts.	Entered and Cleared.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Madras	Entered	183	203,123	200	233,331
	Cleared	178	189,234	178	181,324
Ganjam	Entered	12	5,339	6	3,398
	Cleared	48	41,921	47	37,023
Vizagapatam	Entered	6	3,163	7	5,104
	Cleared	52	41,113	52	42,428
Godavari	Entered	34	17,285	15	7,955
	Cleared	81	46,229	57	34,943
Kistna	Entered	21	5,869	2	251
	Cleared	30	7,312	7	1,688
Nellore	Entered	1	227	...	
	Cleared	5	527	62	1,974
South Arcot	Entered	81	10,775	6	6,541
	Cleared	122	11,012	50	7,254
Tanjore	Entered	1,076	101,912	932	61,472
	Cleared	1,049	88,731	889	61,091
Madura	Entered	1,319	135,641	1,341	115,292
	Cleared	1,256	121,441	1,196	108,148
Tinnevelly	Entered	705	65,216	745	67,983
	Cleared	693	65,875	724	64,505
South Canara	Entered	18	2,328	24	2,716
	Cleared	13	4,497	18	7,518
Malabar	Entered	108	32,596	88	30,040
	Cleared	153	47,597	94	31,572
Total	Entered	3,564	583,474	3,392	534,033
	Cleared	3,680	665,491	3,318	579,468

The following statement shows the entries and the clearances of vessels at all ports in this Presidency from and to British Ports in other Presidencies and foreign ports in India. Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of 20 in the number of vessels and of 355,288 in the tonnage. The increase in tonnage is out of proportion to the increase in vessels; the explanation of this lies in the fact that during the year the traffic by steam vessels increased considerably; the number of steamers that arrived at and left the Madras ports in 1877-78 being 2,754 against 2,228 in 1876-77 :— Coasting shipping.

Years.	Vessels.	No.	Tons.
1873-74	Sailing	9,277	565,490
	Steam	1,299	1,308,982
1874-75	Sailing	9,005	557,601
	Steam	1,595	1,926,613
1875-76	Sailing	8,893	547,440
	Steam	2,015	2,549,795
1876-77	Sailing	10,134	784,427
	Steam	2,228	2,618,163
1877-78	Sailing	9,628	751,865
	Steam	2,754	3,006,013

The following statement shows the entries and clearances of vessels with cargoes and in ballast for the last five years :— —Entries, &c., for five years.

Year.	Entered and Cleared.	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1873-74	Entered	3,934	767,421	1,486	97,778
	Cleared	4,632	954,683	524	54,590
1874-75	Entered	4,177	1,053,578	1,160	88,309
	Cleared	4,682	1,256,108	581	86,159
1875-76	Entered	4,207	1,338,531	1,190	75,948
	Cleared	4,760	1,579,693	751	103,003
1876-77	Entered	4,931	1,526,268	1,207	87,220
	Cleared	5,437	1,546,193	787	242,909
1877-78	Entered	4,735	1,682,898	1,362	78,009
	Cleared	5,323	1,613,036	962	383,935

The nationalities of the above vessels for the last two years are detailed hereunder :— —Nationalities.

Nationality.	Entered and Cleared.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British	Entered	971	1,107,520	1,344	1,417,979
	Cleared	1,154	1,293,760	1,584	1,661,582
British India	Entered	387	231,044	281	96,259
	Cleared	362	231,273	239	96,980
Foreign	Entered	435	80,609	529	75,055
	Cleared	337	72,234	448	67,220
Native craft	Entered	3,345	194,315	3,943	171,614
	Cleared	4,371	191,835	4,014	171,189
Total	Entered	6,138	1,613,488	6,097	1,760,907
	Cleared	6,224	1,789,102	6,285	1,996,971

The share borne by each district in the coasting trade has been as follows :— —Share of districts.

Districts.	Entered and Cleared.	1876-77. Vessels.	1876-77. Tons.	1877-78. Vessels.	1877-78. Tons.
Madras	Entered	482	470,526	551	537,090
	Cleared	434	471,647	509	548,926
Ganjam	Entered	169	184,735	185	169,116
	Cleared	202	213,378	222	210,760
Vizagapatam	Entered	55	36,933	80	43,808
	Cleared	228	222,509	265	230,154
Godavari	Entered	223	178,574	203	165,954
	Cleared .	205	173,482	302	181,281
Kistna	Entered ..	73	63,774	93	73,782
	Cleared .. .	85	53,623	168	102,230
Nellore	Entered . .	21	4,029	44	9,541
	Cleared ...	22	6,319	19	5,657
South Arcot	Entered . .	65	23,015	20	4,635
	Cleared ...	56	24,101	30	5,477
Tanjore	Entered	277	174,864	353	228,915
	Cleared	303	181,125	350	219,577
Madura	Entered	76	9,866	116	21,719
	Cleared ..	27	4,397	27	7,919
Tinnevelly	Entered	137	133,811	218	168,438
	Cleared . .	167	134,000	213	164,108
South Canara	Entered .	1,427	71,725	2,014	82,305
	Cleared . .	1,464	81,173	1,855	86,459
Malabar	Entered . .	3,133	261,636	2,220	255,544
	Cleared . .	3,031	223,348	2,328	234,423
Total	Entered	6,138	1,613,488	6,097	1,760,907
	Cleared ...	6,224	1,789,102	6,285	1,996,971

—Particulars of other provinces.

The following figures show the entries and clearances from and to each of the other provinces and foreign ports in India for the past two years :—

Provinces.	Entered and Cleared.	1876-77. Vessels.	1876-77. Tons.	1877-78. Vessels.	1877-78. Tons.
Bengal	Entered . ..	779	789,351	1,004	899,740
	Cleared	813	754,859	1,123	886,702
Bombay	Entered	3,929	499,754	3,463	464,506
	Cleared	3,750	619,723	3,489	648,221
British Burmah	Entered . .	342	183,499	418	264,953
	Cleared	417	273,191	448	326,373
Scinde	Entered . ..	88	9,830	59	4,744
	Cleared	91	6,378	70	5,175
Total British Ports in other Presidencies.	Entered	5,138	1,482,434	4,944	1,633,943
	Cleared	5,071	1,654,151	5,130	1,866,471
Foreign Ports in India ...	Entered	1,000	131,054	1,153	126,964
	Cleared	1,153	134,951	1,155	130,500
Grand Total ...	Entered	6,138	1,613,488	6,097	1,760,907
	Cleared	6,224	1,789,102	6,285	1,996,971

—Shipping engaged.

The shipping engaged in the coasting trade within the Presidency during the last two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

—	1876-77. With Cargoes. Vessels.	1876-77. With Cargoes. Tons.	1876-77. In Ballast. Vessels.	1876-77. In Ballast. Tons.	1877-78. With Cargoes. Vessels.	1877-78. With Cargoes. Tons.	1877-78. In Ballast. Vessels.	1877-78. In Ballast. Tons.
Entered	11,558	1,555,450	5,989	309,087	9,715	1,637,267	5,156	235,558
Cleared .. .	11,301	1,305,684	6,037	254,386	9,464	1,249,067	5,309	258,477

Forty-four vessels with a carrying capacity of 3,030 tons were built during the year. Particulars are shown below:— —Vessels built.

Names of Ports.	Vessels.	Tons.
Coringa	4	592
Masulipatam	9	244
Nizamputam	2	39
Cuddalore	2	310
Porto-Novo	3	75
Negapatam	1	280
Adirampatam	1	29
Topetorai	6	177
Kilkarai	2	282
Paumben	3	74
Tuticorin	2	187
Koilpatam	1	75
Mulki	1	22
Cassergode	1	13
Cochin	6	631
Total ..	44	3,030

The total number of ports in which there was trade in 1877-78 was 69 against 75 in 1876-77. Ports.

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL.

The statement at foot of this paragraph exhibits for the year 1877-78 the final grants under the several budget heads, and the outlay from them. The books of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts having, under orders from the Government of India, been kept open till the 25th October 1878, and that being too late a date to admit of his results being utilized here, these and other figures in the present Section are not absolutely correct; they may be taken, however, as approximate. The Imperial grants for the year amounted to Rupees 41,54,614 of which Rupees 37,85,740 were provided from ordinary revenue, and Rupees 3,68,874 from Loan Funds. The grant from Ordinary Revenue, commonly called the Capital Ordinary Grant, was sub-divided against: Irrigation and River Conservancy, for which Rupees 29,61,343 were provided, and Rupees 13,18,458 spent; Military Services, for which Rupees 7,39,397 were provided, and Rupees 7,06,320 spent; and Other Services, for which Rupees 85,000 were provided and Rupees 19,015 spent. The grant from Loan Funds, or the Capital Extraordinary grant amounted to Rupees 3,68,874; it was, as usual, solely expended upon those large irrigation works, which in the opinion of Government give a reasonable promise of a return at least equal to the interest of the money laid out upon them, and upon which an expenditure of Rupees 2,99,643 against the total grant was incurred. The Provincial grant amounted to Rupees 16,19,979, compared with an outlay of Rupees 19,74,293, the aggregate amount of grants-in-aid from Local Funds being Rupees Final grants and outlay.

1,24,200. The amount placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department from Local and Special Funds, less the grants-in-aid just mentioned, stood at the end of the year at Rupees 33,85,752, against which has to be set an expenditure of Rupees 15,86,094 :—

Heads.	Final Grant.	Outlay.
IRRIGATION.	RS.	RS.
Capital Extraordinary	3,68,874	2,99,643
Capital Ordinary	1,49,703	50,711
Revenue	7,43,706	7,61,664
Ordinary Agricultural	20,67,984	5,06,083
IMPERIAL.		
Military	7,39,397	7,06,320
Other Services	85,000	19,015
Total Imperial and Irrigation. { Extraordinary	3,68,874	2,99,643
Total Imperial and Irrigation. { Ordinary	37,85,740	20,43,703
Total ..	41,54,614	23,43,436
Provincial	16,19,979	19,74,293
Local and Special	33,85,752	15,86,094
Grand Total for the Presidency ..	91,60,345	59,03,823

Ditto for two years with details.

The following comparative statement shows grants and outlay for 1876-77 and 1877-78 arranged by funds and classes :—

Head of Service	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
IMPERIAL.				
Military.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Original Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, and Profit and Loss.	7,45,798	7,11,020	7,64,397	7,14,667
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances .	6,53,000	7,24,778	7,39,397	7,06,320
Expenditure in England	9,000	13,710	7,300	76,069
Total Military .	6,44,000	7,11,068	7,32,097	6,30,251
Other Services.				
Original Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, and Profit and Loss	68,167	55,917	85,000	54,056
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances .	68,167	21,074	85,000	19,015
Expenditure in England .. .				
Total Other Services	68,167	21,074	85,000	19,015
Total Military and Other Services	7,12,167	6,89,994	8,17,097	6,49,266
Reduction of Grant to meet Expenditure in England.	..	...	..	...
Net Grant and Net Outlay in India for Military and Other Services.	7,12,167	6,89,994	8,17,097	6,49,266
IRRIGATION.				
Capital Extraordinary.				
Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, and Fluctuations in Suspense Balances.	4,26,282	3,39,089	3,68,874	3,00,376
Less Receipts on Capital Account	. .	*50,202	...	733
Net .	4,26,282	2,85,887	3,68,874	2,99,643
Less Refund from Provincial Grant	50,000	...	..	...
Less Reduction of Grant to meet Expenditure in England.	6,000	778	628	15
Less Deficit	10,000	..	...	...
Total Capital Extraordinary ..	3,60,282	2,85,109	3,68,246	2,99,628

* Including Rupees 50,000 refund to Provincial Grant.

Head of Service.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
Ordinary.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Works, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Profit and Loss, Fluctuations in Suspense Balances, and State Outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works.	1,65,425	1,11,704	1,49,703	50,821
Less Receipts on Capital Account	...	20,374	...	110
Net ..	1,65,425	91,330	1,49,703	50,711
Less Reduction of Grant to meet Expenditure in England.	14,550	11,076	...	...
Less Expenditure in England	.	...	...	...
Total Capital Ordinary .	1,50,875	80,254	1,49,703	50,711
Total Capital Extraordinary and Ordinary ..	5,11,157	3,65,363	5,17,949	3,50,339
Revenue.				
Extensions and Improvements, Maintenance and Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, and Profit and Loss.	8,04,943	7,79,939	7,43,706	7,61,664
Less Reduction of Grant for Expenditure in England.	...	...	...	...
Less Expenditure in England	...	...	.	..
Total Revenue ...	8,04,943	7,79,939	7,43,706	7,61,664
Ordinary Agricultural Works for which no Capital or Revenue Account is kept.				
Original Works, Repairs, Establishment, Tools and Plant, Profit and Loss, and Fluctuations in Suspense Balances.	18,93,382	17,76,393	20,67,934	5,06,083
Less Reduction of Grant for Expenditure in England.	8,358	14,707	...	...
Less Expenditure in England	.		9,000	..
Total Ordinary Agricultural Works .	18,85,024	17,61,686	20,58,934	5,06,083
Total Irrigation Ordinary ..	28,40,842	26,21,879	29,52,343	13,18,458
Total Extraordinary and Ordinary ...	32,01,124	29,06,988	33,20,589	16,18,086
Total Imperial .	39,13,291	35,96,982	41,37,686	22,67,352
Provincial.				
Original Works	7,54,706	9,02,042	6,68,656	*5,43,618
Repairs	3,87,058	†3,79,673	2,75,038	‡2,55,631
Establishment	4,85,579	§5,39,598	5,71,030	‖10,39,821
Tools and Plant	83,887	1,27,605	81,571	10,808
Profit and Loss		1,841	.	2,550
Total	17,11,230	19,50,759	15,96,295	18,52,428
Fluctuations in Suspense Balances	16,60,428	19,84,543	16,19,979	19,74,293
Less Expenditure in England		.	9,600	. .
Total Provincial ..	16,60,428	19,84,543	16,10,379	19,74,293
Local.				
Original Works	16,82,084	14,01,184	11,04,007	5,53,739
Repairs	19,66,303	18,22,059	16,94,563	7,28,344
Establishment	7,42,271	7,43,559	5,55,429	2,81,124
Tools and Plant	40,241	36,198	31,753	22,877
Profit and Loss	..	114	...	10
Total Local ...	44,30,899	40,03,114	33,85,752	15,86,094
Grand Total Imperial, Provincial, and Local ...	1,00,04,010	95,84,639	91,33,817	58,27,739

The following statement shows the expenditure in the different districts on Public Works from Imperial Funds as compared with the allotment :— Expenditure in districts, Imperial.

* Includes Rupees 47,600, contribution to Local Funds.
† Do. „ 1,94,712, do. do.
‡ Do. „ 52,070, do. do.
§ Do. „ 48,678, do. do.
‖ Do. „ 24,530, do. do.

Districts.	Allotment.			Expenditure, 1877-78.		
	Imperial.	Irrigation	Total.	Imperial.	Irrigation	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	86,050	.	86,050	83,446	...	83,446
Bellary	94,642	35,634	1,30,276	86,635	...	86,635
Cuddapah	1,194	43,866	45,060	900	...	900
Chingleput	1,09,928	1,64,700	2,74,628	87,070	...	87,070
Coimbatore	988	64,021	65,009	1,183	...	1,183
Ganjam	5,522	70,844	76,366	4,820	67,900	72,720
Godavari	2,075	4,49,094	4,51,169	1,911	3,64,376	3,66,287
Kurnool	.	75,487	75,487	...	...	...
Kistna	1,057	2,08,284	2,09,341	583	1,71,670	1,72,253
Madura	2,840	53,889	56,729	948	...	948
Malabar	37,312	2,226	39,538	37,177	1,503	38,680
Nellore ... . •	10,100	83,013	93,113	3,108	...	3,108
Nilgiri	39,037		39,037	33,766	...	33,766
North Arcot	5,055	1,05,625	1,10,681	4,964	...	4,964
Presidency, including Consulting Architect.	1,67,860	14,686	1,82,546	1,61,107	14,553	1,75,660
Salem	3,855	11,444	15,299	2,987	...	2,987
South Arcot	3,950	1,11,505	1,15,455	3,037	...	3,037
South Canara ..	950		950	1,041	..	1,041
Tanjore	10,981	1,66,689	1,77,670	10,954	1,67,477	1,78,431
Tinnevelly . .	1,865	1,23,410	1,25,275	956	..	956
Trichinopoly	34,680	1,17,083	1,51,763	33,371		33,371
Vizagapatam .	6,244	14,363	20,607	6,219	12,218	18,437
Unallotted Balance of Grant	38,971	16,861	22,110	.	.	.
Total Grants and Expenditure by Public Works Department.	6,65,156	18,99,003	25,64,159	5,66,183	7,99,697	13,65,880
Total Outlay by Civil Officers		.	.	1,604	12,286	13,890
Total Grants and Expenditure .	6,65,156	18,99,003	25,64,159	5,67,787	8,11,983	13,79,770
Total Private Contribution ...	.			.		..
Grand Total	6,65,156	18,99,003	25,64,159	5,67,787	8,11,983	13,79,770

Ditto, Provincial.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the different districts from Provincial Funds as compared with the allotment:—

Districts.	Allotments for 1877-78 including Private Contributions.	Expenditure, 1877-78.
	RS.	RS.
Bangalore	3,041	2,806
Bellary	21,244	14,482
Cuddapah	11,814	11,448
Chingleput	22,445	19,094
Coimbatore	19,874	13,335
Ganjam	26,253	21,761
Godavari	36,964	31,228
Kurnool ..	24,149	22,619
Kistna	12,266	9,160
Madura	54,245	9,878
Malabar . .	31,442	26,952
Nellore	1,72,802	16,285
Nilgiri	51,140	1,35,751
North Arcot	8,407	6,344
Presidency	2,42,262	2,37,480
Salem	18,388	12,796
South Arcot	16,591	15,332
South Canara	5,727	3,265
Tanjore	11,437	11,284
Tinnevelly	21,585	20,253
Trichinopoly	5,509	5,142
Vizagapatam	22,085	22,798
Unallotted Balance of Grant	4,354	...
Grant-in-aid to Local	99,670	99,670
Total ...	9,43,694	7,69,223
Expenditure by Civil Officers	...	30,026
Refund from Provincial to Extraordinary ..	...	...
Total Private Contributions	..	..
Grand Total ...	9,43,694	7,99,249

The following statement shows Local and Special Funds expenditure during the year :— Local and Special Funds expenditure.

—	Original Works.				
	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public Works Department	1,32,538	...	3,78,249	21,863	5,32,650
Civil Officers	28,638	..	22,067	16,424	67,129
Total ..	1,61,176	...	4,00,316	38,287	5,99,779
Less Grants-in-Aid from Provincial to Local.	...	...	46,040	...	46,040
Total ...	1,61,176	...	3,54,276	38,287	5,53,739

—	Repairs.				
	Civil Buildings.	Agricultural.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public Works Department .	18,604	...	6,09,236	37,831	6,65,671
Civil Officers	12,517	.	73,016	30,770	1,16,303
Total .	31,121	..	6,82,252	68,601	7,81,974
Less Grants-in-Aid from Provincial to Local.	..	..	53,630	...	53,630
Total ..	31,121	...	6,28,622	68,601	7,28,344

—	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public Works Department	2,96,079	22,594	15,16,994
Civil Officers	9,575	283	1,93,290
Total ...	3,05,654	22,877	17,10,284
Less Grants-in-Aid from Provincial to Local .	24,530	.	1,24,200
Total ..	2,81,124	22,877	15,86,084
	.		10
Profit and Loss .	..	..	15,86,094

In September 1877 in the twelve districts, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Kurnool, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Salem, all distinction between the budgeted works of the year and famine relief-works was done away with; and all the works other than buildings in the district, whether they were Imperial, Provincial, or Local, were ordered to be regarded as relief-works and to be carried out under special financial arrangements and under certain administrative rules newly drawn up. Some of the larger relief-works under execution will find notice below. Famine operations.

A special report relating solely to famine works, and detailing fully the operations adopted in each district for the employment of the distressed, will be published shortly by the Government.

Local Fund works.

Works executed by the Department of Public Works for Local Fund Boards, consisting mainly of the construction and repair of roads, are treated of under "Local Fund Administration." In districts where the distinction between budgeted works and other works was abolished, Local Fund Works were transferred to Famine. For these therefore reference must be made to the special Famine report.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

Imperial, Military.

Among Imperial Military works carried out during 1877-78 may be noticed the following:—*Bellary.*—The European Infantry Canteen sanctioned for execution two years previously with the view of completing the requirements of the troops stationed in the Bellary Cantonment, but upon which work had for want of funds to be held in abeyance during the latter part of the previous year, and the Companion Recreation Room, were finished; the expenditure on the two buildings amounting in all to between forty-nine and fifty thousand rupees. For the previous three years, improvements to the supply of water had been in course of progress, a supplemental estimate of Rupees 61,880 having been sanctioned for the completion of the project in 1874. At the close of the official year 1876-77, alterations to the anicut across Chuttram nullah and the head sluice to the supply channel had been carried out, a new supply channel excavated, the channel to the Native Infantry guntah and Fort ditch deepened, and improvements to the tank sluice executed, as well as a greater portion of the revetment of the tank. During the year under notice five hundred and eighty cubic yards of stone were collected for Allipore tank revetment, to be used when opportunity offered. Portions of the old revetment still require to be rebuilt, where the work has not been well executed, but with this exception, the whole of the improvements have now been excellently carried out, and the project is reported to answer its purpose well. In addition to these works, various minor projects were in progress. *Presidency.*—Extensive improvements to the Gunpowder Factory at the Presidency Town were undertaken in August 1877, the earthwork being entrusted to famine labor. The allotment of 40,000 Rupees for the work was fully utilized. At the Veysurpadi Expense Magazine employment was given to the distressed poor, by whom earthen traverses round the Magazine were raised, while the masonry drains,

which formed part of the project, were executed by ordinary labor. The total cost of the undertaking, including the amount spent by the Commissioner of Police, amounted to Rupees 17,320. *Chingleput.*—Vigorous progress was made with the new double storeyed hospital at Poonamallee. *Bangalore.*—In Bangalore the Native Infantry lines were drained, the Commissariat Store-rooms were refloored with large flag stones, and various other works of the minor class were carried out. A sum of Rupees 58,360 was spent upon a hundred and forty-six separate repair works. *Trichinopoly.*—The European Detail Hospital was reroofed during the year; contagious diseases wards were added to the building, and the floors of the ranges of the Royal Artillery family quarters asphalted. *Nilgiris.*—The following new works were carried out at the Wellington Barracks:—The Waterloo Bridge, which had been in ruins for twenty years, was partly restored; when completed, the soldiers will have easy access to the barracks. The water-supply of the soldiers is obtained from a natural spring, whence it used to be led in a closed brick channel to a cistern near the Barracks; this channel, three hundred and twelve yards long, was constantly becoming choked with the roots of the adjoining trees, frequent repairs being thus necessitated and much of the water lost. It was therefore replaced during the year by four pipes of cast iron, and the old cistern, from which the water had previously to be drawn in the leathern buckets of the watermen, closed and provided with four brass tops. The water-supply of the Lawrence Asylum institution was also improved; the water being now passed through three and a half feet of quartz sand of sizes, then pumped up to the Asylum plateau and distributed in iron pipes to three underground cisterns, to which pumps are attached for raising it to the kitchen and lavatories. The water is by these means rendered perfectly fit for drinking, and its purity after filtration preserved.

Imperial, Other Services.

Under "Imperial, Other Services," the following works may be noticed:—*South Arcot.*—The work of excavating the Puliankal drainage channel, and building a bridge over it at Merkanum, was in progress. The channel and a culvert were completed, and the foundations of the platform bridge laid to a depth of two and a half feet. The greater portion of the materials were collected; but for the difficulty in obtaining these materials in time, the bridge would have advanced much further towards completion. *Tanjore.*—The task of clearing out the Vedarniem Canal was proceeded with under difficulties. The canal was closed for traffic from the first day of the official year, but no contractor would come forward to undertake the work, nor could labor be procured; and when by the middle of May the water had been almost baled out, the canal was again filled up

by the violent cyclonic rain which accompanied the storm of the 18th May. In June the work was again commenced, and by the end of August half the reach was cleared. The canal was then opened for traffic, the remaining half of the work being deferred till the next dry season, when it was hoped that the task would be fully and satisfactorily completed.

Imperial, Miscellaneous

Under "Imperial, Miscellaneous" the following is noticeable:—*Presidency.*—At the north pier of the Madras Harbour works no progress was made owing to certain obstacles in the months of May, July and August, but in September, October, November and December 1877 the work was advanced. During the year under review the pier was advanced by a total length of 398 lineal feet. This advance presents the result of setting 509 blocks, amounting to about 12,725 tons of concrete. At the south pier from April to November the work of tipping in stone brought from the South Indian Railway was carried briskly on, and the south surf bank was advanced into the surf at such a rate as to prevent any serious accumulation of sand entering the harbour. The length of block-work built was 418 lineal feet. The works were severely tried by a cyclonic storm in May 1877, but they suffered no damage that was of any importance, and after that hardly any settlement occurred in the work at either pier.

Provincial, Civil Buildings.

Among Provincial, Civil Buildings, were the following works:—*Bellary.*—The improvements to the Bellary Jail on hand since 1874 were wholly carried out during the year. *Presidency.*—At the Presidency town a variety of works were on hand, namely, improvements to the Egmore Police Court, to the Egmore Lock-up, to the China Bazaar Tannah, to the Ammen Covil Tannah Station, to the Royapett Tannah Station. Steady progress was made in the work of converting the old Chepauk Workshops into Government Offices, the allotment for the year of Rupees 50,000 being worked up to. A sum of Rupees 1,934 was spent on widening and deepening the Ootary Nullah. Numerous repair works were executed mostly to military buildings. Of the works under the immediate supervision of the Consulting Architect, the Senate House was practically completed during the year, and was formally opened on Convocation-day. Several additions were made to the laboratory at the Presidency College, a new still-house being built, and the incomplete works being finished. The foundations of four out of the five blocks of the Lying-in Hospital at Egmore were laid, together with the compound wall and gates, and the dispensary was handed over to the Medical authorities. *Chingleput.*—The wards and works-sheds of the Vellore Central Jail were enlarged and a latrine built. *Salem.*—A further expenditure of Rupees 1,606 was incurred

during the year in review in erecting Police huts at the Central Jail, all the huts originally estimated for being now constructed. Divisional Officer's quarters at Oosoor were completed at a cost of Rupees 5,800. *Coimbatore.*—The sum of Rupees 6,785 was spent upon the Sub-Collector's quarters and out-houses at Erode. The additional sleeping compartments in one of the wards of the Coimbatore Central Jail made ready for occupation. *Nilgiri.*—The works in connection with the new Government House at Norwood, Ootacamund, the improvements to a house purchased for the use of the Government Clerks, and the erection of quarters for the Police Inspector at Gudalur in the Wynad, alone require notice. *Bangalore.*—Repairs were carried out to St. Mark's Church at Mercara at the cost of Rupees 1,881. *Tinnevelly.*—The grant of Rupees 16,000 for the new Palamcottah Jail could not be worked up to, the establishment employed on the work having to be withdrawn to supervise the repairs of the numerous tanks breached in the heavy rains which fell in the last months of 1877.

Among Provincial, Communications, may be noticed the following :— *Ganjam.*—Rupees 7,987 were expended during the year on the canal from Chilka Lake to the port of Ganjam, and the work was not far from completion at the end of March ; a total amount of Rupees 1,35,985 having then been spent upon it. *Vizagapatam.*—A further expenditure of Rupees 7,240 was incurred on the new Potinghi Ghaut, the progress upon which was this year again somewhat deficient owing to the want of good supervision. The cutting at Radavalsa was completed, and about 1,500 cubic yards of revetment built. At the High Sunky Sheet rock and other parts much boring and blasting was found necessary. *Nellore.*—The Buckingham Canal has been proceeded with from famine funds. At the close of the year preceding that now under review 19½ miles of the portion of the canal extending between the Kandlaru and the Penner had been excavated. The work on the canal was this year as before, entirely carried out by relief coolies, who with a few exceptions were natives of Nellore ; the immigrants from the Ceded Districts having been by the orders of Government allowed to return to their own homes. The canal was divided into five sections, from Koramandel to Kasbah, from Kasbah to Krishnapatam, from thence to the Penner, from the north of the Penner to the Muniyer, and from the Muniyer to the Kommanur Canal in the Kistna District. The work in the first of these sections consisted in cutting a canal through the Pulicat Lake. Except in the deepest parts where work was impossible, the whole excavation was completed, and those parts are naturally deep enough to allow of navigation. Some increase in the cost of this section was caused by the autumn monsoon rains, during which the water in the lake rose considerably. The second

Provincial, Communications.

section of the canal had silted up very much, and was impassable for any boats in March and April. The shallowest portions were deepened, and the reach was made navigable in May 1877. It had been originally proposed to bund up this section, and to lay it out while dry, but as this course would have interfered with the large traffic in rice which sprang up about the time mentioned, it had to be abandoned. Nineteen miles of the third section from Krishnapatam to the Penner had been excavated to the full depth at the end of the previous year. By the middle of May 1877 the whole length was opened for navigation, and the new off-stake at the Kandlaru and the boat basin were completed. The Iskapalli Division, or the fourth section of forty-eight miles in length, was open for traffic in January 1878; some shallow portions in the Karldu Sub-section still remained to be deepened, and the sectioning of the two banks was still in progress at the end of the year. The fifth section, thirty-six miles long, was also completed for navigation by January last, but not a little work on the Pakala Sub-division was yet necessary. The last named two sections were amalgamated under the name of the Ramapatam Division. *Presidency.*—Notwithstanding the several serious interruptions to progress which occurred in the months of May and November, and on some other occasions when heavy downfalls of rain swamped the works, and caused much damage to the temporary embankments and spoil banks of the Junction Canal, steady progress was made with that undertaking. The foundation wells of the first two bridges in Chepauk and Greenaway road were commenced in July, and as soon as the concrete work had been successfully set down, the superstructure was vigorously pushed on with, and the Chepauk bridge was opened for traffic early in December. By the middle of the next month all the bridges excepting that on the Yellapamatha Covil road were finished. The syphon works at the sites of the Sewage Farms of Triplicane and Kistnampett, and near Mylapore, were carried on simultaneously. Owing to the subsidence of the temporary dam in the case of the latter work, much delay occurred in setting the iron piping on its bed. The glutinous or clayey nature of the soil also proved a great hindrance to the rapid progress of the masonry work at this particular point, and added very largely to the estimated cost of the work. At the close of the year, the canal was all but ready to be opened for traffic. The sum of Rupees 3,93,366 was expended during the twelve-month, the cost of almost every item being greatly enhanced by the necessary employment of famine laborers. *South Arcot.*—In anticipation of severe distress the extension of the East Coast Canal from Vellar to Paravanur and north of Cuddalore were kept in view, and these portions of the canal were surveyed. In December it was found desirable to open the

former portion as a relief work, and by the end of March the canal had been cut down to water level for a length of about two miles and a quarter. *Coimbatore.*—The road from Malliempolliem to Kudumudi was continued from famine funds. *Nilgiris.*—The sum of Rupees 8,454 was spent in restoring the Tippukadu bridge, which spans the Moyar river. The original bridge, a trussed teak structure, failed in 1877 from decay. It was found necessary to change the work-people five times in the six months during which the work was in progress, owing to the deadly malaria of the Tippukadu jungles. Nine persons fell victims to the fever on this occasion. The supply of grain from Mysore to the Wynad having ceased in consequence of the famine in the former, the rice and ragi for the Wynad coolies had to be procured from Malabar by way of the Karkur Ghaut. Little traffic in ordinary years comes by that mountain-pass, which was therefore not metalled, the result being that the bandies bringing up the grain were much delayed. Under these circumstances the Government ordered the three upper miles of the ghaut to be metalled. The traffic was greatly relieved by this work, and the road has been permanently improved by it. Portions of the carriage road from Coonoor to Ootacamund which had been much worn by the abnormal amount of traffic passing along it, due to the famine, and by the unusually heavy rainfall between the months of August and November, were also metalled. Extensive landslips resulting from the same violent rain occurred at the Craigmore cutting on the high road between Ootacamund and Coonoor, and at the Elk Hill cutting. All traffic was completely stopped for a week by the first of these landslips, and had to go round by the Lawrence Asylum; while a second obstruction at the same point was much more serious and extensive, the road-way being forced up irregularly a yard high, and one of the piers of the aqueduct being so damaged that the greater part of it had to be taken down. The cutting was not completed at the end of the year. *Madura.*—Thirty miles of the new Pulney Ghaut were opened for cattle traffic. A few temporary deviations to avoid obstacles were found necessary at the twenty-fourth mile, from which point Colonel Law ran a bridle-path striking the plains at the foot of the old Panaikad Ghaut. The upper four and a half miles were open for carts, having a road-way of fifteen feet; succeeding to this, for half a mile the rocks were only partially cleared away; and from this half-opened portion up to the Neutral Saddle the road was widened to fifteen feet, and beyond the Neutral Saddle to the ninth mile to twelve feet. It was hoped that the special officer employed on this work would have been able to open out the last six miles to cattle traffic, but the pressure of works demanding prior attention stood in his way. The two boats which constitute the floating power of the hand dredge at Paumben were completed and caulked. The deck and copper-plate

sheathing were being fixed, but it was found impossible to do more to the dredge, as no one would accept the estimate for teak.

Provincial, Miscellaneous.

Under "Provincial, Miscellaneous" were the following items:—*Presidency.*—The Cooum bar was opened during eight consecutive spring tides, and the river flushed. *Chingleput.*—Two works which were undertaken to give employment to famine coolies in this district may be noticed, viz., an embankment along the north bank of the Palar for protecting the town of Walajahabad from floods, and a drainage channel and embankment parallel to Cochrane's Canal for improving the drainage of Veysurpady. The first of these works was wholly, the latter almost entirely completed within the year. *Malabar.*—Groins were thrown out opposite the new Custom-house at Calicut to check the encroachment of the sea, and answered their purpose well.

Special, Civil Buildings.

Under "Special, Civil Buildings" there were the following:—*Ganjam.*—The additions to the Zillah School at Berhampore were completed at a cost of Rupees 4,900, and the building was handed over to the Educational Department. Some solitary cells were built at Russelkonda from Convict Labor Funds. *Vizagapatam.*—The progress made on the three works under construction from the same source in this district was not as satisfactory as could have been wished. A not very strong and shifting establishment of subordinates was the chief cause of this. An expenditure of Rupees 2,589 was incurred on the Subsidiary Jail at Koraput, of Rupees 2,408 on the new Zillah Jail at Vizagapatam, and only Rupees 622 were spent on the alterations and additions to the Parvatipur Hill Jail, there being no subordinate available for that work during the greater part of the year. *Godavari.*—The Light-house at Vakalapudi was completed, but the lightning conductors had still to be fixed. *Kistna.*—After being held in abeyance for three years, pending the receipt of sanction to a regular estimate, the improvements to the Jail at Guntoor were recommenced, and a sum of Rupees 22,898 on the estimate of Rupees 37,313 had been spent in all at the end of March 1878. The work of erecting a quay below the Masulipatam tidal lock was stopped after some progress had been made, and it was decided, in consultation with the Marine authorities, that a revised plan and estimate should be prepared. *Chingleput.*—Quarters with out-houses for the Superintendent of the Government Farm at Saidapet, commenced in September 1877, were fully and satisfactorily completed within the year. *South Arcot.*—A wharf at Porto-Novo was commenced. The Deputy Tahsildar's Cutcherry at Ulandarpet which had been in progress since 1873 was completed and handed over to the Revenue officials; the building was partly constructed from Provincial funds. *Salem.*—A school-house at Dharmapuri was almost completed. *Trichinopoly.*—An estimate for

converting the north portion of the Nawab's palace into a Government Normal School was sanctioned in September, and at the end of the year the work had been executed. *South Canara.*—Jailors' quarters were under erection at Mangalore.

The total expenditure at the Dowlaishwaram Workshops during the year was Rupees 1,07,468, of which Rupees 60,982 were for new works, Rupees 29,768 for repairs, Rupees 4,212 for work done for private parties, while the balance was spent on the stores and sundries. The capital of the shop on the last day of March 1878 showed an increase of Rupees 23,526 at the Bezwada Workshops. The shop was employed chiefly in making punts, ferry-boats, lock-gates, and screen-shutters, and repairing the floating plant of the district. The demand was sufficient to keep the shop fully employed. **Mofussil workshops.**

The amount received from the Treasury for carrying on the operations of the Presidency P. W. Workshops and Stores amounted to Rupees 4,60,000, and stores slightly exceeding a lakh in value were received from England; to cover which, Rupees 5,70,735 were remitted to the Treasury. The works carried on were as usual very numerous and various. A large number of tools for famine laborers were turned out. The additional smiths' shed sanctioned in 1876-77 proved of much use, and enabled the workshops to meet fully all the demands made upon them Stock of the workshops and the stores was taken, and the machinery and plant in use were carefully and minutely examined, every article being either counted or weighed. **Presidency workshops and stores.**

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION.

(a.) *General.*

Under the fund head of Capital Extraordinary the following irrigation works are at present executed: Godavari Delta Works, Kistna Delta Works, Pennér Anicut, Chembrambaukum Tank Works, Palar Anicut, Pelandorai Anicut, Cauvery Delta Works, Srivaikuntham Anicut. During 1877-78 the total grants, including establishment, tools and plant, &c., from Loan Funds for the construction of these works, was Rupees 3,68,874, of which Rupees 3,28,645 were expended. Under the fund head of Capital Ordinary the above-named works are again the only works. This grant amounted in total to Rupees 1,49,703, against which there was an outlay of Rupees 1,00,808. Under the fund head of Revenue, Rupees 7,43,706 were in total allowed, of which Rupees 7,43,123 were expended. **Total grant and total outlay.**

The total grant for Ordinary Agricultural works was Rupees 20,67,934, against which there was an expenditure of Rupees 11,16,388. Viewed as a whole, the grant from ordinary funds for irrigation works, that is to say under the last three fund heads, was Rupees 29,61,343 compared with an expenditure of Rupees 19,60,319. The apparent short outlay is attributable to the fact that the amounts expended in famine districts were charged to Famine Relief Funds.

Classified lists.

In order to facilitate the preparation of the capital and revenue accounts ordered to be kept for the eight systems, lists of the main canals, distributaries and drains, and of their component works for each system, as well as index maps showing the positions of the works, were under preparation during the year. The Palar Anicut and the Cauvery Delta are the only two systems which give any difficulty, and this is owing to the intricate nature of the numerous old native works of which they are composed. Lists for the Palar Anicut and System are, however, in preparation, and lists for the Cauvery Delta will soon be put in hand.

Grouping of works.

The following is a statement in tabulated form showing what has been done towards grouping the whole of the irrigation works of the Presidency according to the categories to which they belong, in each district up to the end of the year under review, and what still remains to be done :—

Districts.	Total due to Irrigation		Due to the "Eight Systems" with quasi-Commercial Accounts.		Due to Works for which continuous record of expenditure is kept individually.		Due to works for which continuous record of expenditure is kept by groups.	
							A. Works supplied from rivers and streams.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Ganjam	207,641	5,78,131	.	.		.	...	...
Vizagapatam . . .	166,676	2,99,088			8,207	42,717	..	...
Godavari	603,387	24,74,793	524,137	23,39,26.		.	6,441	19,558
Kistna	278,324	11,88,169	246,090	10,98,978	..	..	...	...
Nellore . .	224,219	6,51,961	54,102	2,12,331	.	...	...	...
Cuddapah	226,805	7,34,849	.	..	..	...	...	...
Kurnool	54,737	2,63,692			.	...	..	...
Bellary	163,632	6,83,829		.	..	.	...	...
Chingleput . . .	352,693	8,09,016	7,571	19,176	..	...	..	...
North Arcot .. .	262,898	11,37,863	21,291	1,19,873		..	10,993	50,275
South Arcot	389,414	16,87,296	No information available.		1,08,519	7,09,821	...	...
Salem	105,708	4,82,414		.	..	...	..	...
Coimbatore . .	103,383	5,57,357			49,728	3,68,086	35,039	1,69,008
Tanjore	944,573	37,12,975	796,968	34,49,496	.	..	...	...
Trichinopoly	206,376	7,79,685		.		.		...
Nilgiri . .	40	90	.	.	.	...	...	...
Malabar .	388,309	11,66,266		..	..	.	...	...
Madura .	182,157	6,55,546			.	..	...	...
Tinnevelly .. .	204,891	15,00,612	30,019	1,58,657	.	.	.	...
Total	5,155,866	1,93,63,632	1,680,178	73,97,776	166,454	11,20,621	52,473	2,38,841

Districts.	Due to Works for which continuous Record of Expenditure is kept by Groups—(*Continued*).								Due to Works not yet thus grouped.	
	B. Tanks in Groups.		C. Tanks isolated.		D. Miscellaneous Irrigation Works.		Total.		Area.	Revenue.
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.		
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
Ganjam ...	...	.		.	. .	...	...	...	297,641	5,78,151
Vizagapatam ...		.		.	...	...	...	...	158,469	2,56,374
Godavari ...	29,645	1,16,989	1,050	4,188	...	. .	37,135	1,40,727	...	...
Kistna ...	.	...	..	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	...	...	...	..	. .	...	...	...	107,117	4,59,630
Cuddapah ..	.	...	...	. .	.	...	...	...	226,805	7,34,849
Kurnool ...	...	...	. .	..	...	...	...	...	54,737	2,63,692
Bellary ...	..	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	163,632	6,83,829
Chingleput ...	.				..	..		. .	345,122	7,89,840
North Arcot .	2,621	10,485	3,712	18,527	327	1,211	17,653	80,498	223,954	9,37,492
South Arcot ...	. .	...	.	. .	..	...	...	..	282,895	9,77,475
Salem ..		.			...	..		.	105,708	4,82,414
Coimbatore ...	1,146	4,416	928	2,368	138	190	37,251	1,75,982	16,404	1,13,289
Tanjore . .	...	.		..	...	...	...	...	147,605	2,63,476
Trichinopoly ..	...	.	. .	. .	.		...	...	206,376	7,79,685
Nilgiri ...	..	..		.	40	90	40	90	...	...
Malabar ..	...	. .	...	. .	338,309	11,66,266	338,309	11,66,266	..	...
Madura ...	...		.		.	.	...	. .	182,157	6,55,546
Tinnevelly ...	..	.	..				..	.	174,875	13,41,955
Total .	13,412	1,31,890	5,690	25,077	388,814	11,67,757	480,388	15,63,563	2,693,497	91,97,677

The following statement shows for the Godavari Delta System the length of navigable canals open and the progress made in 1877-78:— Godavari Delta canals.

Names of Canals.	Proposed Total Length.		Completed and Navigable			
			Up to 1876-77 inclusive.		Up to 1877-78 inclusive.	
	MS.	CHS.	MS.	CHS.	MS.	CHS.
Eastern Delta.						
Main Canal	4	12		12	4	12
Samulcottah	34	28	34	28	34	28
Cocanada Canal	27	48	27	48	27	48
Bank Canal . . .	38	40	29	50	29	50
Coringa Canal	24	37	24	37	24	37
Injeram Canal	11	9	11	9	11	9
Mundapetta Canal .. .	13	35	13	35	13	35
Total ..	153	49	144	59	144	59
Central Delta.						
Main Canal	8	0	8	0	8	0
Gunnaram Canal	44	0	28	0	28	0
Bank do.	41	0	35	0	35	0
Amalapur do.	32	0	26	0	26	0
Bendamurlunka Canal	14	0	2	0	2	0
Bellakurru do.	4	0	4	0	4	0
Vilsa Main do.	7	0	..		...	
Kadally do.	7	0	.		..	
Total ..	157	0	103	0	103	0
Western Delta.						
Main Canal	6	11	6	11	6	11
Kakarapurru Canal	10	15	9	4	9	4
Narsapur do.	29	68	29	68	29	68
Bank do.	25	56	22	38	25	50
Mukkamala do.	2	32	2	32	2	32
Gostanaddi and Velpur	28	35	28	35	28	35
Ellore Canal	40	27	28	40	28	40
Junction Canal	3	43	3	43	3	43
Venkkiah and Weyeru	29	74	29	74	29	74
Undi Canal	15	60	15	60	15	60
Attili Canal	15	60	15	60	15	60
Total ..	208	1	191	65	194	77
Grand Total ..	518	50	439	44	442	56

Kistna Delta canals.

The subjoined statement shows for the Kistna Delta System the length of navigable canals open and the progress during the year :—

Names of Canals.	Proposed Total Length.		Navigable			
			Up to 1876-77 inclusive.		Up to 1877-78 inclusive.	
Eastern Delta.	MS.	CHS.	MS.	CHS.	MS.	CHS.
Main Canal	9	45	0	45	0	45
Ellore Canal	40	0	40	0	40	0
Budameru	37	0	20	0	20	0
Masulipatam Canal	49	13	49	13	49	13
Pulleru between Weyeru Calmgulah and Cowturam.	26	62	17	62	17	62
Pamurru Junction Canal	0	40	0	40	0	40
Buntumilly Canal	14	20	14	20	14	20
Polrazkodu Canal	16	51	16	51	16	51
Total	184	71	158	71	158	71
Western Delta.						
Main Canal	13	0	13	0	13	0
Nizampatam Canal	27	78	27	78	27	78
Bank Canal	45	60	21	0	21	0
Commamur Canal	50	0	46	30	46	30
Total	136	58	108	28	108	28
Grand Total	321	49	267	19	267	19

(b.) *Capital Extraordinary Funds.*

Operations of the year.

The subjoined statement shows in one view the several projects under execution from Loan Funds during the year, their estimated cost, the grants and outlay of the year, and the balance of the estimates as yet unexpended. No projects to be carried out from Loan Funds were under investigation during the year :—

Name of System.	Name of Project.	Current Estimates.	Grant of the Year revised.	Expenditure of the Year.	Total Expenditure to end of the Year on Works.	Balance of Estimates.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godavari Delta System.	Extension of Irrigation and Navigation in the Eastern Delta.	12,39,505	88,074	54,756	9,23,407	3,66,098
	Extension of Irrigation and Navigation, Western Delta.	13,18,213	97,776	85,462	9,77,062	3,41,151
	Total ...	26,07,718	1,85,850	1,40,218	19,00,469	7,70,249
Kistna Delta System.	Raising and connecting wall between Head Sluice and Lock at Bezwada.	440	440	2,155	215	225
	Widening head of Main Canal.	1,13,530	10,000	3,240	1,11,145	2,385
	Improvements to Head Sluice at Bezwada.	9,940	6,560	6,603	6,603	3,337
	Alterations to Head Lock at Bezwada.	1,000	1,000	600	600	400
	Improving Masulipatam Section (Pulleru Project).	1,81,890	1,512	— 4,963	1,72,935	8,955
	Ryves' Canal Project	4,08,093 60	18,377 60	6,115 46	3,38,312 46	69,781 14
	Raising and connecting wall between Head Sluices and Locks at Seetanagaram.					

Name of System.	Name of Project.	Current Estimates.	Grant of the Year revised.	Expenditure of the Year.	Total Expenditure to end of the Year on Works.	Balance of Estimates.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kistna Delta System.—(*Continued*).	Improvements to Head Sluices at Seetanagaram.	9,240	8,443	8,592	8,592	748
	Alterations to Head Lock at Seetanagaram.	210	210	212	212	...
	Constructing an outlet in the 33rd mile of Commamur Canal and excavating Moorcondapad Channel.	9,640	9,640	5,358	5,358	4,282
	Western Side Channel Project.	49,860	...	— 9	49,253	...
	Commamur Canal Project ...	1,95,770	..	...	1,01,037	...
	Total ..	9,79,773	56,242	26,009	7,94,308	1,85,467
Cauvery Delta.	Regulating works for the principal branches of Vennar.	2,05,106	.	4,054	2,08,535	...
Srivaikuntham Anicut System.	Srivaikuntham Anicut Project.	9,39,500	27,268	7,987	9,19,947	19,553
	Total ..	47,32,097	2,69,360	1,78,268	38,23,259	9,12,449

(c.) *Capital Ordinary Funds.*

Operations of the year.

The grant from ordinary revenue for original works chargeable to Capital Account amounted to Rupees 86,891; the expenditure was Rupees 34,559. The following were the systems on which works were in progress under this fund head:—Godavari Delta System, Kistna Delta System, Penner Anicut System, Chembrambaukum Tank System, Cauvery Delta System. The grant for the year for the Godavari Delta System was Rupees 21,400, and the expenditure Rupees 19,368. The grant for the Kistna Delta System was Rupees 14,277 and the expenditure Rupees 10,422. The grant for the Penner Anicut System was Rupees 4,700 and the expenditure Rupees 5,558.* The amount of the revised estimate for the Chembrambaukum Tank Project is Rupees 6,43,000; the grant for the year was Rupees 41,550. Of this Rupees 2,000 was for works unsuited for famine labor and was not expended, and the remainder, Rupees 39,550, was for compensation for land the settlement of which does not depend on this department. An estimate, amounting to Rupees 31,380, for the construction of regulating works on the Codamoorty and Trimulrajonaur rivers was sanctioned in October last, but owing to the late date at which funds were allotted it was not possible to do more than the collection of materials, the amount spent on this account being Rupees 4,769 against a grant of Rupees 4,714.

* Outlay on works debited to famine.

(d.) *Revenue Funds.*

Outlay of the year.

The following statement shows the distribution of outlay under Revenue extensions and improvements and maintenance and repairs. The outlay on Penner Anicut, Chembrambaukum Tank, Palar Anicut, Pelandorai Anicut and Srivaikuntham Anicut, was charged to Famine Funds :—

Name of System.	Main Heads.	Extensions and Improvements.		Maintenance and Repairs.	
		Amount.	Total.	Amount.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godavari Delta ...	Head Works			41,434	
	Main Canals and Branches	6,738		50,563	
	Distributaries	1,011		42,638	
	Drainage and Protective Works	596		6,331	
			8,345		1,40,966
Kistna Delta ...	Head Works ...			13,344	
	Main Canals and Branches	1,533		66,237	
	Distributaries	1,449		25,045	
	Drainage and Protective Works	274		1,675	
			3,256		1,06,301
Cauvery Delta ..	Head Works			903	
	Main Canals and Branches	416		5,655	
	Distributaries	4,766		64,820	
	Drainage and Protective Works	2,854		3,785	
	Total .	..	19,637		3,22,340

(e.) *Ordinary Agricultural Funds.*

Grant and allotment of the year.

The total grant for works under the head of Ordinary Agricultural was Rupees 10,95,957 which was thus allotted :—

	RS.
For Original Works, Major	97,500
For do. Minor	1,32,437
For Repairs	8,66,020
Total ...	10,95,957

(f.) *Special Establishments.*

Surveys and investigation in progress.

In the Ganjam District surveys of the Mahanadi river in connection with its proposed embankment were in progress, as also the surveys for grouping of irrigation works, the total amount spent being Rupees 54. In Godavari Rupees 11 were spent in surveying the Kakarapurru set and the principal tanks in Ellore Taluk. The amount spent in Kistna, viz., Rupees 881, was for surveying the river above and below the anicut and for preparing plans. In North Arcot the survey work done was on the Palar Anicut System and amounted to Rupees 9,782 including the salary of the Executive Engineer employed on it. The survey of the Pooniar River in South Arcot in connection with the proposed embankment was carried out, the amount spent being Rupees 233. In Salem a sum of Rupees 445 was sanctioned for surveying the mittah tanks in Tirupatur and Oosoor Divisions, but no expenditure

was incurred as the attention of all the officers was devoted entirely to famine works. Rupees 270 were spent in surveying Pandaviaiir, Pamaniar, and Sittaur rivers in the Tanjore District. In Tinnevelly Rupees 163 were spent in taking the surveys and levels of 26 tanks and channels for the purpose of grouping, and of Tamrapurni river embankments from Papanassum to the sea.

(g.) *Tools and Plant.*

Grant and outlay for the year.

The grant under this class of outlay for the year was Rupees 1,06,279, the outlay Rupees 1,50,630. The chief expenditure was incurred in connection with the Godavari and Kistna Delta Systems. The grants and outlay for these systems were as shown at foot. The outlay in districts other than the Godavari and Kistna, or on other than the Capital and Revenue heads, was insignificant when compared with the number of works, and needs no special notice. The works are, as a rule, too much scattered and of too little individual importance to render possible the economical use of expensive plant or labor-saving machinery :—

—	Capital Extraordinary.		Capital Ordinary.		Revenue.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Godavari Delta System .	20,800	25,956	12,440	1,185	28,610	22,740
Kistna Delta System .	628	13,579	746	3,337	21,626	18,759

(h.) *Receipts.*

Charges and receipts.

In order to obtain a tolerably fair comparison of the outlay during the year under review with the revenue of the works on which the funds were expended, the following charges and receipts must be taken: *Expenditure*—1. On Extensions and Improvements under Revenue, 2. Maintenance and Repairs under Revenue, 3. Original Works, Ordinary Agricultural Irrigation, 4. Repairs Ordinary Agricultural Irrigation, 5. Share of General Establishment, 6. Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, 7. Conservancy, Water regulation, and Survey Navigation Establishments, 8. Tools and Plant. *Receipts*—1. Consolidated Wet Assessment, 2. Water-supply of towns, 3. Receipts from Plantations and other Canal Produce, 4. Navigation Receipts, 5. Rents of Buildings, 6. Other Miscellaneous Receipts. The following statement shows the distribution by districts of these items. Expenditure from Famine funds is not shown in the statement. Information regarding the receipts of 1877-78 is not yet available, and those of 1876-77 are therefore entered for the purpose of comparison with the outlay of the year under review :—

Districts.	Charges during 1877-78.										Irrigated Area.	Receipts during 1876-77.		
	Revenue.		Ordinary Agricultural Irrigation.		Total Works and Repairs.	Establishment.			Tools and Plant.	Total Charges.		Wet Assessment.	Navigation and other Receipts.	Total.
	Extensions and Improvements.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.		Share of General Establishment.	Special Establishment.	Total Establishment.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	..	..	6,268	61,632	67,900	58,309	1,647	59,956	8,728	1,36,584	300,588	5,71,158	43	5,71,201
Vizagapatam	...	...	1,402	10,955	12,357	10,611	1,478	12.089	1,588	26,034	162,791	2,92,616	7	2,92,623
Godavari	8,345	1,40,966	29,612	38,873	2,17,796	1,73,066	50.014	2,23,080	31,544	4,72,420	600,979	24,79,085	63,367	25,42,452
Kistna	3,256	1,06,301	5,098	9,994	1,24,649	96,794	26,081	1,22,875	20,698	2,68,222	296,914	10,66,491	28,014	10,94,505
Nellore	...	...	...	...	.	..	5,294	5,294	...	5,294	162,963	1,51,592	56	1,51,648
Cuddapah	...	..	.	...	...	..	.	.		..	164,561	3,84,143	472	3,84,615
Bellary	...	...	..	...	...	..	109	109	...	109	131,321	4,55,313	3	4,55,316
Kurnool	...	..	.	..	.	..	5,85,093	5,85,093	..	5,85,093	37,424	1,21,534	27	1,21,561
Presidency	...	...	...	14,553	14,553	12,498	..	12,498	2,336	29,387	..	...	175	175
Chingleput .. .	...	...	..	..	...	...	3,383	3,383	...	3,383	311,425	3,19,280	66	3,19,346
North Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	...	4,579	4,579	...	4,579	187,760	6,97,207	1,444	6,98,651
South Arcot	...	...	..	...	...	..	5,545	5,545	..	5,545	306,872	11,98,199	1,500	11,99,699
Salem	...	...	...	...	..	..	113	113	.	113	93,343	3,88,895	1,153	3,90,048
Tanjore	8,036	75,073	859	1,58,644	74,676	1,28,460	12,059	1,40,519	12,537	3,11,700	924,735	36,65,128	5,471	35,70,599
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,279	3,279	.	3,279	194,306	7,29,743	4,795	7,34,538
Coimbatore	...	...	..	...	...	...	18	18	..	18	99,008	5,09,584	2,824	5,12,408
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	267	..	267	137,087	2,72,303	...	2,72,303
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,489	4,489	...	4,489	195,693	12,22,836	2,319	12,25,155
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,274	3,382	...	3,382
Malabar	...	...	...	1,503	1,503	1,292	84	1,376	193	3,072	389,161	11,51,873	...	11,51,873
Total ...	19,637	3,22,340	43,239	2,12,186	5,97,402	4,81,030	7,03,306	11,84,336	77,624	18,59,362	4,698,205	1,55,80,362	*1,11,736	1,56,92,098

* P. W. receipts only.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of collections from navigation receipts and traffic by canal during the year, as also some of the main facts connected with the traffic on the Godavari and Kistna system of canals. The charge for boat licenses in the Godavari District has been raised during the present year from 1 Rupee to 2 Rupees a ton, and it is in contemplation to raise it in the Kistna when the result has been observed. The Government consider that the charge may fairly be raised without unduly raising the cost of conveyance to a market. At present the charges for navigation, maintenance, and establishment are in excess of the receipts from traffic :— Navigation receipts and traffic by canal.

Godavari District.

(1) Number of passenger boats licensed, 1877.	120	
(2) Number of cargo boats licensed, 1877.	1,671	
(3) Register tonnage cargo boats, 1877.	36,011	
(4) Rafts passed through head lock, 1877.	3,639	
(5) Number of boat trips, 1877 ...	28,215	—Number of lockages divided by number of locks; so that, of course, trips made to and fro on level reaches without passing through a lock are not taken into account.
(6) Tonnage, 1877	536,672	—The sum of the number of tons of laden boats registered at each lock, divided by number of locks on the canal.
(7) Ton mileage, 1877	12,658,265	—Register tonnage of all laden boats passing through locks multiplied in each case by number of miles in reach above or below lock, according to direction in which the boat passed.
(8) Value of cargoes, 1877 ...	36,965,022	—Arbitrary valuation.
(9) Navigation receipts, 1877 ..	44,957	

Kistna District.

(1) Number of passenger boats licensed, 1877.	36	
(2) Number of cargo boats licensed, 1877.	628	
(3) Register tonnage of cargo boats, 1877.	13,669	
(4) Rafts passed through head lock, 1877.	640	
(5) Number of boat trips, 1877 ..	5,514	—See remark against (5) Godavari.
(6) Tonnage, 1877 ...	57,813	—Do. do. (6) Godavari.
(7) Ton mileage, 1877 . .	1,256,761	—Do. do. (7) Godavari.
(8) Value of cargoes, 1877 .	6,108,671	—Arbitrary valuation.
(9) Navigation receipts, 1877 ...	17,184	

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS.

(a.) *General.*

The effects of the famine in the shape of heavy grain traffic remained unabated throughout the Presidency until October 1877. From that month the traffic declined rapidly, and by the commencement of 1878 it was little more than normal. The additional work which was thrown on the Railway staff, more especially on that of the Madras Railway, was very considerable. Work done.

Attention has again been drawn recently to the better adaptation of rolling stock to military purposes. The chief features proposed are Proposed changes.

alterations which will admit of end-loading in certain types, and arrangements in a certain percentage of the rolling stock to meet the requirements of sick transport, and of carriage of horses. The recommendations made by the Government of India will be adopted as occasion offers by both Railway Companies. Standard designs have already been furnished for metre gauge stock, and plans for the broad gauge stock are in course of preparation. Another military question that has been raised is that of the conversion of certain railway bridges over large rivers, so as to enable them to be used for the passage of troops and guns on the march. The nature and cost of such conversion is under investigation in the Railway Department, and the subject has also been referred to the Revenue Department in order that an estimate may be formed of the extent to which the converted bridges would be utilised by the civil population. The work done by the two guaranteed Railways in the Presidency during the year 1877 may be seen from table in the Statistical Returns at end volume. Under passengers per mile worked, the Madras Railway booked 3,059, and carried them an average distance of 53·4 miles; the South Indian Railway booked 6,979, and carried them an average distance of 37·89 miles Under goods per mile worked, the Madras Railway carried 1,154 tons for an average distance of 161·4 miles; the South Indian Railway carried 667 tons for a distance of 89·5 miles. It seems desirable that the Railway Companies should be supplied with a reserve of rolling stock to meet seasons of exceptional pressure; and it has been suggested that a general reserve should be provided, partly by the State and partly by the Companies, on which all parties might draw as occasion required. The Railway Conference of 1878 will probably deal with this question.

(b.) *Madras Railway.*

Open mileage.

The open mileage of this line consists of 816 miles of single and 42½ miles of double line. Sanction was accorded in February 1877 to doubling the line between Madras and Arkonam. On 1st May 1877 the second line was opened to Avady; on 20th July to Tiruvallur; and on 28th August to Arkonam. The whole of the earthwork was executed by famine labor, and the cost debited to Famine Relief. The doubling of this section enabled the traffic between Madras and Arkonam to be worked with greater facility. A temporary addition to the mileage was made by the construction of a chord line, 900 yards in length, between the North-West Line and the Bellary Branch, with the object of facilitating the transport of grain between Raichore and Bellary. It was completed in November 1877, but owing to the altered conditions of traffic from Raichore it has only once been used, and the points are now spiked.

The total capital expended up to 31st March 1878 was Rupees 10,95,00,937 (£10,037,586), being at the rate of Rupees 1,27,623 (£11,699) per mile. During the year 1877-78 the amount expended under capital was Rupees 26,80,842. Capital expenditure.

The net profits of the official year were Rupees 32,99,275, giving a dividend at the rate of 3·0 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the Company up to the 31st December 1877 amounted to £8,157,244, and the net profits for the same period to £3,710,628, leaving a balance of £4,446,616 to be met from the revenues of the country, in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The net cost of land for the Madras Railway is estimated at 18 lakhs. Dividend, &c.

The way and works have been maintained in good condition during the year. Difficulty was experienced in fully ballasting the line owing to the heavy traffic. The aloe fencing was much injured, the aloes having been eaten by the starving population. At the end of the year, however, it was again in fair condition. An important item in the year's proceedings has been the decision to substitute machinery at all stations for the present laborious method of raising water by hand. The necessary indents have been transmitted to England. Condition of way and works.

The resources of the Locomotive Department were severely strained in the endeavour to meet the urgent demand for the transport of grain. During the previous year the want of engines had been the chief difficulty, and thirty new engines were indented for from England. The first of these commenced work in June 1877, and the last was erected at Perambur during March 1878. Between March and October thirty-two engines were hired from other lines, but the majority were of an unsuitable type, and were consequently not worked economically; 500 wagons also were hired. For the Harbour Works traffic 100 new wagons were built, their cost being debited to revenue. The repairs to rolling stock were exceptionally heavy, and the capabilities of the workshops at Perambur were severely tried. In October the famine traffic began to decline; but for several reasons it was thought unadvisable to effect reductions in the rolling stock and in the staff too suddenly. The return of the hired engines was however commenced, and by the middle of December all had left the railway. Rolling stock.

Arrangements were made at the beginning of the year for the transfer to Government of the maintenance of the telegraph wires under a contract lasting two years; but owing to the pressure of traffic immediate changes in the management were thought undesirable. During the early part of the official year it was ordered that, to secure the greatest expedition in working the grain traffic, the Company's telegraphs should be temporarily closed to the public. This was Electric telegraph.

rendered necessary by the "crossing order" system of working the traffic, which kept the wires constantly in use. As a consequence of this measure, it became necessary for the Government to provide an additional wire from Coimbatore to Mettapolliem, and from Salem to Erode, in order to place these districts in communication with the Government Telegraph and with the South Indian Railway system. These wires will probably be eventually used by the Company to work the "block system," which was in operation at the commencement of the year between Adoni and Raichore, which has since been extended to the Bellary branch, and which it is proposed to establish ultimately throughout the whole line. The block instruments in use are designed by Mr. Winter, the Company's Telegraph Engineer, and are peculiar in that the signals are both visible and audible, and that, for the completion of a signal passing a train on to a section, the joint action of the signallers at each end of that section is indispensable.

Accidents.

The number of accidents to trains during the last four calendar years has been as detailed at foot. The large number of accidents in 1877 was due in great measure to the increased number of trains run, and to the reckless conduct of grain-pilferers :—

—	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
1. Collision	1	6	9	18
2. Derailment	18	8	27	61
3. Fire	19	34	57	98
4. Running over cattle	48	41	38	76
5. Other causes	6	7	21	21
Total ..	92	96	152	274

Persons killed and injured.

The numbers of persons killed and injured were as follows :—

—	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.								
From causes beyond their own control	..	..	..	..	11	13	3	10
From their own misconduct or want of caution	1	1	...	1	1	5	..	3
Total ...	1	1	...	1	12	18	3	13
Servants of the Company or of Contractors.								
From causes beyond their own control	3	6	...	2	1	...	3	3
From their own misconduct or want of caution	6	7	5	12	12	14	22	21
Total ...	9	13	5	14	13	14	25	24
Other Persons.								
Crossing at level crossings	...	..	1	..	1	1	...	...
Trespassers, including suicide	5	..	2		5	1	31	11
Miscellaneous	2	.	.	1	.	..	2	..
Total ...	7	.	3	1	6	2	33	11
Grand Total .	17	14	8	16	31	34	61	48

The question of reintroducing the 2 Pies fare, which was suspended with the discontinuance of the cooly class trains during the pressure of the grain traffic, and was not revived on their reintroduction, is still under consideration. The want of engine power was severely felt during the year, and, in order to obtain a maximum of work, it was necessary to arrange time-tables to suit the working of the locomotives. A local service of trains in each section was inaugurated, and, so far as the engines were concerned, worked well; but it had the disadvantage of keeping the wagon stock longer on the road than would otherwise have been necessary. The increase in the train mileage was very marked, the figures for 1876 and 1877 being 2,333,450 and 3,551,039 respectively. Train service.

The general financial results of the last five calendar years are compared in the following table :— General financial results.

—	Gross Earnings	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts	Receipts per Open Mile per Week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS
1873	68,83,350	39,19,378	29,63,972	56·94	156·8
1874 .	59,06,501	38,19,532	20,86,969	64·67	132·0
1875 .	64,29,753	45,18,602	19,11,151	70·28	143·7
1876	71,13,773	45,79,778	25,33,995	64·38	158·2
1877 . .	100,35,295	50,47,492	49,87,803	59·26	224·3

The numbers of passengers exclusive of troops and police carried in each class and the corresponding receipts were as follows :— Passenger traffic.

Year.	Numbers.					Receipts.				
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth or Cooly Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth or Cooly Class.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1873	10,631	74,469	2,132,467	503,232	2,720,799	1,27,465	1,27,177	16,96,414	2,01,715	21,52,771
1874	14,747	52,258	2,111,892	569,806	2,748,703	1,25,783	1,14,843	16,21,021	2,32,017	20,93,664
1875	12,998	44,711	1,803,627	837,965	2,699,301	1,31,781	1,15,036	14,04,716	3,42,536	19,94,069
1876	12,486	39,747	1,735,411	973,872	2,761,516	1,53,216	1,27,980	14,58,189	4,22,545	21,61,930
1877	13,090	37,224	1,707,836	810,046	2,568,196	1,58,513	1,27,018	15,18,083	3,62,441	21,66,055

The receipts from each class of goods were— Receipts from goods.

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Special	17,18,254	10,67,637	10,79,213	16,85,200	50,50,397
First Class	11,52,804	10,04,696	13,76,376	13,27,109	9,51,017
Second Class	4,72,767	4,63,752	5,51,525	5,51,608	5,84,931
Third Class	3,15,567	3,01,966	3,54,989	3,51,938	1,97,422
Fourth Class	1,64,849	1,60,518	1,82,346	1,33,502	98,527
Fifth Class	1,57,052	80,549	78,065	88,000	34,291
Total ...	30,81,353	30,79,148	36,22,514	41,37,357	69,16,585

Tonnage of goods.

The tonnage of goods in each class was—

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Special	187,865	165,928	169,011	376,096	796,160
First Class	135,622	125,578	156,731	148,956	120,141
Second Class	42,966	42,129	48,312	40,052	50,281
Third Class .. .	21,336	21,468	24,455	24,621	13,233
Fourth Class . . .	7,147	7,477	7,904	5,745	3,832
Fifth Class	5,036	3,789	4,554	4,901	981
Total	399,972	366,369	410,967	609,371	984,628

Food-grains.

The total quantity of food-grains carried over the line was 724,544 tons, yielding a receipt of Rupees 46,47,183 as against 217,633 tons, and Rupees 13,77,909, during the year 1876. The sources of supply were—Madras (imports by sea) about 400,000 tons, Beypore (imports by sea) about 113,500 tons, G.I.P., E.I., and S.P. and D. Railways 115,500 tons, South Indian Railway 31,300 tons, the balance being made up by inter-district traffic. The bulk of the grain was absorbed by the following districts—Bellary 188,000 tons, Mysore 188,000 tons, Cuddapah 70,000 tons, North Arcot 71,000 tons, Salem 69,000 tons, Coimbatore 69,000 tons. Bellary received about 110,000 tons of grain from the Great Indian Peninsula and connected Railways, and about 78,000 from Madras. Mysore received 147,000 tons from Madras, 15,500 from the South Indian Railway, and 18,500 from Beypore. Cuddapah and North Arcot received nearly all their grain from Madras. Salem about 25,000 tons from Beypore, 28,500 from Madras, and 9,500 from the South Indian. Coimbatore about 7,500 tons from Madras, 2,500 from the South Indian, and 59,000 from Beypore. The supply of rolling stock for the transport of food-grains being unequal to the demand, a system of registration was enforced to check monopoly. Merchants entered applications for wagons according to the quantity of grain they desired to export, and rolling stock was supplied in proportion to the registered demands. The system was not found to work altogether satisfactorily.

Cotton traffic.

The following table shows the number of tons of cotton carried, the total receipts, and average receipts per ton since 1864. The small figures for the year under review are due to the almost total failure of the cotton crop. The higher average receipts per ton appear to be owing to increased distance hauled:—

—	Half-pressed.	Full-pressed.	Loose.	Total.		Average Receipts per Ton.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.
1864	..	...	13,148	13,148	1,45,062	11·03
1865	...	...	28,520	28,520	4,47,727	15·70
1866	28	63	7,902	7,993	1,84,041	23·02
1867	638	153	15,766	16,557	5,11,893	30·92
1868	23	899	23,193	24,115	8,18,865	33·96
1869	...	1,719	17,032	18,751	6,90,472	36·82
1870	453	3,110	3,721	7,284	2,03,330	27·91
1871	4,905	7,020	5,594	17,519	5,37,714	30·69
1872	3,458	8,444	4,557	16,459	3,72,182	22·61
1873	873	14,443	4,012	19,328	3,20,932	16·61
1874 .. .	73	17,673	3,050	20,796	3,06,702	14·75
1875 .. .	47	24,352	6,202	30,601	4,57,835	14·96
1876	11	18,503	4,962	23,476	3,79,404	16·16
1877	.	1,047	635	1,682	33,618	19·98

The total tonnage of cotton delivered by rail at Madras and the quantity exported during the last five years are shown in the following table :— **Cotton delivered at Madras and exported.**

—	Delivered by Rail.	Exported.
	TONS	TONS.
1873 . .	16,402	16,361
1874	16,022	16,133
1875 .	23,973	20,775
1876	17,299	15,881
1877 .	1,156	539

The following table gives the tonnage of salt traffic out of Madras :— **Salt traffic.**

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
South-West Line	33,903	32,263	40,250	41,638	45,661
North-West Line	6,752	5,168	4,611	5,339	8,225
Total from Madras .	40,655	37,431	44,861	46,977	53,886
Grand Total from all Stations	46,813	43,052	47,996	51,470	58,609

(c.) *South Indian Railway.*

At the end of the last official year 570 miles were open for traffic on this line; during the year under review 35½ additional miles were opened as under :—On 1st July 1877, Cuddalore to Porto-Novo, 17 miles; Mayavaram to Shiyali, 12¼ miles; on 1st January 1878, Shiyali to Anaikarai Chattram, 6¼ miles. The open length on the 31st March 1878 was 605½ miles. There is at present a gap in the northern extension between Porto-Novo and Anaikarai Chattram, a distance of 11¼ miles. The embankment and permanent way are nearly complete between Porto-Novo and Chilambaram, 6¾ miles; and this length will be opened for traffic on the completion of the Villár bridge, which is **Open mileage.**

expected to take place before the end of 1878. In the remaining interval of 4½ miles lies the Coleroon, the bridge over which cannot be completed before May 1879.

Capital expenditure.

The capital expended on the open line up to 31st March 1878 was Rupees 3,76,17,447 (£3,605,006), being at the rate of 62,126 (£5,954) per mile. The value of stores in stock on 31st March 1878, including stores in transit (Rupees 4,02,450) was Rupees 32,50,615. The total capital expenditure, including line under construction and stores, was, up to the same date, Rupees 4,16,88,161. The capital expenditure during the year 1877-78 was Rupees 25,23,906. No abnormal items were brought to account.

Dividend, &c.

The net profits of the official year were Rupees 14,87,115, giving a dividend at the rate of 3·6 per cent. on the total capital expenditure. The guaranteed interest from the formation of the Company up to 31st December 1877 amounted to £1,810,797, and the net profits for the same period to £673,937, leaving a balance of £1,136,860 to be met from the revenues of the country in addition to the expenditure on land and control. The cost of land for this Company is estimated at 20 lakhs of rupees.

Condition of way and works, &c.

The open line has been maintained in good condition throughout the year, except where damage by floods has taken place. The substitution of iron for wood packing pieces in the larger bridges has been attended with a great improvement in the roadway, but the disadvantage that arises from placing the holding down bolts which secure the timber longitudinals to the cross girders in such a position that they cannot be examined or tightened without removing the rails is apparent. To meet increase of traffic, and the slow speed of trains, additional through sidings have been found necessary, and are being provided. It has been decided to give to all platforms a uniform length of 700 feet, the height being fixed at one foot above rail level. Owing to the heavy grain traffic during the famine, the conversion to the metre gauge of the Trichinopoly-Erode section has not yet been commenced. The growth of the vegetable fencing is satisfactory except in a few places. Aloes are chiefly used, but Parkinsonia is being tried in some districts. It is contemplated to supplement the vegetable fencing with iron wire where the former is defective, and estimates are in course of preparation. When the fencing is in thoroughly good condition throughout, it is hoped that a thorough night service from Madras to Tuticorin may be found possible—an arrangement which would accelerate the conveyance of mails and passengers to Ceylon. There is now wire fencing between Madras and Pallávaram and between Trichinopoly and Mannálparai, a total distance of 34¼ miles. The year's experience indicates the necessity of additional

waterways, and the desirableness of flooring all those bridges where heading up of flood-water takes place to any considerable extent, and where the foundations are not on actual rock. It also forcibly illustrates the dangers arising from indiscriminate excavation of side ditches along the upper side of a line traced on sloping ground. The arrangements for the joint station at Erode, and the method of conversion, are questions which have not yet been finally decided. The conversion of the Arkonam-Conjeveram section from the 3 feet 6 inches to the metre gauge has been approved, and is expected to take place early in official year 1878-79. The rolling stock, which is old and not of a type suited to conversion, will probably be broken up. It is proposed to open the Harbour extension for passenger traffic with pick-up stations at the Park, Fort, and Beach. The Native and Eurasian communities would probably avail themselves largely of the facilities offered by such an arrangement. During the year a permanent station has been erected at Thattaparai on the southern extension, and two are in course of construction at Vandalur and Singaperumalkoil on the northern extension. Some progress has been made during the year under review in the construction of feeder roads to stations; but much still remains to be done.

Accidents.

During the year 1877, 283 accidents occurred, excluding cases of fire in trains and of cattle run over. Of these two were fatal to passengers, both being due to their want of caution. The remainder may be classified as follows:—

Collisions	12
Derailments	120
Gates run through	13
Injuries to servants	35
Do. to other persons	14
Defects in rolling stock	20
Breaches in line	34
Uncoupling of vehicles	6
Obstructions on line	2
Deaths of passengers	4
Miscellaneous	24
Total ...	281

General financial results.

The general results for the last five calendar years may be thus compared:—

—	Gross Earnings.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Expenses to Receipts.	Receipts per Open Mile per Week.
	RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.
1873	11,53,212	5,76,463	5,76,749	49·99	119·1
1874	9,69,746	5,89,678	3,80,068	60·81	100·1
1875	10,78,481	5,19,400	5,59,081	48·16	94·8
1876	19,90,800	10,60,522	9,30,278	53·27	89·8
1877	32,33,246	16,45,026	15,88,220	50·88	106·9

Passenger traffic.

The numbers of passengers (exclusive of troops and police) carried in each class and the corresponding receipts were as follows. The large increase in both numbers and receipts from all classes is satisfactory, and is a hopeful sign of development. Taking the proportion of train mileage due to passengers, the average number in a passenger train works out to 354, which, as far as data at present available show, is higher than on any other railway in India. The average distance travelled by a passenger was 38 miles :—

Year.	First Class	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.	First Class	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1873	2,467	14,916	1,483,208	1,500,663	7,544	13,785	5,22,961	5,44,290
1874	2,706	15,088	1,493,870	1,511,664	7,561	14,159	4,86,092	5,07,812
1875 .	3,564	23,744	1,520,956	1,548,264	9,381	16,482	4,93,584	5,19,447
1876 .. .	8,483	67,820	2,732,806	2,809,109	18,936	37,277	10,62,932	11,19,165
1877	11,738	130,161	3,868,491	4,010,390	23,007	68,145	14,06,991	14,98,143

Receipts from goods.

The receipts from each class of goods were—

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Special .. .	2,57,088	93,924	1,05,259	3,75,490	13,27,162
First Class .	2,32,932	2,50,820	2,90,525	2,91,453	1,28,561
Second Class .	18,050	860	112		...
Third Class	10,947	804	31		
Fourth Class ..	3,219	6,188	15,812	15,948	17,964
Fifth Class .	9,283	2,604	766	2,829	5,663
Total .	5,31,519	3,55,200	4,12,505	6,85,720	14,79,350

Tonnage of goods.

The tonnage of goods in each class—

—	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876	1877.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Special	46,877	38,924	32,140	116,456	335,755
First Class	63,946	67,724	74,689	64,103	37,857
Second Class	3,198	238	164	...	..
Third Class	1,665	140	16	..	...
Fourth Class	348	574	1,373	1,649	1,502
Fifth Class . .	619	214	77	106	126
Total .	116,653	107,814	108,359	182,134	375,240

Proposed extensions, &c.

Extensions and lines in communication with South Indian Railway are proposed under the following heads :—*Conjeveram-Chingleput Section.*—The construction of this link, which would unite the now isolated Arkonam-Conjeveram section with the main system, and which would materially shorten the distance from the South to the Deckan and Bombay, has long been contemplated. On 2nd April 1877 authority was given for the earthwork to be undertaken as a famine relief work, on the understanding that this permission did not guarantee the completion and opening of the line. The earthwork was rapidly finished, but sanction for the masonry and permanent way has not yet been accorded. *Madura—Ramnad Extension.*—A

petition having been received from the inhabitants of the Rámnád District, praying for railway communication between their district and Madura, the Government, after some preliminary inquiries, ordered a survey to be made with a view to utilising, if possible, the existing road as a tramway to be worked by horse or steam power. The survey is in course of preparation. In the event of a line being constructed a considerable festival traffic might be expected to the shrine of Ráméswaram, and should it be continued to the coast additional means of communication from the sea would be opened up. *Pondicherry Branch.*—It has long been the desire of the French Government that this town should be put into railway communication with the interior. The "Pondicherry Railway Company" was formed, and negotiations were opened with the British Government. In 1876 it was resolved that the portion of the branch within British territory from Villupuram, its junction with the South Indian Railway, to the left bank of the river Ginjee, or about 16½ miles, should be constructed by the South Indian Company, and the remainder, about 7 miles, by the Pondicherry Company. Here the matter rested until the end of the official year under review, when the South Indian Railway Company applied for authority to enter into an arrangement with the Pondicherry Company to work the whole of the line when completed. The proposed terms of that arrangement were referred by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

General and financial.

The total of the estimates sanctioned at the beginning of the year amounted to Rupees 1,24,52,615-2-10, of which the sum of Rupees 2,29,986-2-10 was on revenue account, and the remainder for construction. These latter estimates provided for the construction of the Main Canal up to the end of the 10th Section in the 186th mile, and for the Head-works and Anicuts across the Tumbudra at Sunkesala; Caulee at Jootoor (Head of 7th Section, Main Canal); Kundaur at Rajoly (Head of 9th Section, Main Canal); Pennér at Adimapally (Head of 10th Section, Main Canal); Pennér at Somaisweram, part of one of the projects abandoned by the Company; as well as for station buildings and a considerable portion of the distribution works. There were sanctioned in 1877-78 construction estimates for—

	RS.	A.	P.
Main supply	1,053	7	9
Navigation	3,84,548	0	0
Total ...	3,85,601	7	9

No Revenue estimates were sanctioned during the year. The total cash expenditure in India on all accounts, including Home expenditure brought to account during the year, was Rupees 1,79,787-7-4. The cash balance at the year's end was Rupees 5,79,554-1-0; the total expenditure in India from the commencement amounts to Rupees 1,70,82,118-10-9. This includes Home expenditure brought to account. The returns received from the Collectors of Kurnool and Cuddapah show the following results :—

—	Kurnool.	Cuddapah.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Total collection on account of Irrigation and Kurnool Town water-supply up to 31st March 1866.	2,21,893 2 9	97,602 5 7
Collection for the year 1877-78 . ..	75,298 5 2	38,467 9 11
Total	2,97,191 7 11	1,36,069 15 6

The canal was closed at the end of March and reopened on the 29th April 1877. The miscellaneous collections up to 31st March 1877 amounted to Rupees 8,223-8-7, and those of the year to Rupees 2,397-11-7.

Areas irrigated and adjusted demand.

The areas supplied with water and the adjusted demand on this account in the Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts for 1877-78 are shown below :—

—	Kurnool		Cuddapah.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Sugar, betel, cocoanuts, saffron, plantains, and other fruit trees.	40·88	468 12 2	5·03	60 5 8
Rice fields sown . .	1,073·85	6,338 9 4	21·48	128 14 4
Rice on bedded and bunded fields	7,750·09	35,294 5 7	5,162·11	25,059 4 2
Garden raggy, onions, chillies, sweet-potatoes, tobacco, maize, garden kora, indigo and brinjals.	4,039·54	15,421 12 1	2,993·68	11,598 10 11
Cholum, field raggy, field kora, field tobacco, field chillies, cotton, gram and oil seeds.	19,523 36	34,120 4 6	3,028·17	5,240 6 0
Series of crops	6 79	40 11 11	90·76	527 7 2
1st-class crop irrigated partly by the Canal.	41·09	256 10 1	270·18	873 6 3
2nd-class crop irrigated partly by the Canal.	24·75	32 15 9	263·81	598 11 11
Irrigation after 1st January	644·63	1,029 10 3	3,942·93	4,586 6 10
Water supplied to store under special arrangements sanctioned in G.O., No. 3,009, dated 28th September 1877.	1,954·01	2,450 5 11	41·30	51 1 1
Kurnool Town supply .		4,000 0 0	..	..
Penalty		665 0 0		286 8 0
Total .	35,089·99	1,00,119 1 7	1,5819·45	49,011 2 4

Expenditure on maintenance compared with area of irrigation and revenue.

The irrigation in Kurnool was acres 3,508·99, and the water-rates Rupees 95,454-1-7,* being on the average 2·72 per acre. In Cuddapah the area irrigated was acres 15,819·45, and the revenue Rupees 48,724--10-4, † showing an average of Rupees 3·08 per acre. The total

* Exclusive of receipts from Town water-supply and penalty.

† Exclusive of penalty.

expenditure on maintenance or that debited to revenue was Rupees 1,59,427-15-2 :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Share of General Management	55,647	4	5
Conservancy Establishment	74,559	9	2
Outlay on Works	24,860	6	0
Compensation and Remission	4,351	11	7
Total .	1,59,427	15	2

and the total area of cultivation connected with the canal being 50,918·44 acres, the cost per acre was Rupees 3·13. Also the total revenue being Rupees 1,44,178-11-11, the revenue charges were on this 110 per cent.

Comparison of cultivation and revenue.

The area of cultivation, which includes a small extent of land handed over to the Company, and the total revenue of 1876-77 and 1877-78, respectively, are shown below :—

—	Acres.	Revenue.
		RS.
1876-77	90,372	2,47,434
1877-78	50,918	1,40,130

IMPERIAL POST.

Number of offices, &c.

The following statement shows the number of Post Offices, &c., in the Madras Postal Circle at the end of 1876-77, with subsequent changes to end of 1877-78 :—

—	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Letter Box Peons.
In existence on 31st March 1877	642	469	183	107
Opened or entertained during 1877-78 .	28	56	27	1
Discontinued during 1877-78	2	6	9	
In existence on the 31st March 1878 .	668	519	201	108

Mileage.

The following statement shows the mileage of the mail lines in existence at end of 1876-77 :—

—	Railway Line.	Mail Cart Line.	Runner Line.	Boat Line.	Total.
	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.	MILES.
In existence on 31st March 1877	1,536¾	135	6,905		8,576¾
Opened during 1877-78	35¼		227¾		263¼
Closed during 1877-78	..	135	178	...	313
Balance on the 31st March 1878 .	1,572¼	.	6,954¾	.	8,527

Work done.

The following statement shows the estimated total number of letters, newspapers, parcels and packets received for delivery in the Post Offices during the two years 1876-77 and 1877-78. Net increase

817,622 or 3 79. Number of registered newspapers in existence on 31st March 1877, 105 ; number of registered newspapers in existence on 31st March 1878, 114:—

—	1876-77 No. given out for Delivery.	1877-78 No. given out for Delivery.	Increase in the No. of Covers given out for Delivery.	Decrease in the No. of Covers given out for Delivery.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Letters Paid	14,165,502	15,860,962	1,695,460	.	11·96	..
,, Unpaid	3,441,386	3,406,858		34,528	..	1·003
,, Service Privileged	1,112,436	3,978		1,108,458		99·64
,, Registered	484,952	517,348	32,396		6·67	.
Papers	1,886,404	2,077,348	190,944		10·12	
Packets	316,186	372,944	56,758		17·95	.
Parcels ..	129,974	115,024		14,950		11·502
Total	21,536,840	22,354,462	1,975,558	1,157,936		

DISTRICT POST.

Operation of the year.

The District Post in all districts was in 1877-78 under the management of the Imperial Postal Department and its working is favorably reported on. The system of the village receiving-houses appears to have proved successful in South Canara and the experiment has been extended to two more taluks in the district. In Tanjore, however, the result of its working has not been satisfactory and a re-organization is contemplated by the Postmaster-General. No mention is made of it in the other districts. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in each district on account of the District Post in the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Districts.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Districts.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS		RS.	RS.
1 Ganjam	3,320	3,696	13. Tanjore	4,784	6,075
2. Vizagapatam	9,967	11,532	14. Trichinopoly	3,913	4,764
3. Godavari	6,724	8,145	15. Madura	7,100	10,426
4. Kistna	7,862	10,001	16. Tinnevelly	5,088	5,653
5. Nellore	7,873	9,086	17. Coimbatore	3,574	4,413
6. Cuddapah	3,223	1,258	18. Nilgiri	...	..
7. Bellary	8,410	9,754	19. Salem	5,119	5,221
8. Kurnool	3,718	3,128	20. South Canara	2,052	3,866
9. Madras			21. Malabar	4,417	5,751
10. Chingleput	2,927	3,731	Postmaster-General'sOffice	1,203	1,908
11. North Arcot	7,800	8,825			
12. South Arcot	5,207	7,065	Total ...	1,04,281	1,24,298

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH.

Changes.

The lines of the Madras Division of the Imperial Telegraph were diminished in 1877-78 by 403·53 miles in consequence of changes between the different divisions. The number of the sub-divisions

decreased from five to three by the transfer of the Nellore and Bezwada sub-divisions to the Ganjam Division in 1877. Of the three existing sub-divisions Paumben has been abolished and the old South Indian Railway sub-division has been made into two sub-divisions since 1st April 1878, viz., Northern and Southern South Indian Railway sub-divisions. Of the ten offices open on 31st March 1871, five were transferred to the Ganjam Division in August 1857 and one was attached to this division from the Malabar Coast Division, and two temporary offices were opened on 30th April 1877 at Salem and Erode in consequence of the famine. No offices were closed during the year.

Lengths of line.

The following are the lengths of the present sub-divisions including Madras Town lines and wires carried on Government posts rented to the South Indian Railway Company, and wires belonging to other departments of the Local Government erected at their cost :—

—	Miles of	
	Line.	Wire.
Madras Sub-Division.		
From Madras to Raichore and from Goondacul junction to Bellary and local lines in the Town of Madras	387·12	930·6
South Indian Railway Northern Sub-Division		
From Madras South Indian Railway Station, Egmore, to Tanjore, and from Tanjore to Trichinopoly. Shiyali to Negapatam and Pondicherry to Tirupapulyur loop line and (Negapatam to Ramnad spare line)	405·1	1,047
South Indian Railway Southern Sub-Division.		
From Trichinopoly to Mamachi junction, Mamachi junction to Tuticorin (loop line); and Tinnevelly and Madura to Tallamanaar, including cables in circuit	353·07	898·34
Total ...	1,145·29	2,875·94

Revenue and messages.

No local records are kept up which can give accurate details of the revenue. A statement giving the total number of messages sent from each office in the division during the year is given below :—

Madras	117,071	
Pondicherry	7,203	
Negapatam . ..	14,972	
Paumben	1,584	
Tuticorin	7,098	Office transferred from Malabar Coast Division in August in 1877.
Cuddapah	961	
Salem	866	Offices opened on 30th April 1877.
Erode	12	
Total ...	149,767	

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—GROSS INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Comparison of years.

THE financial results of 1877-78 proved even more unfavorable than those of the preceding year. The famine which caused an excess of expenditure over income of 110 lakhs in 1876-77, resulted in a similar excess of 338 lakhs in 1877-78. The real significance of these figures will be understood when it is stated that this Presidency in the year 1875-76 produced a surplus of income over expenditure of 226 lakhs; so that adopting that year as the standard for comparison, the financial results of the last two years are respectively 336 and 564 lakhs worse, thus showing a total loss of 900 lakhs. The subjoined figures show the exact position of the last two years compared with the years which preceded them. It will be seen that both sides of the account were affected, the income having fallen by 310 lakhs and the expenditure having risen by 590 lakhs:—

Years.	Income.	Expenditure	Result.
	RS	RS.	RS.
1873-74	9,35,66,652	7,33,92,940	+ 2,01,73,712
1874-75	9,43,70,271	7,05,62,478	+ 2,38,07,793
1875-76	9,49,33,532	7,22,84,439	+ 2,26,49,093
Average	9,42,90,151	7,20,79,952	+ 2,22,10,199
1876-77	7,91,61,412	9,00,89,515	— 1,09,28,103
1877-78	7,97,32,735	11,35,17,968	— 3,37,85,233
Last 2	15,88,94,147	20,36,07,483	— 4,47,13,336
Deduct— 1875-76 × 2	18,98,67,064	14,45,68,878	+ 4,52,98,186
Result	— 3,09,72,917	5,90,38,605	— 9,00,11,522

Particulars for 1877-78.

Of the decrease and increase mentioned above the portion that falls to 1877-78 is 152 lakhs of reduced income and 412 lakhs of increased expenditure. The subjoined summary of income and expenditure shows how these results have been arrived at. The variations may in general terms be ascribed first to a large falling off of Land Revenue and other sources of income caused by the failure of the crops and the

* Excluding Extraordinary receipts (Rupees 58,32,923) from the Madras Civil Annuity Fund.

consequent impoverishment of the people, and secondly to the large outlay for relief of distress and to increased expenditure in consequence of high prices and of extended operations in certain departments necessitated by the famine :—

Income.

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1877-78 compared with 1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Civil, Imperial and Provincial	8,28,16,063	6,85,89,098	6,78,28,216	— 1,49,87,847
Military .	17,26,478	17,96,696	17,87,781	+ 61,303
Public Works	2,06,292	2,38,886	3,96,700	+ 1,90,408
Telegraphs	4,30,212	6,00,301	6,77,838	+ 2,47,626
Local Funds .. .	61,49,660	45,94,194	54,83,790	— 6,65,870
Special Funds	36,04,827	33,42,237	35,58,410	— 46,417
Total ..	9,49,33,532	7,91,61,412	7,97,32,735	— 1,52,00,797

Expenditure.

—	1875-76.	1876-77	1877-78	1877-78 compared with 1875-76.
	RS.	RS	RS	RS.
Civil, Imperial and Provincial .	2,88,10,778	4,76,77,651	7,20,24,183	+ 4,32,[illegible],405
Military	2,73,69,931	2,84,57,931	2,99,36,231	+ 25,[illegible],300
Public Works	49,58,948	39,01,093	32,25,566	— 17,33,382
Telegraphs ...	7,46,281	7,02,130	8,65,673	+ 1,19,392
Local Funds	61,62,788	57,38,416	43,24,150	— 18,38,638
Special Funds ..	42,35,713	36,12,294	31,42,165	— 10,93,548
Total .	7,22,84,439	9,00,89,515	11,35,17,968	+ 4,12,33,529

II.—DETAILED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL SERVICES, CIVIL.

(a.)—General.

In the present report, following the course now adopted in the annual financial statements of the Government of India, Imperial and Provincial Services will be reviewed together. The following statement shows the variations under Imperial and Provincial Services between the years 1875-76 and 1877-78 :— Receipts and charges.

Receipts.

Items.	187-576.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1877-78 compared with 1875-76.
	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
I. Land Revenue	4,54,50,128	3,29,65,750	3,49,48,839	— 1,05,01,289
II. Tributes and Contributions from Native States	34,46,431	34,46,431	34,46,431	
III. Forest	4,27,723	4,14,763	4,04,337	— 23,386
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	63,39,011	55,83,689	47,10,686	— 16,28,325
V. Assessed taxes	481	1,147	130	— 351
VI. Customs	30,79,620	24,67,359	20,33,500	— 10,46,120
VII. Salt	1,35,37,890	1,29,19,528	1,14,21,865	— 21,16,025
IX. Stamps ..	50,19,708	49,93,366	48,92,215	— 1,27,493
X. Mint	3,000	10,566	1,183	— 1,817
XI Post Office	9,72,069	10,50,886	11,46,958	+ 1,74,889
XIII. Law and Justice	10,70,845	11,43,393	12,41,917	+ 1,71,072
XIV. Police	37,680	57,270	78,457	+ 40,777
XV. Marine	37,636	27,256	20,303	— 17,333
XVI Education	28,698	63,024	37,035	+ 8,337
XVII. Interest	2,69,774	3,00,250	2,81,766	+ 11,992
XVIII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c, allowances	24,42,342	25,51,370	24,75,587	+ 32,245
XIX Gain by Exchange	99,105	1,51,566	1,12,257	+ 13,152
XX. Miscellaneous	3,68,822	3,40,066	3,81,783	+ 12,961
Public Works	79,669	1,01,418	1,92,967	+ 1,13,298
Adjusting Receipts from Provincial Government (Provincial Deficit)	1,05,431			— 1,05,431
				— 1,55,67,570
				+ 5,79,723
Total	8,28,16,063	6,85,89,098	6,78,28,216	— 1,49,87,847

Charges.

Items.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78	1877-78 compared with 1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
2 Interest on Service Funds and other accounts	4,75,248	5,22,697	5,36,257	+ 61,009
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	3,08,904	3,76,060	2,48,071	— 60,833
4. Land Revenue	44,73,632	44,43,228	46,53,544	+ 1,79,912
5. Forest	4,30,182	4,15,354	3,82,424	— 47,758
6. Excise on Spirits and Drugs	1,97,035	2,24,814	2,64,495	+ 67,460
7. Customs	1,89,294	2,13,051	2,32,456	+ 43,162
8. Salt	18,70,376	15,98,104	13,28,394	— 5,41,982
9. Opium			190	+ 190
10. Stamps	1,36,730	1,40,034	1,45,772	+ 9,042
11. Mint	29,307	40,678	19,526	— 9,781
12. Post Office	8,59,146	8,82,181	9,54,951	+ 95,805
14 Administration	11,87,146	13,06,085	12,71,301	+ 84,155
15 Minor Departments	2,18,822	2,71,262	2,57,257	+ 38,435
16. Law and Justice	49,44,114	54,96,189	52,39,829	+ 2,95,715
17. Police	35,79,908	40,01,750	34,40,060	— 1,39,848
18. Marine	73,029	69,355	88,735	+ 15,706
19. Education ..	9,51,668	8,89,471	9,32,888	— 18,780
20 Ecclesiastical	3,88,907	4,55,042	3,47,810	— 41,097
21. Medical Services	8,69,151	8,76,459	9,97,950	+ 1,28,799
22. Stationery and Printing	3,06,929	4,02,811	4,41,495	+ 1,34,566
23. Political Agencies ...	1,19,398	3,06,931	1,31,811	+ 12,413
24. Allowances and Assignments	25,50,643	24,09,756	22,53,972	— 2,96,671
26. Superannuation, &c., Allowances	15,39,399	14,42,573	13,89,299	— 1,50,100
27 Loss by Exchange	3,05,638	7,18,541	1,82,722	— 1,22,916
28 Miscellaneous ...	5,73,906	3,57,652	3,27,381	— 2,46,525
29. Famine Relief	...	1,82,38,286	*4,37,57,744	+ 4,37,57,744
Public Works, Ordinary	22,32,266	13,50,476	19,31,710	— 3,00,556
Adjusting Payments to Provincial Government (Provincial Surplus) ..	..	2,33,861	2,66,139	+ 2,66,139
				+ 4,51,90,252
				— 19,76,847
Total ..	2,88,10,778	476,77,651	7,20,24,183	+ 4,32,13,405

* Approximate, including expenditure which it is estimated will be adjusted in the books of 1877-78.

The following statement shows the incidence of Imperial Taxation (Land Revenue, Abkári, Customs, Salt, and Stamps) on each head of population in the Madras Presidency for 1877-78.

Districts.	Population.	Land Revenue.*		Excise on Spirits.		Sea Customs.		Land Customs.		Salt.		Stamps.		Total.	
		Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.	Amount of revenue.	Rate per head.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ..	1,520,088	11,20,311	0 11 5	99,630	0 1 1	2,958				21,89,443	1 7 1	1,25,445	0 1 4	35,37,767	2 5 3
Vizagapatam ..	2,159,199	13,52,413	0 10 0	1,67,372	0 1 3	15,277	0 0 1	..	.	7,89,658	0 5 10	1,76,366	0 1 4	25,01,086	1 2 6
Godavari .	1,592,939	43,15,370	2 11 4	2,54,736	0 2 7	13,343	0 0 2	307		7,06,298	0 7 1	2,92,618	0 2 11	55,82,672	3 8 1
Kistna ..	1,452,374	45,69,454	3 2 4	1,85,018	0 2 1	1,924	.		..	5,93,622	0 6 7	1,62,008	0 1 9	55,12,026	3 12 9
Nellore ..	1,376,811	7,47,091	0 8 8	55,555	0 0 8	492				10,28,446	0 11 11	1,36,351	0 1 7	19,67,935	1 6 10
Cuddapah	1,351,194	12,73,735	0 15 1	1,18,466	0 1 5	.	.			9,228	0 0 1	1,44,391	0 1 9	15,45,819	1 2 4
Bellary . ..	1,653,010	8,94,278	0 8 8	3,07,055	0 2 11					1,980	...	1,65,577	0 1 8	13,68,890	0 13 3
Kurnool ..	914,432	9,33,562	1 0 4	71,816	0 1 3					2,830	0 0 1	75,661	0 1 4	10,83,869	1 3 0
Madras	397,552	1,67,672	0 6 9	12,41,956	+1 13 10	15,07,263	3 12 9			429		5,23,048	1 5 1	34,40,368	+7 6 5
Chingleput	938,184	7,51,016	0 12 10	1,20,555	+0 2 5	...				16,93,958	1 12 11	90,667	0 1 6	26,56,196	+2 13 8
North Arcot .	2,015,278	13,82,342	0 10 11	2,10,461	0 1 8	.						1,76,641	0 1 5	17,69,444	0 14 0
South Arcot .	1,755,817	23,21,911	1 5 2	2,51,913	0 2 3	3,313		13,388	0 0 5	7,77,372	0 7 1	1,82,667	0 1 8	35,80,564	2 0 7
Tanjore ...	1,973,731	42,55,313	2 2 6	3,94,160	0 3 2	2,01,896	0 1 8	17,988	0 0 5	13,74,965	0 11 2	5,49,309	0 4 5	68,23,631	3 7 4
Trichinopoly ..	1,200,408	14,48,377	1 3 4	1,39,950	0 1 10	.	.		...			1,34,977	0 1 9	17,23,304	1 6 11
Madura .	2,266,615	13,30,348	0 9 5	1,11,508	0 0 9	10,436	0 0 1	.	.	3,71,458	0 2 8	3,46,847	0 2 5	21,70,719	0 15 4
Tinnevelly ..	1,693,959	23,65,450	1 6 4	1,83,983	0 1 9	74,184	0 0 8			3,41,396	0 12 8	3,05,395	0 2 11	42,70,408	2 8 4
Coimbatore	1,763,274	13,45,044	0 12 2	1,63,132	0 1 6	.			.			1,73,496	0 1 7	16,81,672	0 15 3
Nilgiris . ..	49,501	49,937	1 0 2	85,330	1 11 7			.			..	25,541	0 8 3	1,60,808	3 4 0
Salem .	1,966,995	10,97,768	0 8 11	2,17,560	0 1 9	.					.	1,66,115	0 1 4	14,81,443	0 12 0
South Canara .	918,362	13,18,349	1 6 11	99,869	0 1 9	47,775	0 0 10	.	..	2,37,107	0 4 1	2,10,820	0 3 8	19,13,915	2 1 3
Malabar ...	2,261,250	18,59,103	0 13 2	2,30,661	0 1 8	56,786	0 0 5	6,190		13,03,675	0 2 2	7,24,056	0 5 1	31,80,471	1 6 6
	31,220,973	348,98,839	1 1 11	47,10,686	0 2 5	19,35,627	0 1 0	97,873		1,14,21,865	0 5 10	48,87,996	0 2 6	5,79,53,007	1 13 8
	Mysore .	50,000	...	..	.	...				..	...	4,219	...	54,219	...
		349,48,839	..	47,10,686	...	19,35,627	.	97,873	..	1,14,21,865	...	48,92,215	...	5,80,07,226	...

* Includes only so much of the tax collected by the Zemindars and Inamdars as is paid by them to Government.

† These rates are arrived at by reckoning with Madras the population (127,549) of those villages of Chingleput which consume Madras liquors and deducting from the gross revenue the cost (Rupees 2,61,126) of arrack and Abkári establishment at Madras.

(b.)—Land Revenue.

Collections under heads.

The subjoined statement compares the Land Revenue collections of 1877-78 with those of the two preceding years. Adopting the figures of 1875-76 as a standard for comparison, it will be seen that there was a falling off of Rupees 1,24,84,378 in 1876-77 and Rupees 1,05,01,289 in 1877-78, or 2,29,85,667 on the whole; thus making 74·2 per cent. of the gross fall of income (310 lakhs) mentioned above. There is no accurate information as to how much of this sum has been temporarily remitted, and how much is absolutely irrecoverable :—

——	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Permanently-settled Revenue	53,72,149	42,47,432	45,87,714
Shrotrium Jodi	6,31,154	4,60,049	4,98,370
Ryotwar Collections	3,52,75,903	2,49,71,302	2,66,48,479
Miscellaneous Receipts	41,70,922	32,86,907	32,14,276
	4,54,50,128	3,29,65,750	3,49,48,839
Decrease on 1875-76	.	1,24,84,378	1,05,01,289
		2,29,85,667	

Collections by districts.

The subjoined statement contrasts the Land Revenue collections of the past two years with those of the previous years in the various districts. It will be seen that the percentage of decrease has been greatest in the districts in the following order, Bellary, Chingleput, Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Salem, North Arcot, Madura, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tinnevelly :—

Districts.	Double of Average of 1873-74 to 1875-76.	Actual Collections in 1876-77 and 1877-78.	Decrease — Increase +	Percentage of Decrease or Increase.
	RS	RS.	RS	
Ganjam	25,35,610	22,50,518	— 2,85,092	— 11 2
Vizagapatam	28,18,219	27,05,397	— 1,12,822	— 4 0
Godavari	85,00,331	88,02,496	+ 3,02,165	+ 3·5
Kistna ...	80,03,896	77,86,970	— 2,16,926	— 2·7
Nellore	44,96,893	21,32,051	— 23,64,842	— 52 6
Cuddapah	39,49,160	19,01,102	— 20,48,058	— 51·8
Bellary	49,68,330	15,67,208	— 34,01,122	— 68·4
Kurnool	29,67,121	13,76,231	— 15,90,890	— 53·5
Madras	1,78,594	2,36,741	+ 58,147	+ 32·4
Chingleput	32,86,752	13,93,607	— 18,93,145	— 57·6
North Arcot	49,55,291	25,97,469	— 23,57,822	— 47 6
South Arcot . ..	61,02,885	43,63,958	— 17,38,927	— 28·5
Tanjore	83,72,008	82,86,120	— 85,888	— 1·0
Trichinopoly	30,46,310	27,99,746	— 2,46,564	— 8·1
Madura	50,04,976	28,49,970	— 21,55,006	— 43·0
Tinnevelly	58,82,477	47,89,080	— 10,93,397	— 18·5
Coimbatore .	50,36,104	32,36,416	— 17,99,688	— 35·7
Nilgiris . .	86,239	1,01,940	+ 15,701	+ 18·6
Salem .. .	44,57,121	22,13,247	— 22,43,874	— 50·3
South Canara	25,26,563	25,57,991	+ 31,428	+ 1·2
Malabar .	36,05,047	38,66,331	+ 2,61,284	+ 7·2
Mysore . . .	1,00,000	1,00,000	...	..
Total	9,08,79,927	6,79,14,589	—2,29,65,338	— 25·2

Charges.

The Land Revenue Charges of 1877-78 are in advance of those of 1876-77 by Rupees 2,10,316 and those of 1875-76 by Rupees 1,79,912; the items under which increased expenditure has been necessary stand

as under. The result is mainly due to the famine. The percentage of charges to receipts of the year was 13·3, being nearly the same as in 1876-77, in which it was 13·4 against 9·8 in 1875-76 :—

—	1875-76.	1876-77	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Travelling allowances	1,68,735	1,75,729	1,85,741
Movement of treasure within the district	15,121	26,409	56,385
Official postage	63,466	79,425	92,384
Telegrams	9,661	17,630	28,[illegible]
Service of Revenue Process	99,560	1,13,134	1,28,[illegible]16
	3,56,733	4,12,627	4,91,653
Famine Batta	.	26,953	1,24,378
	3,56,733	4,39,580	6,16,031

(c.)—ABKARI.

Districts.

This revenue was fixed at 52¾ lakhs for the provinces, omitting Madras, at the triennial sale of leases in 1875-76. But owing to the famine the actual revenue in 1876-77 and 1877-78 was returned at only 44¼ lakhs and 34¾ lakhs respectively, or 26½ lakhs less than the proper sum. The decrease occurs mainly in the famine districts where the renters sustained heavy losses. In some cases they have actually failed, and their farms have been re-sold at a loss. In others they have withheld payment of kists in hopes of getting remissions. Although a considerable portion of the arrears has been remitted, the renters having been allowed to pay duty on actual issues irrespective of the sum guaranteed, and although further remissions may still be necessary, there is no doubt that some portion of the revenue uncollected in 1877-78 will be realised hereafter. The following contrasts the actual collections with the demand for the past two years in the districts, Madras being omitted :—

—	Demand.	Collections.	Difference.	Percentage.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Ganjam	1,69,342	1,82,556	+ 13,214	+ 7·7
Vizagapatam	3,48,832	3,29,130	— 19,702	— 5·7
Godavari	5,91,218	5,55,868	— 35,350	— 5·9
Kistna	5,18,340	4,26,847	— 91,493	— 17·9
Nellore	1,57,940	1,26,168	— 31,772	— 20·2
Cuddapah	4,66,414	2,96,669	— 1,69,745	— 36·4
Bellary	15,70,698	8,39,960	— 7,30,738	— 46 5
Kurnool	4,55,060	2,16,089	— 2,38,971	— 52·5
Chingleput	4,19,480	2,78,235	— 1,41,245	— 33·6
North Arcot	7,93,702	5,20,696	— 2,73,006	— 34·3
South Arcot	5,32,116	5,29,283	— 2,833	— ·5
Tanjore	10,06,000	8,39,170	— 1,66,830	— 16·7
Trichinopoly	2,99,582	2,91,350	— 8,232	— 2·6
Madura	5,60,900	3,67,934	— 1,92,966	— 34·4
Tinnevelly	3,62,100	3,48,072	— 14,028	— 3·8
Coimbatore	4,94,814	3,64,481	— 1,30,333	— 26 2
Nilgiris	1,98,398	1,88,909	— 9,489	— 4·5
Salem	8,17,396	4,88,164	— 3,29,232	— 40·2
South Canara	2,84,800	2,34,544	— 50,256	— 17·5
Malabar	5,09,300	4,71,435	— 37,865	— 7·4
Total	105,56,432	78,95,560	26,60,872	25 2

Madras town.

In Madras as shown below, the abkari revenue was greater than in any preceding year, owing to the stimulus given by the famine to the

grain trade, which led to the employment of large numbers of coolies on high wages and an increased consumption of liquor :—

	RS.
1873-74	11,52,044
1874-75	11,71,149
1875-76	11,67,574
1876-77	11,56,859
1877-78	12,41,956

Total returns and charges.

Taking the abkari revenue as a whole, 1877-78 shows a return of 47,10,686 against 55,83,689 of 1876-77 and 63,39,011 of 1875-76, or a total loss of 23,83,647. The abkari charges stand as at foot for the last five years. Nearly the whole of these sums represent the cost of arrack purchased for the Madras District and part of Chingleput. The charge depends there under the system employed more to the quantity of liquor purchased by vendors than to anything else, and this again depends on the consumption by the public. It has, however, been affected somewhat in 1878-79 by the price of Colombo arrack having been recently raised from Rupees 1-5-0 to Rupees 1-8-0 the gallon. Also by payment during the year of Rupees 20,373 due in 1876-77, the former practice of sometimes postponing payment of liabilities of a current to the succeeding year having been abandoned :—

	RS.
1873-74	2,27,084
1874-75	2,31,176
1875-76	1,97,035
1876-77	2,24,814
1877-78	2,64,495

(d.)—Sea Customs.

Duty by districts.

The Sea Customs yielded Rupees 19,35,627 in 1877-78 against Rupees 22,84,013 in 1876-77 and Rupees 27,93,858 in 1875-76. No comparison, however, can be safely instituted between the current and the past figures in consequence of the change introduced into the Tariff by the Indian Act XVI of 1875. Taking the figures of the last six months of 1875-76 and the first six of 1876-77, the period intervening between the introduction of the new tariff and the declaration of famine, there has been, as will appear from the particulars given at foot, a fall of Rupees 3,29,327 in 1876-77 and of Rupees 677,713 in 1877-78, or a total fall of Rupees 10,07,040 in the two years. The falling off in the revenue under Exports is due to diminution in the quantity of grain exported owing to failure of crops, the prevalence of distress in the Presidency, and the high prices ruling in the market, which rendered its exportation unprofitable. The decrease under Imports is owing to slackness in the demand for cotton goods, which was also due to the famine. The effect of the recent reduction of duty on cotton goods will not become apparent till next year :—

Districts.	1877-78. Imports.	Exports.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	*1876-77.	Year from 1st October 1875 to 30th September 1876.	Total Decrease or Increase on the preceding Column.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	1,275	335	1,328	2,938	25,282	58,392	— 86,564
Vizagapatam	8,295	5,974	1,007	15,276	6,581	13,625	— 2,193
Godavari	10,655	758	1,929	13,342	56,807	1,60,120	— 1,30,091
Kistna	1,107	75	743	1,925	15,873	16,009	— 14,220
Nellore		17	475	492	419	169	+ 573
Madras	14,04,407	73,677	29,179	15,07,263	15,39,306	16,03,720	— 1,60,871
South Arcot . .	1,659	1,106	548	3,313	44,226	69,544	— 91,549
Tanjore ..	71,637	1,27,738	2,522	2,01,897	4,12,184	5,47,378	— 4,80,665
Madura	7,127	2,234	1,075	10,436	9,544	10,315	— 650
Tinnevelly ...	65,866	5,674	2,645	74,185	91,103	1,07,632	— 49,976
South Canara .	11,523	34,626	1,625	47,774	38,753	45,450	— 4,373
Malabar	43,990	1,736	11,060	56,786	43,935	42,591	+ 15,539
Total ..	16,27,541	2,53,950	54,136	19,35,627	22,84,013	26,13,340	— 10,07,040

The following statement shows the duty collected on the principal articles of Import and Export during the year 1877-78 as compared with the previous two years :— Duty on different goods.

Articles.	Imports. 1875-76.	1876-77	1877-78	Articles.	Exports. 1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS	RS	RS		RS.	RS.	RS.
Spirits	3,32,225	4,07,067	4,63,826	Rice not in the husk .	6,22,596	3,75,231	1,63,215
Cotton—Piece-goods ...	4,92,830	4,77,851	4,02,368	Indigo . ..	91,713	1,12,963	69,316
Cotton—Twist and Yarn	2,94,905	2,41,484	2,26,676	Rice in the husk (Paddy)	63,162	50,239	21,418
Wines and Liquors	1,36,708	1,36,986	1,24,337	Lac .. .	5	7	1
Metals .. .	89,445	70,711	71,591	All other articles .	1,97,652	63	...
Apparel	89,716	69,722	65,903				
Spices . .	34,371	34,817	31,086				
Provisions . .	28,449	18,639	26,286				
Railway Materials .	84,008	78,175	24,843				
Hardware and Cutlery	21,288	16,259	18,740				
Liquors—Ale, Beer, and Porter.	12,144	11,055	13,822				
Fruits and Vegetables	6,183	12,153	11,800				
Drugs and Medicines .	18,030	7,669	10,668				
Wool—Manufactures of —Piece-goods.	12,940	9,767	10,648				
Arms, &c. . ..	6,542	5,654	10,201				
Corals, real . ..	8,814	5,856	9,286				
Seeds, Gingelly .	51	742	8,752				
Oils . .	3,664	4,706	8,159				
Stationery ..	6,728	4,698	7,035				
Glass, &c. .	8,646	5,848	5,376				
Tobacco .. .	7,287	5,370	4,760				
Earthenware and Porcelain.	3,610	3,424	3,909				
Paints and Colors and Painter's Materials.	3,909	3,523	3,780				
Toys and requisites for Games.	3,611	3,007	3,570				
Instruments and Apparatus.	3,955	3,458	3,547				
Leather — Manufactures of.	5,125	4,984	3,511				
Flax—Manufactures of.	2,619	4,517	3,496				
Candles .. .	3,232	2,526	2,202				
Cabinetware	2,592	2,075	2,114				
Tea	1,266	1,004	1,150				
Gums .. .	3,920	4,219	1,045				
Liquors—Other sorts	1,514	636	944				
All other articles .	53,813	44,896	42,110				
Total ..	17,84,140	17,03,798	16,27,541	Total ...	9,75,128	5,38,503	2,53,950

Charges. The charge as against this revenue amounted to 2,06,625 in 1877-78 against 1,85,596 in 1876-77 and 1,72,092 in 1875-76. The advance in 1876-77 is due to the payment in India of the absentee allowance of the Sea Customs Collector for six months, to the strengthening of the Customs establishment on the Western Coast, and to the larger payments under famine batta to establishments.

(e.)—LAND CUSTOMS.

Receipts. The Land Customs revenue likewise has been considerably affected during the past two years. The collections in Tanjore, being duty levied on grain exported at Karikal, fell by 21·2 per cent. in 1876-77 and by 71 2 per cent. in 1877-78. Below are contrasted the total realisations under this head during the last two years with that of the twelve months adopted in the case of Sea Customs. The small increase in Godavari was due to larger imports of tobacco, &c., and that in Malabar to a larger quantity of liquor having passed into British territory from the French Settlement of Mahé :—

—	1st Oct 1875 to 30th Sept 1876.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS	RS	RS.
Ganjam		13	
Godavari	99	62	307
South Arcot	44,765	46,592	43,388
Tanjore	1,66,896	1,31,447	47,988
Malabar	3,403	5,242	6,190
Total	2,15,163	1,83,346	97,873

Charges. The Land Customs charges amounted to Rupees 20,619 against Rupees 15,999 in 1876-77 and Rupees 15,184 in 1875-76, the bulk of the increase in 1877-78 comprising the moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agents at Pondicherry and Karikal which have been transferred to the Civil accounts from the Military.

(f.)—SALT.

Revenue. The Salt revenue, including the customs duty on salt, amounted to Rupees 114,21,865. This is exclusive of the value of salt sold on credit on deposit of Government securities, but not realised. Formerly it was usual to credit such value to salt revenue as soon as the sale was effected, debiting the head Advances Recoverable; but under recent instructions the actual realisations only are shown as salt revenue. For purposes of comparison therefore 16 lakhs should be added to the figures of 1877-78 on this account. The revenue then stands at 130¼ lakhs against 129 in 1876-77 and 135¼ in 1875-76. The revenue of South Canara and Malabar has decreased owing to the discontinuance of Government sales of salt from 1st November 1877 on the introduction of the Excise Act VI of 1871, and to the consequent large importations of salt from Bombay on prepayment of duty which is realised

and credited in that Presidency. The revenue of Kistna, too, in connection with the demand from Hyderabad, appears to have been diverted to Bombay to a considerable extent. The following statement shows the salt revenue, with the results of these three districts separated from those of the other districts. It will be seen that the total revenue in other than the three excepted districts exhibits a steady increase during the past few years; some portion of this may doubtless be due to the suppression of illegal use of salt-earth and some portion to the removal of restrictions which have heretofore interfered with the transport of Ganjam salt to Bengal and the Central Provinces; but the principal causes affecting the income have been the alterations in prices :—

—	Kistna	South Canara.	Malabar.	Other Districts.
	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
1871-72	12,59,342	6,65,500	11,89,133	99,64,433
1872-73	12,46,229	5,62,113	11,11,343	99,30,505
1873-74	12,57,305	5,73,508	11,10,266	100,10,716
1874-75	13,11,945	5,77,648	9,88,397	104,37,696
1875-76	10,00,723	5,76,156	10,09,067	109,51,944
1876-77	9,22,875	4,07,254	5,28,411	110,60,988
1877-78	6,82,389	2,37,107	3,03,675	118,15,958

Manufacture and sale under Government monopoly.

The subjoined statement will show that in 1877-78 there was a material falling off in the sales,—generally the result of the famine, which would have had a very marked effect on the revenue, had it not been more than counteracted by the enhanced duty levied under Indian Act XVIII of 1877. It will be seen also that the manufactures have diminished considerably in the past two years. This is doubtless principally owing to the very favorable season for manufacture of 1875-76 and the unfavorable seasons in the two subsequent years. In connection with this subject it may be mentioned that numerous applications were received and complied with in the past two years for advances from the Government treasury for commencing manufactures :—

Districts.	Quantity manufactured.			Quantity sold.		
	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	IND MDS.	IND MDS.	IND. MDS	IND MDS.	IND MDS.	IND MDS.
Ganjam	944,641	942,240	610,282	957,886	1,039,243	1,021,350
Vizagapatam	280,520	413,418	207,138	333,361	307,092	363,617
Godavari	514,842	461,058	246,955	359,124	310,390	336,514
Kistna	603,959	680,526	485,761	500,461	461,422	312,278
Nellore	922,389	606,858	144,758	570,934	415,971	461,362
Chingleput	3,118,788	1,564,802	487,675	1,855,680	1,706,891	1,534,025
South Arcot	629,865	352,268	609,096	350,298	419,124	400,501
Tanjore	1 147,953	914,640	921,951	711,497	704,073	734,547
Madura	403,982	199,801	289,406	237,132	269,911	178,006
Tinnevelly	1,182,567	1,299,418	807,949	797,465	609,459	797,767
South Canara	216,868	141,767	121,118	217,981	119,533	39,244
Malabar	470,[illegible]94	175,870	11,512	414,387	170,373	94,614
Total	10,436,668	7,752,666	4,943,601	7,306,206	6,533,482	6,183,825

Districts.	Value paid to Manufacturers.			Value realised.		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam	70,000	77,000	57,000	19,99,898	21,80,356	21,88,828
Vizagapatam	19,000	32,000	17,000	6,66,815	6,14,184	7,88,817
Godavari	43,000	39,000	20,000	6,00,372	6,19,406	7,06,171
Kistna	47,000	54,000	32,000	10,00,665	9,22,733	6,62,374
Nellore	78,000	51,000	12,000	11,41,865	8,31,933	10,22,975
Chingleput .	3,17,000	1,67,000	59,000	28,44,171	30,20,422	32,20,255
South Arcot . . .	61,000	27,000	66,000	6,22,075	7,60,533	7,74,705
Tanjore	1,08,000	73,000	83,000	14,02,548	13,00,469	13,74,776
Madura	36,000	18,000	27,000	4,70,206	5,27,006	3,71,517
Tinnevelly	1,02,000	1,14,000	74,000	11,43,028	11,50,099	13,32,340
South Canara	80,000	44,000	26,000	4,99,089	2,71,781	89,323
Malabar	2,33,000	73,000	4,000	9,50,508	3,88,519	2,12,924
Total .	11,94,000	7,69,000	4,77,000	133,41,240	125,87,441	127,65,005

Importations. The subjoined statement shows the results of salt importations. The increase is of course attributable to the change of system in South Canara and Malabar :—

—	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.
	IN MDS	IN. MDS	IN. MDS
Quantity imported free of duty	14,583	102,337	270,022
Quantity imported on payment of duty	65,460	120,997	112,179
	RS	RS.	RS.
Duty at one-thirteenth and double duty.	1,20,239	2,20,807	2,38,222

Subjoined is a summary showing salt brought to store and that sold with Government prices per Indian maund for the last five years. Act XVIII of 1877 has raised the monopoly price to Rupees 2-11-0 throughout.

Items	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.
Brought to store.	IN MDS	IN MDS.	IN MDS.	IN MDS.	IN. MDS.
Manufactured or imported	8,036,134	5,903,097	10,436,668	7,752,666	4,043,501
Home consumption . .	3,303,125	3,548,810	3,297,976	3,137,320	2,958,068
Inland do.	3,324,583	3,025,620	3,236,139	3,101,322	3,042,637
Exportation	283,296	702,482	772,091	294,840	183,120
	6,911,304	7,276,912	7,306,206	6,533,482	6,183,825
Prices.	RS. A P.	RS A. P.	RS. A P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam . . .	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Itchapore .	2 0 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0
SouthCanara and Malabar imported salt	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
South Canara and Malabar home made.	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
All other places	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0

Charges. The Salt Charges have decreased from Rupees 18,70,376 in 1875-76 to Rupees 15,98,104 in 1876-77 and to Rupees 13,28,394 in the year under notice. The decrease has taken place chiefly in the item of payment of manufacturer's share which of course varies with the manufactures.

(g.)—STAMPS.

The receipts under this head are divided into two classes, Court Fees Stamps and General Stamps, and amounted to Rupees 29,99,121 and 18,93,094 respectively in 1877-78. The receipts from Court Fees Stamps, which reached 32½ lakhs before the famine, have fallen off since as shown below; the decrease being noted in all the districts save only Ganjam, Vizagapatam, South Canara, and Malabar. This is the result of the impoverishment of the people consequent on the famine:— **Receipts, Court Fees.**

	RS.
1873-74	30,41,188
1874-75 .	32,67,291
1875-76 .	32,58,276
1876-77 .. .	31,95,571
1877-78 .. .	29,99,121

On the other hand, the receipts from General Stamps, which it was remarked in the report of 1875-76 received a considerable accession from the stamping of the triennial Abkari contracts, have since risen still higher, as will appear from the figures below. This rise, side by side with a large increase in Registration fees to be presently noticed, indicates an increase in property transfers caused doubtless by the impoverishment of the people. The increase however on this account cannot be set down at more than three lakhs and is fully neutralized by the decrease under Court Fees Stamps:— **Receipts, General Stamps.**

	RS.
1873-74 .	16,73,502
1874-75	16,61,487
1875-76 .	17,61,432
1876-77	17,97,725
1877-78	18,93,094

The receipts and issues of the several descriptions of stamps at the General Stamp Office during the last three years are as follows. Agreeably to the instructions of the Government of India, Court Fees Impressed Stamps, which have long ago been superseded by Adhesive Stamps, to the value of Rupees 80,28,412-14-0 have been destroyed. **Receipts and issues at General Stamp Office.**

Items.	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.
Receipts.			
	RS.	RS.	RS
Court Fees Stamps (Impressed)	100	..	12,16,389
Do. (Adhesive)	20,57,650	24,69,362	21,58,230
General Stamps (Impressed)	1,42,838	18,27,581	8,86,714
Do. (Adhesive)	93,622	37,655	2,30,286
Postage, Service Postage and Telegraph Stamps	17,11,524	23,42,281	21,30,677
	40,05,734	66,76,879	66,22,296
Issues			
Court Fees Stamps (Impressed) ..	100		65,613
Do. (Adhesive)	38,73,655	50,56,755	35,74,733
General Stamps (Impressed) ..	17,03,388	14,16,284	18,36,385
Do (Adhesive)	2,13,257	2,00,173	1,65,633
Postage, Service Postage and Telegraph Stamps ..	16,35,584	21,70,803	21,60,331
	74,25,984	88,44,015	78,02,695

Charges.

The Stamp Charges stand at Rupees 1,45,772 against Rupees 1,40,034 of 1876-77 and Rupees 1,36,730 of 1875-76, showing a trifling increase from year to year chiefly on account of discount on the sale of General Stamps.

(h.) All other Departments of Imperial and Provincial Services.

General.

The transactions so far treated of relate to the departments under the control of the Board of Revenue, and account for, out of the total variations between the figures of 1877-78 and 1875-76 adverted to at the head of this section, a decrease of Rupees 154,19,252 on the receipt side and a decrease of Rupees 2,42,406 on the charge side. The figures of the other Imperial and Provincial heads yield, when compared with 1875-76, a net increase of 4,31,405 under Receipts; and, including 265 lakhs, the estimated amount of famine charges not yet adjusted in the Civil books, and which for the most part consists of expenditure on relief-works at present under suspense in the books of the Public Works Department, a net increase of 434,55,811 under Charges.

Increased receipts.

The departments under which the increased receipts mainly occur are Post, Law and Justice, and Police. The postal earnings continue to increase with the extension of postal operations, though during the last two years a portion of the rise is doubtless the result of the great increase of correspondence caused by the famine. The following figures exhibit the transactions of this department for the last four years :—

Years.	Post Offices.	Receipts	Charges.
		RS.	RS.
1874-75	509	8,90,030	8,09,024
1875-76	601	9,72,069	8,59,146
1876-77	645	10,50,886	8,82,181
1877-78	668	11,46,958	9,54,951

The receipts under Law and Justice also, which had been steadily advancing in consequence of increased sales of jail manufactures and registration fees, have been further raised during the past two years by increased jail supplies to the Police force, and by the increased registration receipts, owing doubtless to the more strict observance of the Registration Act as well as to the transfer of property consequent on distress caused by the famine. The Police receipts were swelled by increase in the amount of boat fees levied under Act XXVIII of 1858—a result of the large importation of grain in the past two years.

The three items of receipt just alluded to stand as follows for the last three years :—

Years.	Jail supplies to Police Force.	Registration Fees.	Boat Fees Act 28 of 1858.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1875-76	1,22,814	3,80,530	19,434
1876-77	2,21,600	3,92,035	41,555
1877-78	2,06,198	4,45,524	58,438

Decreased receipts.

The only department whose decreased receipts it is necessary to notice here is the Forest, in which the receipts were 23,386 less than that of 1875-76, the operations having been, as shown below, somewhat retarded by the famine :—

Years.	Receipts.	Charges.
	RS.	RS.
1875-76 . .	4,27,723	4,30,182
1876-77 . .	4,14,763	4,15,354
1877-78	4,04,337	3,82,424

Increased charges.

Of the increased charges under these departments, only a comparatively inconsiderable portion is of the nature of a permanent addition to expenditure, and much of this is covered by a corresponding increase of revenue. Thus the increase under Post Office is more than covered by the increased income, while the excess expenditure under minor departments in connection with cinchona should be considered together with the large receipts from cinchona sales, which only appear in the English Accounts. The only other increased expenditure of a permanent nature which it appears necessary to notice is the additional charge for Interest, in consequence of the accumulating Civil Fund Balances which appears under Interest and Superannuation Allowances. The increases under the remaining heads, if certain account adjustments are thrown out, are principally due to the famine; Rupees 1,77,821 being Imperial famine batta shown under Law and Justice and Rupees 12,462 charge of the *John Chapman* when employed on famine duty shown under Marine.

Decreased charges.

The only decreased charges which it appears necessary to note are the following:—(1) Under Refunds, decreases appear chiefly in repayment of Land Revenue and Stamp Collections—a necessary sequence of the short revenue. (2) Under Police, the accounts of 1875-76 show the cost of Salt Guards, which is now shown against the salt grant. (3) Under Allowances and Assignments, the charge fluctuates chiefly in consequence of the allowances being drawn unpunctually. (4) Under Superannuation, there is a reduced charge owing to the transfer to England of several Covenanted Civil

Servants' annuities so as to avoid loss by exchange. (5) Under Loss by Exchange, the charge fell owing to the Secretary of State for India having drawn from this Presidency only Rupees 9,74,124 during the past year at an average rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* against Rupees 27,38,425 at the average rate of 1*s.* 9$\frac{5}{8}$*d.* in 1875-76. (6) Under Miscellaneous were included in 1875-76 the special expenses in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to this Presidency. (7) Under Public Works Department, the grants to Local Funds under Act IV of 1871 have recently been reduced.

(i.) Famine Relief Separately.

General expenditure.

The net expenditure under Famine Relief during the year 1877-78, including expenditure which has not yet been adjusted, and of which therefore accurate figures are not yet available, amounted to Rupees 4,37,57,744 as shown below, the corresponding figures of 1876-77 being also given for comparison. The figures shown as provincial expenditure include the excess caused by the famine under Provincial Services owing to payments of famine batta and owing to the increased charges under Jails, Police, Medical, Printing, and Miscellaneous. These charges have, in the accounts for 1877-78, been deducted from those heads and taken to Famine Relief. In addition, there was an expenditure on account of Imperial Batta of Rupees 4,73,251 in 1877-78 against Rupees 1,00,174 in 1876-77. In calculating the actual cost of the famine, it will also be necessary to make some allowance for the miscellaneous expenditure under Imperial Services, such as the Marine charges and the usual charge for travelling allowances, postage, and contingencies in the Revenue and Judicial Departments, which have been already alluded to :—

—	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS	RS.
Special Salaries and Allowances	1,20,987	8,13,084
Special Establishments ...	18,602	6,69,543
Cost and Carriage of Grain	67,86,019	6,29,613
Miscellaneous	7,11,323	6,51,637
Relief Works and Gratuitous Relief	78,96,886	392,79,721
Provincial Expenditure	26,99,419	29,73,372
Total	182,33,236	437,57,744

Advances and loans.

In addition to this expenditure, aid was afforded in the past year as follows on account of famine :—

Districts.	Advances for purchase of Seed Grain.	Advances to Weavers.	Loans for Land Improvement.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Kistna	.		1,220
Nellore	29,552	41,258	1,33,440
Cuddapah	.	26,630	1,15,759
Bellary	92,503	1,87,889	4,17,499
Kurnool	3,432	1,500	19,990
Chingleput	22,897	4,203	1,25,178
North Arcot ...	17,820	3,962	1,27,386
South Arcot	6,126	2,795	
Madura	18,875	13,171	1,09,466
Tinnevelly	5,367	..	32,145
Coimbatore	52,243	97,790	91,786
Nilgiris .	716		
Salem	82,206	5,99,099	1,33,310
Total ..	3,31,737	9,75,297	13,07,149

(j.)—Special Loans.

The subjoined statement exhibits in one view the transactions under Special Loans for the year 1877-78. It will be seen from it that two new loans were granted specially on account of the famine to Mysore and to Banganapalli Estate :— Transactions of the year.

Parties to whom Loans have been advanced.	On what Account.	Amount of Loans sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Balance from last Year.	Amount advanced.	Total.	Amount repaid.	Balance.	Amount of Interest recovered and credited to Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.
		RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Madras Municipality .	For water-supply project, 1869, 1873.	14,50,000	4	14,30,000 0 0	. .	14,30,000 0 0	...	14,30,000 0 0	57,121 3 6	28,835 1 1
Negapatam do.	For constructing a market, 1874.	25,000	4½	20,833 5 4	.	20,833 5 4	2,083 5 4	18,750 0 0	938 8 6	
Coimbatore do. . .	For improvement of water-supply, 1876.	4,000	4½	1,600 0 0	2,000 0 0	3,600 0 0	400 0 0	3,200 0 0	125 4 4	
Ootacamund do.	For completion of certain roads, 1875.	12,420	4½	12,030 9 2		12,030 9 2	389 6 10	11,641 2 4	375 3 4	...
Coonoor do. ...	For erecting market sheds, 1875.	7,248	4½	4,848 0 0		4,848 0 0	164 8 8	4,683 7 4	236 2 6	
Mangalore do.	For improvement of the market.	9,150	4½	8,150 0 0		8,150 0 0	830 0 0	7,320 0 0	359 5 9	
Chetterpore Local Fund Board	For relieving the deficit in Local Funds, 1872	25,000		5,000 0 0		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.	.	..
Saidapet Local Fund Board	For constructing an iron girder Bridge across the Cortelliar, 1873-76	1,99,790	4½	1,39,793 3 2	12,800 0 0	1,52,593 3 2		1,52,593 3 2	6,418 7 5	. .
Tannevelly Local Fund Board.	For repairing the bridge over the Sattur river, 1873.	30,000	4½	14,961 14 2	.	14,961 14 2	4,000 0 0	10,961 14 2	613 1 11	...
Calicut Local Fund Board	For the completion of Tambracherry Ghat Road and approach in Wynad, 1874.	89,000	4½	79,310 1 5		79,310 1 5	4,665 4 9	74,644 12 8	3,568 6 1	. .
Tellicherry Local Fund Board.	For the completion of the Perua Ghat Road and the construction of a fair weather road in Wynad, 1875.	60,000	4½	29,713 6 11		29,713 6 11		29,713 6 11	1,783 7 10	.
Ramnad Zemindari ...	For the liquidation of the debts of the estate, 1873, and for repairs and improvements, 1877.	12,00,000	5	10,00,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	10,25,000 0 0	..	10,25,000 0 0	51,309 0 8	49,999 15 11
Jaghirdar of Soondoor ..	For roads, 1873	2,500	4	2,500 0 0		2,500 0 0		2,500 0 0	.	314 8 2
Kavalpara Estate .	For the liquidation of the debts of the estate, 1873, and for repairs and improvements, 1874.	65,000	5	40,000 0 0		40,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	1,870 8 9	...
Nawáb, Bunganapully..	For the liquidation of the debts of the estate, 1873, and for repairs and improvements, 1877.	3,00,000	6		3,00,000 0 0	3,00,000 0 0	. .	3,00,000 0 0	...	8,924 15 7
Mysore Loan	Advanced on account of famine.	50,00,000	5	.	50,00,000 0 0	50,00,000 0 0	.	50,00,000 0 0	...	36,369 13 10

IMPERIAL SERVICES—MILITARY.

The receipts and charges of the Military Department during the past three years are shown in the following statement. The receipts of the last two years are slightly in advance of those of 1875-76 in consequence of credits on account of erroneous debits of previous years and to numerous failures of contractors especially in last year. But the increases on the charge side are rather large particularly under "Regimental Pay and Allowances, &c.," "Commissariat Establishments Supplies, &c.," and Miscellaneous Services. The first arises from increase of pay and allowances of the Native Army in January 1877, and the second two arise from enhanced prices of grains, straw, &c., and the heavy charge under compensation for dearness of provisions owing to famine prices :—

Receipts.	Actuals of 1875-76.	Actuals of 1876-77.	Actuals of 1877-78.
	RS	RS.	RS.
1 Army and Garrison Staff		26	600
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	94,632	66,266	1,14,700
4. Commissariat Establishments Supplies and Services.	8,09,587	8,31,991	7,73,398
5. Stud and Remount Establishments Supplies and Services	87,548	47,356	46,717
6. Clothing Establishment Supplies and Services	1,27,608	1,59,277	1,43,741
7. Barrack do do do.	17,125	16,890	14,476
8. Administration of Martial Law	3,619	3,142	5,557
9. Medical Establishment Supplies and Services	1,97,353	1,45,887	2,23,427
10. Ordnance Establishments Stores and Camp Equipage.	2,26,256	3,28,932	2,22,320
12. Education	1,799	3,890	1,939
13 Sea Transport Charges	7,999	6,777	5,385
14. Miscellaneous Services	98,029	1,43,711	1,87,298
18. Military Pensions	26,433	11,734	13,943
19. Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	28,190	30,817	34,280
Total	17,26,478	17,96,696	17,87,781

Charges.	Actuals of 1875-76	Actuals of 1876-77.	Actuals of 1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Army and Garrison Staff	11,55,345	11,51,840	11,77,597
2. Administrative Staff	4,24,754	4,13,266	4,28,401
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	1,44,03,279	1,43,41,321	1,50,48,904
4. Commissariat Establishments Supplies and Services.	40,06,574	42,37,373	45,11,350
5. Stud and Remount Establishments Supplies and Services.	3,66,061	5,80,118	4,79,556
6. Clothing Establishment Supplies and Services	2,44,806	1,94,596	2,32,180
7. Barrack Establishments do do.	5,13,048	5,22,967	5,47,227
8. Administration of Martial Law	97,152	92,566	99,441
9. Medical Establishments Services and Supplies	10,45,112	10,15,920	10,85,790
10. Ordnance do. Stores and Camp Equipage.	10,78,142	9,67,747	10,79,564
11. Ecclesiastical ..	52,580	62,202	66,791
12. Education .	1,45,022	1,37,803	1,35,360
13. Sea Transport Charges	2,43,571	2,38,751	1,38,207
14. Miscellaneous Services	10,04,835	20,47,922	23,86,105
15. Volunteer Corps . . .	27,330	19,508	16,627
16. Reward for Military Services	18,562	18,253	33,137
17. Retired Officers . . .	1,41,968	70,526	68,256
18. Military Pensions .	22,60,259	22,01,774	22,58,948
19. Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	81,661	82,415	85,978
20. Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities . .	59,870	61,063	56,812
Total ...	2,73,69,931	2,84,57,931	2,99,36,231

IMPERIAL SERVICES—PUBLIC WORKS.

Transactions other than famine.

The subjoined statement shows the ordinary transactions of the Public Works Department, apart from famine during the last three years. The expenditure on Harbour Works which is still debited to a suspense head is also excluded. The receipts in last year were exceptionally large owing to credit on account of the sale of tools for famine works. The expenditure decreased because the works on the great irrigation systems of the Kistna, Godavari and Cauvery were suspended to a great extent, the department having been employed in providing and carrying out Famine Relief Works. The very large expenditure under Agricultural Works in 1877-78, compared with 1876-77, is due to the payment of Rupees 5,85,000 to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company on account of surveys of Irrigation Projects carried out by them some time back :—

Revenue and Receipts.	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS	RS.	RS.
Military	66,331	4,849	18,280
Other Services ...		49,435	2,53,328
Irrigation—			
Capital Account Extraordinary	249	50,252	733
Do Ordinary	574	20,410	7,782
Revenue Account	1,15,774	97,630	1,02,403
Ordinary Agricultural Receipts	23,364	16,310	14,174
	2,06,292	2,38,886	3,96,700
Expenditure.			
Military—			
Original Works	3,87,165	2,90,575	2,94,385
Repairs	2,60,593	2,32,256	2,38,892
Establishment	1,63,465	1,62,822	1,53,121
Tools and Plant	23,605	25,367	15,175
Other Services—			
Original Works	17,602	29,752	24,143
Repairs	8,836	2,573	8,985
Establishment	22,955	20,202	16,134
Tools and Plant	843	3,389	1,719
Military and Other Service Receipts refunded ...	13,055	388	11,450
State outlay on Guaranteed Railways	4,40,309	1,41,082	1,20,062
Irrigation—			
Capital Account Extraordinary	5,94,243	3,17,627	3,21,308
Do. Ordinary	4,25,580	1,16,777	1,27,916
Revenue Account	7,87,227	7,79,939	7,43,123
Ordinary Agricultural Works	18,04,264	17,76,054	11,16,279
Receipts on Capital Account refunded	178	85	43
Do. Revenue Account refunded	3,211	853	26,284
Ordinary Agricultural Receipts refunded	5,817	1,352	547
Total	49,58,948	39,01,093	32,25,566

Famine transactions.

Apart from the transactions mentioned above, the year 1877-78 opened with an unadjusted balance in the Public Works books of Rupees 85,65,140-0-0 (included in Rupees 78,96,886 and 26,99,419 in column 1876-77 under Famine Relief) under the suspense head 'famine relief' representing expenditure upon famine relief works incurred by civil officers and accounted for in the first instance to the Civil Department, of which the incidence was not accurately

known at the close of the year 1876-77. To this balance was added during the year the following further expenditure (included in Rupees 392,79,721 in column 1877-78 under Famine Relief) :—

	RS.
By Civil Officers, accounted for in the first instance to the Civil Department, and subsequently transferred to the Public Works Department	1,10,02,596
By Civil Officers, accounted for to the Public Works Department	38,32,770
By Public Works Officers	88,79,389
	2,37,14,755

Making a total expenditure of Rupees 322,79,895 on famine relief works to be ultimately adjusted. Under instructions from the Supreme Government, the adjustment of the expenditure on famine relief works is made by debiting the Public Works Department with the value at ordinary or normal rates of the actual amount of useful work done, leaving the remainder, representing expenditure in excess of normal rates, to be shown in the imperial accounts in the same way as expenditure incurred on gratuitous relief. In accordance with these instructions, Rupees 166,54,960 were finally adjusted during the year as below :—

Normal value of useful work done debited to the following heads.

	RS.
To Imperial Funds—	
Military	13,023
Other Services ..	2,868
Irrigation capital productive ..	
Capital Ordinary	6,502
Revenue	75,404
Ordinary-Agricultural	11,15,516
Railway capital	2,21,868
Provincial	34,95,743
Local Funds ..	9,49,279
Special Funds ..	1,573
Total normal value of work done	58,81,876
Establishment ...	5,26,817
Tools and Plant	3,26,644
Provincial stock ..	1,61,002
Total adjustments debited to Public Works Department	68,96,339
Excess due to famine debited to the Civil Department	97,58,621
Grand Total	166,54,960

There is therefore a balance of Rupees 156,24,935 of famine expenditure still to be adjusted. Of this balance, Rupees 8,89,260 represent expenditure by civil officers not yet accepted by the Public Works Department for want of details, &c., and the difference, viz., Rupees 147,35,675, is the amount that stands unadjusted under the head Famine Suspense account in the Public Works books at the close of the year.

IMPERIAL SERVICES—TELEGRAPH.

Transactions for three years.

The receipts and charges of the Telegraph Department during 1877-78 and the two preceding years were as follows :—

—	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS	RS	RS
Receipts	4,30,212	6,00,301	6,77,838
Charges	7,46,281	7,02,130	8,65,673

The receipts rose in last year above those of 1875-76 by Rupees 2,47,624 and in the year preceding by Rupees 1,70,089, making an aggregate of Rupees 4,17,715, a result no doubt of the more extensive use of the wire both by Government and the public during the prevalence of famine. On the expenditure side the charge rose in 1877-78 over that of 1875-76 by Rupees 1,19,392, but fell in 1876-77 by Rupees 44,151. This variation depends chiefly upon the requirements for constructions and repairs.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES SEPARATELY.

Transactions for three years.

The Provincial transactions abstracted from the combined account of Imperial and Provincial Services reviewed in a preceding portion stand as shown in the following statement ; but it must be borne in mind that whereas in 1876-77 the figures included under the proper heads Provincial batta and the excess of expenditure under Jails, Police, Medical, Printing and Miscellaneous owing to the famine, the adjustment of the Provincial deficit in that year having been effected by a deduction from Public Works in 1877-78, the corresponding adjustment amounting to Rupees 29,73,372 has been effected by a deduction from the particular head of charge against which the provincial famine expenditure were properly debitable, and against which in the first it appeared :—

	Items	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1877-78.
	Receipts	RS.	RS.	RS.
XIII	Law and Justice	6,37,054	7,11,839	7,85,121
XIV	Police .	37,680	57,270	78,457
XV	Marine ...	25,141	19,618	11,118
XVI	Education . ..	28,698	63,624	37,035
XX	Miscellaneous	1,90,924	2,02,562	2,08,487
	Public Works .	79,669	1,01,418	1,92,967
		9,99,166	11,55,731	13,13,185
	Imperial Allotment	83,55,701	83,47,596	80,83,000
	Do Advances		73,642	
	Provincial Deficit .	1,05,431	.	...
	Total Receipts	94,60,298	95,76,969	93,96,185

Items.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Actuals, 1876-77.	Actuals, 1877-78.
Charges.			
	RS.	RS.	RS.
3. Refunds, &c.	4,601	4,389	7,762
4. Land Revenue	16,983	15,563	17,556
5. Forests	..	1,384	1,207
7. Customs	2,018	11,456	5,211
8. Salt	...	169	529
12. Post Office	98,845	1,06,542	1,04,933
14. Administration	23,282	22,140	22,534
15. Minor Departments	1,23,430	1,49,139	1,11,864
16. Law and Justice	13,33,040	16,81,130	13,23,334
17. Police	35,79,908	40,01,750	34,40,060
18. Marine		36	36
19. Education	9,51,668	8,89,471	9,32,888
20. Ecclesiastical	5,767	7,877	5,305
21. Medical Services	5,56,567	5,72,979	6,76,048
22. Stationery and Printing	2,46,357	2,75,088	3,13,554
23. Political Agencies			475
28. Miscellaneous	2,85,566	2,53,519	2,35,046
Public Works Ordinary	22,32,266	13,50,476	19,31,709
	94,60,298	93,43,108	91,30,046
Provincial Surplus	...	2,33,861	2,66,139
Total	94,60,298	95,76,969	93,96,185

It is difficult under the circumstances above explained to make any satisfactory comparison between the results of the past years. It seems only neTessary to draw attention to the improved departmental receipts which have already been explained under Jail Manufactures, Registration (which two are here denoted by the heading XIII, Law and Justice), and Police. It may, however, be assumed that, but for the famine, the receipts and charges of Provincial Services could almost have been in equilibrium. Appended is a statement showing particulars of the sums composing Rupees 6,33,397 adjusted in 1876-77, and Rupees 29,73,372 in 1877-78 to debit of Famine Relief, for the purpose of removing the deficit under Provincial caused by the famine, as above explained. It has been so arranged that Provincial Services which opened in 1876-77 with a deficit Rupees 2,33,861 close in 1877-78 with a balance of Rupees 2,66,139. On the assumption that the income and expenditure of the two years would, but for the famine, have been in equilibrium. This represents a donation of Rupees 5,00,000 from Imperial to Provincial :— Remarks.

—	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS
Jail and Lock-up Charges	3,30,929	15,16,061
Police Force and Charges	1,36,438	7,53,741
Special Sanitary Establishments and Officers and Hospital Diet	2,198	81,038
Additional Printing Establishments		31,514
Maintenance and Burial	3,316	45,025
Special Public Works		74,810
Famine Batta to Provincial Departments	1,60,516	4,71,183
Total	6,33,397	29,73,372

LOCAL FUNDS, ACT IV OF 1871.

Transactions for three years.

These funds were left with a balance of Rupees 17,60,316 at the end of 1875-76. In the past two years, however, the income fell very considerably in consequence of cesses on lands and allotments from Provincial Funds having been much reduced, the one by the famine and the other by the inability of Provincial Services to allow grants-in-aid as usual. While on the other hand, the charges rose considerably by the expansion of lower class schools, hospitals, and dispensaries, vaccine and conservancy operations. So that excluding Public Works the two years under notice produced only a surplus of Rupees 28¾ lakhs and 25 lakhs, respectively, against a surplus of 45½ lakhs in 1875-76, as available for Public Works. The sum as yet charged against these Funds on account of Public Works in 1877-78 is only Rupees 13¼ lakhs (against 40¼ lakhs in 1876-77, 45¾ lakhs in 1875-76) and the balances, therefore, are very much as they were at the end of 1875-76; but it is probable that some portion of the Public Works expenditure which is still under suspense may be charged to these funds before the accounts of the year are finally closed. The following statement exhibits the transactions under these funds during the last three years as they at present stand on the Accountant-General's books:—

Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS	RS.	RS
Allotments—			
from Provincial Funds ...	12,21,984	3,08,940	32,640
from Special Funds ...	3,57,919	3,47,595	2,32,749
Total ...	15,79,903	6,56,535	2,65,389
Rates and Taxes—			
Cesses on Land Revenue	36,03,247	29,87,017	29,21,261
Tolls on Roads and Bridges	1,65,163	2,05,109	2,75,912
House-tax	1,235	54	4
Total ...	37,69,645	31,92,180	31,97,177
Fees in Schools and Training Institutions	22,376	24,467	20,312
Contributions—			
from Local Funds	10,892	24,718	2,034
from Municipal Funds	18,638	44,980	24,084
Total .	29,530	69,698	26,118
Receipts of Schools and Endowed Foundations, viz.—			
Educational ...	10,634	10,160	423
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	22,703	15,850	18,492
Choultries, Markets, &c.	2,64,798	2,19,332	2,52,164
Miscellaneous	4,614	3,205	3,540
Total	3,02,749	2,48,547	2,74,619
Miscellaneous—			
Market Rents, Bungalow fees, Private contributions, &c	85,160	97,451	1,21,624
Public Works Receipts and Refunds	1,46,960	69,267	14,95,955
Total	2,32,120	1,66,748	16,17,579
Advances, &c. ...	1,31,100	75,735	69,796
Loans ...	82,237	1,60,284	12,800
	61,49,660	45,94,194	54,83,790
Opening Balances ...	17,73,444	17,60,316	6,16,094
Grand Total ...	79,23,104	63,54,510	60,99,884

Charges.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Public Works—			
Communications ...	35,11,913	29,96,142	19,39,608
Civil Buildings ...	2,88,957	2,65,788	91,865
Miscellaneous Public Improvements			1,28,765
Total	38,00,870	32,61,930	21,60,238
Establishments	8,41,621	7,48,565	5,29,342
Tools and Plant	37,112	30,215	89,806
Refunds of Receipts	24	1,811	19,426
Contributions ...	42,413	50,192	35,738
Total	47,22,040	40,92,713	28,34,550
Education—			
Inspection	50,241	59,292	64,865
Local Fund Schools	1,89,990	2,08,721	2,01,497
Grants-in-aid ...	1,80,714	1,92,553	1,67,316
Miscellaneous	1,344	1,470	12,706
Total .	4,22,589	4,62,036	4,46,384
Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions—			
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,41,595	1,88,077	2,00,084
Vaccine Establishment ...	78,952	88,823	1,07,204
Medical Practitioners	207	1,247	1,107
Sanitary Establishments, cleansing Tanks and Wells	2,87,298	3,35,022	2,21,166
Markets, Choultries, &c.	2,09,632	2,78,052	2,64,639
Miscellaneous	80,969	75,698	76,561
Total	7,98,653	9,66,919	8,70,761
Miscellaneous Establishment and Contingencies ...	89,273	97,299	99,929
Advances ...	1,12,547	1,05,537	58,861
Loans ...	17,686	13,912	13,665
	61,62,788	57,38,416	43,24,150
Closing Balances ...	17,60,316	6,16,094	17,75,734
Grand Total ...	79,23,104	63,54,510	60,99,884

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Transactions for two years.

The investments of surplus balances of Model Farms, the Surplus Pound, and Village Service, Funds in 1876-77, and their whole or partial releases in 1877-78, have disturbed the aggregate credits and debits under these funds. It will, however, be seen from the subjoined statement that the balance at credit of the funds rose from Rupees 17,86,000 to Rupees 19,32,000 or gained Rupees 1,46,000 in the past two years:

Names of Funds.	Opening Balances.		Receipts.	
	1st April 1876.	1st April 1877.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Jungle Conservancy Fund ..	1,62,001	1,11,272	1,77,974	1,52,763
2. Nanal Grass Fund .	1,489	— 2,264	421	2,549
3. Pound Fund .. .	68,898	31,744	2,22,488	2,26,327
4 Surplus Pound Fund . ..	2,17,416	52,582	2,12,846	3,03,971
5. Village Service Fund .	9,72,638	8,17,970	19,50,268	20,11,481
6. Irrigation Cess Fund	25,115	22,608	32,831	33,560
7. Canal Ferry Fund	97,617	92,021	37,577	59,275
8. Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund	3,962	7,038	36,323	53,208
9. Endowment Fund .	17,479	9,898	6,062	5,735
10. Bungalow Fee Fund	402	1,552	1,924	191
11. Convict Labor Fund	— 3,193	— 5,926	47,695	56,733
12. Police Lodging Fund	23,236	25,246	23,761	25,813
13. School Fee Fund	17,861	— 8,972	91,410	98,675
14 Educational Building Fund	— 18,040	35,836	1,37,507	1,20,136
15. Port Fund ..	1,75,249	2,96,768	3,19,247	3,48,762
16. General Fund under the Customs Consolidated Act VI of 1863	38,269	42,478	4,474	2,837
17. Bearer's Fee Fund ...	1,594	1,704	110	124
18. Road Fund of Bhadrachalam and Rakapully Taluks.	550	931	381	376
19. District Road Fund	— 16,762	— 16,762	...	14,699
20. Labor Contract Fee Fund	604	604		..
21. University Fee Fund . .			38,938	41,195
Total ..	17,86,385	15,16,328	33,42,237	35,58,410

Names of Funds	Totals.		Expenditure.		Closing Balances.	
	1876-77	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	31st March 1877.	31st March 1878.
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
1 Jungle Conservancy Fund	3 39,975	2,64,035	2,28,703	2,04,337	1,11,272	59,698
2 Nanal Grass Fund	1,910	285	4,174	270	— 2,264	15
3 Pound Fund	2,91 386	2,58 0 1	2,59,642	2,13,996	31,744	44,155
4 Surplus Pound Fund	4,30,262	3,56,5 53	3,77,680	1,65,538	52,582	1,90,935
5 Village Service Fund	29,22 906	28 2 1 451	21,04,936	18,95,755	8,17,970	9,33,696
6 Irrigation Cess Fund	57,946	56,168	35,338	28,973	22,608	27,195
7 Canal Ferry Fund	1,35,194	1,51,296	43,173	18,080	92,021	1,33,216
8 Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund	40,215	60,246	33,247	23,307	7,038	36,939
9 Endowment Fund	23,541	15,633	13,643	16,639	9,898	— 1,006
10 Bungalow Fee Fund	2,326	1,743	774	1,381	1,552	362
11 Convict Labor Fund	44,502	50 807	50,428	56,993	— 5,926	— 6,186
12 Police Lodging Fund	46,997	51,059	21,751	23,811	25,246	27,248
13 School Fee Fund	1,09,271	89,703	1,18,243	61,370	— 8,972	28,333
14 Educational Building Fund	1,19,467	1,55,972	83,638	1,22,070	35,836	33,902
15 Port Fund	4,94,496	6,45,530	1,97,728	2,06,114	2,96,768	4,39,416
16 General Fund under the Customs Consolidated Act VI of 1863.	42,743	45,315	265	45,315	42,478	
17 Bearer's Fee Fund	1,704	1,828		1	1,704	1,827
18 Road Fund of Bhadrachalam and Rakapully Taluks	931	1,307			931	1,307
19 District Road Fund	— 16,762	— 2,063		17,020	— 16,762	— 19,083
20 Labor Contract Fee Fund	604	604			604	604
21 University Fee Fund	38,938	41,195	38,938	41,195		
Total	51,28,622	50,74,738	36,12,294	31,42,165	15,16,328	19,32,573

The gross result mentioned above is the compound result mainly of the following increases and decreases :— Increases and Decreases.

		RS.		RS.		RS.
(a)	Canal and Ferry Fund from	98,000	to	1,33,000	+	35,000
(b)	Cochrane's and Sadras Canal Fund from	4,000	to	37,000	+	33,000
(c)	Educational Building Fund from	18,000	to	34,000	+	52,000
(d)	Port Fuud from	1,75,000	to	4,39,000	+	2,64,000
	from ...	2,59,000	to	6,43,000	+	3,84,000
(e)	Jungle Conservancy Fund from	1,62,000	to	60,000	—	1,02,000
(f)	Pound and Surplus Pound Fund from .	2,86,000	to	2,35,000	—	51,000
(g)	General Customs Fund from	38,000	to	...	—	38,000
(h)	Village Service Fund from	9,73,000	to	9,34,000	—	39,000
	from ...	14,59,000	to	12,29,000	—	2,30,000

(a) and (b) These increases have resulted from large sums written back by the Public Works Department and from extensive traffic in salt and fuel on the Cochrane and Sadras Canal. (c) The increased balance is the result of the credit of Non-transferable Treasury Notes to the amount of Rupees 2,26,000 during the period. There is, therefore, really a reduction and not an increase of balance of the Educational Building Fund. It is worthy of remark that the invested portion of fund, which on the 1st of April 1867 stood at Rupees ten lakhs, yielding an annual interest of Rupees 40,000 on the 31st of March 1878, amounted only to Rupees 2,03,500, yielding an annual interest of Rupees 8,140. (d) Resulted from the Pier tolls levied on grain importations. (e) Decrease is attributed to the generally unfavorable character of the season. (f) The decreased balance is owing principally to expenditure in connection with the Model Farm. (g) This fund has been abolished and its balance transferred to Provincial Services. (h) The cess has been suspended in Tinnevelly and Salem, and the cess in Kurnool has been reduced from 1 Anna to 10 Pies in the rupee in consequence of the assets being largely in excess of current demands. At the end of 1877-78 there were the following invested balances :—

	RS.
Salem	6,30,900
Kurnool	2,46,500
Trichinopoly	1,50,000
Total ..	10,27,400

III.—MONETARY TRANSACTIONS.

CASH REMITTANCES AND BALANCES.

Transactions of the year.

The year commenced with a cash balance of 256 lakhs, and closed with one of 244 lakhs. The remittances in the course of the year from other Presidencies amounted to 245 lakhs; the Guaranteed Railways paid in 72¼ lakhs more than they received from Government; receipts from Service Funds amounted to 7¼ lakhs; and the Madras Army obtained funds in other Presidencies amounting to the extent of 108 lakhs. By these means provision was made for an excess of charge over revenue of 444½. The actual excess charge has been shown in a former paragraph to be 338 lakhs: but to this must be added the following transactions, which more than account for this difference. Loan to Mysore 50 lakhs, Interest on Government Securities 30 lakhs; advances to weavers, to cultivators for purchase of grain, and special advances under the Land Improvement Act, 26 lakhs; Expenditure on the Harbour Works 5¼ lakhs. The net remittances from other Presidencies alluded to above as 245 lakhs is made up as follows :—

Remittances to Madras.

	RS	
Remittances in whole	20,00,000	
Remittances by Transfer, Bills and Currency Notes .	3,57,02,980	
Remittances in copper . . .	27,000	
Subscription to loan	16,96,000	
		3,94,25,980

Remittances from Madras.

	RS.	
Remittances in whole . . .	91,00,000	
Remittances by Transfer, Bills and Currency Notes ..	39,50,600	
Remittances in uncurrent coin	3,21,788	
Small Silver remittances	1,00,000	
Copper	1,45,500	
Bonds discharged	3,36,000	
Secretary of State's Bills	9,74,000	
		1,49,27,288
		2,44,98,692

SILVER CIRCULATION.

Transactions of the year.

The effect of the famine on the absorption of silver which has been commented on in the currency report, is very noteworthy. It will be seen that not only have the funds which have been required to meet the extraordinary expenditure in connection with the famine been wholly provided by means of bills and transfers and currency note remittances, but that it has been necessary to move large quantities of silver away from the Presidency in addition to the amount which has accumulated in the Currency Office, and which has thus been practically removed from circulation. No stronger proof of the impoverishment of the people generally could be afforded.

CURRENCY NOTES AND SUPPLY BILLS.

Transactions of the year.

Currency Notes to the value of 99 lakhs were supplied to the districts in 1877-78 against 60 lakhs in 1876-77. As remarked in the last report the large transaction under this head is due to increased grain traffic and to the employment of Currency Notes as a medium of remittance by the merchants. The facilities afforded to the public for the movement of money by supply bills, whereby the Treasuries at which money was needed became strengthened, caused an increase of over 31 lakhs in the receipts and payments of the year compared with 1875-76 and afforded additional help to trade. The supplies of copper and small silver required for famine purposes in the Presidency had nearly all been received and were for the most part distributed before the commencement of 1877-78. Supplies, however, of small silver to the extent of Rupees 22,49,500 and of copper to the extent of Rupees 1,89,250 were sent from the Bank of Madras to Mofussil stations during the year. The Treasuries were all well supplied, the only complaint being that in some cases sufficient facilities were not afforded for the exchange of copper and that in consequence copper (and even sometimes small silver) would not pass freely. Under the orders of the Government of India, however, strict injunctions were issued on the subject, and on the whole it is not thought that considering the very exceptional circumstances of the year the arrangements were unsatisfactory. When the famine pressure began to lighten the copper came pouring into the Treasuries and even before the close of the year under review some portion of the surplus stock had been sent away.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Operations of the year.

The year 1877-78 opened with seventy-two offices and four offices were added during the year, making in all seventy-six offices. The number of orders issued exceeded that in 1876-77 by 3,561, but the amount was less by Rupees 1,08,036. The number of orders and amount paid were 3,907 and Rupees 17,537, respectively, greater than in 1876-77. The increase is stated to be principally in local orders. The issues and payments by the Madras Circle amounted to orders 52,627, and amount Rupees 16,59,047; by other circles, orders 25,850, amount Rupees 10,85,271. The issues and payments by the Chief Office at Madras show 22,168 orders against 21,551 in 1876-77, and amount Rupees 6,84,676 against Rupees 8,46,753. The gross receipts realized by the department during the year amounted to Rupees 16,225-11-0. Deducting therefrom the charges, including refunds, Rupees 6,283-14-5, the net profit was Rupees 9,941-12-7. Overland money orders issued and paid in 1877-78 were 1,416 against 897 in 1876-77, and amount Rupees 75,576 against Rupees 50,194. The transactions under "Continental Money Orders," "Ceylon Money Orders," and "Seamen's Money Orders" were limited in number and amount. The Ceylon orders will in all probability increase as soon as it becomes generally known that they are procurable.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SPECIAL CENSUS ENUMERATION.

A PARTIAL census of certain selected portions of the Presidency was made on the 15th March 1878. An enumeration was made in one taluk out of each of the six famine districts other than Salem, in the whole of the Salem District, and in one taluk out of each of four selected non-famine districts. The following table shows particulars of the first and the last :— Area censused.

Famine Districts		Non-Famine Districts.	
District.	Representative Taluk	District	Representative Taluk.
Bellary	Gooty	Kistna	Gudivada.
Kurnool ...	Nandikotkur	Trichinopoly	Museri.
Cuddapah	Madhanapalle.	Tanjore .	Mayavaram.
Nellore	Gudur.	Tinnevelly .	Ambasamudram
Coimbatore ...	Palladam.		
Chingleput .	Pounneri		

The statement given in the special appendix added to this volume shows the results by taluks of the census made on the 15th March 1878 compared with those of the census made on the 15th November 1871, after making sundry additions and deductions on account of the transfer of certain villages from one taluk to another. Besides the results drawn from a comparison with the 1871 population there are also shown the results derivable from a comparison with that population varied by a yearly subsequent increment at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. down to the end of 1876. In the former case the difference indicates the loss or gain spread over a period of seven years and four months. In the latter case the difference indicates the loss or gain spread over a period of one year and four months; one of the figures here however being to a great extent theoretical. The following abstract shows the net results as regards numerical strength of population in the selected areas, as compared with the 1871 results :— Results by taluks.

In the	Population as per Census of		Difference.	Percentage of Difference on Original Population.
	November 1871.	March 1878.		
Six taluks of the six very distressed districts	859,132	739,989	— 119,143	Minus 16·1
Nine taluks of the Salem District	1,977,034	1,559,896	— 417,138	,, 21·1
Three taluks of the three slightly distressed districts	496,702	528,574	+ 31,872	Plus 5·8
One taluk of the Tanjore District	221,749	242,999	+ 21,250	,, 9·5

Results by villages, Salem district.

In the Salem district the number of villages included in the return is 5,313, but of this number 748 are villages only in a technical revenue sense, and had no inhabitants either in 1871 or 1878. If these uninhabited villages are deducted from the total, there remained 4,565 villages containing inhabitants. Of this number it is ascertained tha the population in March 1878, as compared with the census results of 1871, remained stationary in 26 villages, increased in 622 villages, and decreased in 3,917 villages. The stationary village populations were less than 5 per cent. of the whole, the increased populations were less than 13·6 per cent. of the whole, and the decreased populations were less than 85·8 per cent. of the whole. The results by villages in each taluk are shown in the subjoined table. They agree very closely with the general results of the census tabulation shown by taluks. In Trichengode, Oosoor, and Kistnagiri, for instance, where the gross decrease of population is greatest, is found the highest proportion of villages showing decrease of population; while in Atur, Namkal, and Tirupatur, which taluks lost the fewest numbers of population, the proportion of villages showing increase of population is highest. The inference to be drawn is that the condition of the village communities represented fairly the condition of the district :—

Taluks.	Total Villages.	Villages Uninhabited.	Villages Inhabited.	Villages showing Increase of Population.	Villages showing Decrease of Population.	Villages in which Population was Stationary.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Salem ...	637	42	595	71	524	.	11·9	88·0
Atur ..	194	10	184	70	113	1	38·4	61·4
Namkal	574	60	514	92	418	4	17·8	81·3
Trichengode	598	24	574	37	535	2	6·4	93·2
Oosoor	942	176	766	74	685	7	9·6	89·4
Kistnagiri	612	101	511	50	459	2	9·7	89·8
Dharmapuri ..	740	183	557	73	481	3	12·8	84·8
Tirupatur ...	448	32	416	88	324	4	21·1	77·6
Utankarai	568	120	448	67	378	3	14·9	84·3
Total ..	5,313	748	4,565	622	3,917	26	13·6	85·8

Ditto, famine districts.

In the following table the villages of the censused taluks of six famine districts are arranged in the same way as those for the entire Salem district. Of 1,027 villages 39 were uninhabited, and one had

been recently transferred, leaving 987 villages to be considered. Of these 191 had increased in population since 1871, 795 had decreased, and 1 remained stationary. The proportions of increase and decrease respectively were 19·3 and 81·1 per cent. These results are slightly more favorable than those ascertained in regard to the entire Salem district, and are due chiefly to the comparatively small decrease of population in the censused taluk of Chingleput (Ponneri) and of Coimbatore (Palladam) :—

Censused Taluks.	Total Villages.	Villages Uninhabited.	Villages Inhabited.	Villages showing Increase of Population.	Villages showing Decrease of Population.	Villages where Population was Stationary.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Gooty	158	4	154	16	138	..	10·3	84·4
Nandikotkur	101		101	11	90	..	10·8	89·1
Madhanapalle	105	10	95	15	80	..	15·8	84·2
Gudur	211	6	205	31	174	.	15·1	84·8
Palladam .	196	*39+1	192	41	150	1	21·3	78·1
Ponneri .	256	16	240	77	163		32·0	67·9
Total .	1,027	*3+1	987	191	795	1	19·3	81·1

Ditto, non-famine districts.

In the following table the same particulars are given for the four selected taluks of non-famine districts. It will be seen that the proportions are here somewhat reversed. These taluks include 861 inhabited villages, of which 581 or 67·4 per cent. had increased in population since 1871, while 274 villages or 31·8 per cent. had suffered a diminution of population. Six villages had neither lost nor gained since the 1871 census :—

Censused Taluks .	Total Villages	Villages Uninhabited.	Villages Inhabited.	Villages showing Increase of Population.	Villages showing Decrease of Population.	Villages where Population was Stationary.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Gudivada .	246	40	206	153	53	..	74·2	25·7
Musiri .. .	234	11	223	96	125	2	43·0	56·0
Mayavaram ..	351	8	343	272	67	4	79·5	19·5
Ambasamudram ..	141	*39+13	89	60	29	.	69·0	32·5
Total .	972	*98+13	861	581	274	6	67·4	31·8

Results in selected towns, Salem district.

The population of towns has been much disturbed by the famine. At one time there were camps or relief centres at all the head-quarter towns of the various taluks, and the towns being the principal food markets, the people of the famine tracts naturally flocked to them; but when the census was taken in March 1878, although relief measures were still in progress in Salem, the town populations had generally diminished. In the towns where the population of 1878 was in

Transferred.

excess of that of 1871, the increase was due to the presence of camps and relief-works :—

—	1871.	1878.	Increase or Decrease.
Salem	50,012	51,903	+ 1,891
Atur	8,314	8,097	— 217
Trichengode	6,153	5 331	— 822
Tirupatur	12,837	15,253	+ 2,416
Namkal	5,553	5,460	— 93
Kistnagiri	4,754	4,563	— 191
Oosoor	6,360	6,973	+ 613
Dharmapuri	7,434	5,043	— 2,391
Utankarai	1,398	2,027	+ 629

Ditto, famine districts.

In the six famine districts the chief town populations were as under. In these districts there was an increase of population in Gooty and Kotapali in Cuddapah, but a decrease elsewhere. The population at Gooty has increased in connection with the railway station and in consequence of the great imports of grain for the Kurnool District. The figures for the other towns seem to show that before the census was taken the emigrant population that survived the famine had left the towns for their own homes :—

—		1871.	1878	Increase or Decrease.
Kurnool	Nandikotkur	4,216	2,827	— 1,389
Cuddapah	Mudevada	5,254	4,248	— 1,006
	Kotapali	5,916	7,121	+ 1,205
	Madhanapalle gadda	796	576	— 220
Nellore	Gudur	6,086	4,769	— 1,317
Coimbatore	Palladam	945	652	— 293
Chingleput	Avanashi	3,706	3,104	— 602
	Ponneri	1,170	1,122	— 48
Bellary	Gooty	6,411	8,062	+ 1,651

Ditto, non-famine districts.

In the non-famine districts the town populations were as under. The increase in these four towns is not greater than might be expected from normal growth of population, and there is apparently nothing peculiar about the proportion of sexes or ages to show that the increase was due to migration from other districts :—

—	1877.	1878.	Increase.
Gudivada	3,173	4,111	+ 938
Mayavaram	22,579	26,019	+ 3,440
Musiri	4,018	4,213	+ 195
Ambasamudram	8,604	9,316	+ 712

Results by sexes.

The proportions of the sexes in the censused taluks, as compared with the results of the 1871 census, ought to yield valuable data. But in some of the famine districts it is probable that the females were not accurately censused in 1871, and consequently in regard to this branch of the inquiry some allowance must be made for possible inaccuracy of the 1871 figures. The following abstract table

shows the male and female population of each taluk in 1871 and 1878 respectively, with the calculated proportion of females to males in each census. It must be remarked that the 1871 figures given in this table are those of the Central Census Office, not those of the direct village tabulation made for the Revenue authorities, on which the tables shown above are based. The figures of the Central Office are slightly lower than the others :—

—	1871.			1878.		
	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to Males.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Females to Males.
Non-Famine Taluks.						
Gudivada	43,473	43,665	100·4	51,474	50,318	97·7
Mayavaram	106,517	112,841	105·9	120,496	122,503	101·6
Musiri	123,875	133,299	107·6	130,598	136,049	104·1
Ambasamudram	77,640	85,575	110·2	76,724	83,411	108·6
Total	351,505	375,380	106·8	379,292	392,281	103·4
Six selected Famine Taluks.						
Gooty	75,288	69,330	92·1	61,689	59,941	97·1
Nandikotkur	52,269	49,597	94·8	41,020	40,625	99·0
Gudur	76,637	70,504	91·9	61,231	59,133	96·5
Palladam	117,194	120,614	102·9	101,546	106,165	104·5
Pennieri	53,204	51,096	95·8	51,117	49,343	96·5
Madhanapalle	69,104	66,366	96·0	54,737	53,442	97·6
Total	443,644	427,417	96·3	371,340	368,640	99·3
Salem District.						
Salem	194,960	198,845	101·9	155,200	162,256	104·5
Atur	80,256	83,750	104·3	73,786	80,003	108·4
Namkal	127,880	133,129	104·1	107,230	116,507	108·6
Trichengode	125,220	124,458	99·3	85,646	87,533	102·2
Oosoor	97,276	95,761	98·4	66,662	70,619	105·5
Krishnagiri	85,052	85,201	100·1	60,851	65,163	107·0
Dharmapuri	95,080	95,546	100·4	68,894	74,527	108·1
Tirupatur	93,812	96,988	103·3	81,522	86,877	106·5
Utankarai	75,986	77,815	102·4	56,497	59,923	106·0
Total	975,502	991,493	101·6	756,488	803,408	106·2

Remarks on ditto.

It will be observed from the above that in 1871 taking the mean of the four non-famine taluks there were 106·8 females to every 100 males, but in 1878 the proportion had diminished by 3·4 per cent., the proportions for 1878 being only 103·4 females to 100 males. In the six selected taluks of the famine area the results of the famine census show a female population increased from 96·3 per 100 males in 1871 to 99·2 in 1878, or nearly 3 per cent. In the Salem famine district in 1871, the mean results for the whole district were 101·6 females to 100 males. The famine census of 1878 shows here an excess of females in every taluk, and the proportion for the whole district had risen to 106·2 per 100 males, or 4·6 per cent. above the proportion in 1871. Several causes may be alleged for this increase in the proportion of female population in the famine districts. 1*st*, Greater care in counting the females in 1878; 2*nd*, Greater migration of males in search of work and food; 3*rd*, Greater mortality of the male sex throughout

the famine area. It appears probable that all these causes have been in operation to account for the observed differences. If the proportions of the sexes for individual taluks are compared, it will be seen that there is considerable variation. Thus Gooty shows an increase of 5 per cent. in the proportion of females, while Ponneri in Chingleput shows less than 1 per cent. And in the Salem district Oosoor shows a proportion of seven per cent. more females than it did in 1871, while Tirupatur shows only 3·2 per cent. Trichengode, where the gross decrease of population was highest, shows only 2·9 per cent. of females above the 1871 results, and the figures for Dharmapuri give 7·7 per cent. of females beyond the proportion found in 1871. It appears however that in the non-famine taluks the proportion of male population has increased rather more than 3 per cent., while in the selected famine taluks it has decreased nearly to the same amount, and in the Salem district as a whole by about 4½ per cent.

Effect of ditto on migration.

In regard to migration to the four non-famine districts contiguous to the famine area, that is to say Kistna, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, and Tinnevelly, which are the only districts to which the people could have moved and remained in any numbers, it may perhaps be held that about 3 per cent of the male population found to have increased since the 1871 census are due to the temporary settlement of strangers. The male population of these districts in 1871 was 3,116,112, so that rather less than 94,000 males migrating to the Kistna, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly districts from the 14 distressed districts of the famine area would account for the observed differences in the census results. Foreign migration is usually confined to the Madura, Tinnevelly, and Tanjore districts for Ceylon, and to the northern coast districts of Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam for British Burmah. This is met by return immigration, and is not probably a very important factor.

Results by ages.

To compare the increase or decrease of the censused populations at different ages with those of 1871, a table has been constructed, showing the number of both sexes above and below ten years of age in 1871 and 1878. The figures are here again those of the central office. The figures show at a glance in what respect the famine has effected the normal increase of population. The table will be found in the special appendix at the end of this volume. The abstract results given at foot showing increase or decrease per cent. are deduced from the calculations. In the non-famine districts the figures for the Ambasamudram Taluk of Tinnevelly have been changed from plus to minus by the transfer of eleven villages to other taluks since 1871, and if these villages were excluded from the 1871 returns, the popu-

lation would show nearly a normal rate of increase. But it is important to note that these non-famine tracts show a suspension of the natural increase of child-life, especially in Musiri, Mayavaram and Ambasamudram. High prices and scarcity have affected the populations adversely even where actual famine has not prevailed. In Gudivada the increase is partly due, no doubt, to migration; but the figures also show a normal increase in the proportion of child-life, proving that the famine had not pressed severely on the poor of that taluk. On turning to the actual famine area there is found everywhere a great disproportion between the disappearance of persons over 10 years, and under 10 years of age. In the six censused taluks of the famine area for instance, it appears that the decrease since 1871 was of adult males 14·1 and of females 8·8 per cent., while of children under 10 the decrease was 20·8 per cent. of males and 23·5 per cent. of females. In the Salem district the loss of infant life is still more marked, the adult decrease being 18·3 per cent. of males and 13·3 per cent. of females; while among the young the decrease was of males 28·3 per cent., and of females 29·6 per cent. These figures are held by the Sanitary Commissioner, from whose analysis of the special census the remarks in this Section are deduced, to show that the loss of population is due not so much to migration as to excessive mortality of the young and diminished powers of reproduction:—

—	Males		Females	
	Above 10 Years	Under 10 Years.	Above 10 Years.	Under 10 Years.
Non-famine districts	+ 8·8	+ 5·8	+ 7·1	— 1·0
Six famine taluks	— 14·1	— 20·8	— 8·8	— 23·5
Salem District	— 18·5	— 28·3	— 13·3	— 29·6

SANITARY STATISTICS, GENERAL.

Population under registration.

The registered record of births and deaths during 1877 does not extend to the whole population as ascertained at the census of 1871, viz., 31,597,872. Certain large tracts of zemindary estates and of country inhabited by wild tribes furnish no birth or death registrations, and the total population for which returns were received this year was only 29,209,542, or more than two millions short of the actual population. It must be noted also that as yet no attempt has been made to estimate the annual increment in the population since the date of the last census. There are no accurate data at present to show what the normal increment of the population has been in past years; for the

census of 1871 was the first of the kind that gave the entire population with complete accuracy. The following figures are based, for want of any more certain datum, on the population of 1871.

Registration of births.

During 1877 there was a very marked falling off in birth-registration. Up to the year 1876 a steady and progressive improvement in numbers had taken place, but in 1877 the registered births diminished by nearly twenty-five per cent. of the gross numbers of the two preceding years. The table at foot shows the actual number of births registered in each year with the ratios of births to population. It will be seen that in 1877 the actual numbers registered were 477,447, and that the ratio of births to population of the whole Presidency in that year was only 16·3 per mille, against 21·6 in the preceding year. A diminished birth-rate therefore of more than five per thousand calls for some special explanation :—

Years	Births	Ratio per 1,000 of Population	Remarks
1869	452,110	18 5	Census figures of 1866-67
1870	439,063	18 1	
1871	517,109	21 0	
1872	551,379	18 3	Census of 1871
1873	538,123	17 7	
1874	580,709	19 1	
1875	638,771	21 1	
1876	632,113	21 6	
1877	477,447	16 3	

NOTE.—The population furnishing birth returns varies from year to year, and the ratio is calculated on the census returns of the populations furnishing returns.

Numbers of each sex born.

Of the total births, 246,840 were male, and 230,607 female children. The proportion of male births to male population was 16·8, and of females 15·8 per mille. For every 100 female children registered there were 107 males. This proportion of male births is not excessive, for the accurate registers of the Madras Lying-in Hospital for a long series of years show even a higher proportion of male to female births.

Relation of births to deaths.

In only one district (Ganjam) of the twenty-one revenue divisions of the Presidency was there registered in 1877 an excess of births over deaths. In 1876 there was registered an excess of births over deaths in nine districts. In 1875 twelve districts showed an excess of births over deaths. It will thus be evident that the causes of mortality have been general throughout the Presidency in 1877. But an increase in mortality does not explain why the births should have diminished by 25 per cent. of the mean of the two former years, and it remains to inquire into the circumstances of the districts which have shown the lowest birth-rates.

Influence of famine on births.

If from the general abstract of births is separated the number occurring in the worst famine districts, and the results are compared

with those of districts only affected by scarcity or high prices, general idea may be obtained of the influence of famine on birth-rates. Thus the table at foot. The town of Madras has been purposely omitted from the list of famine districts, as its population during nearly the whole year was so much augmented by influx of immigrants that the births show an abnormally high ratio to census population. Other districts, Nilgiris, South Arcot, Tinnevelly, in which scarcity developed into general or partial famine later in the year are left out also in the list of non-famine districts. The months of July and August were undoubtedly the period of the year 1877 in which the privation of the people was most general, and if the conceptive functions in women fall into abeyance in proportion to the prevalence of distress, one may expect to find in the registered births of the population, nine months after the worst famine period, a relative diminution in the recorded birth-rate. The observations on this point are not yet to hand :—

Famine Districts	Births	Ratio of Births to Population	Non-Famine Districts, but subjected to scarcity and high prices.	Births	Ratio of Births to Population
1 Nellore	7,692	5 5	1 Ganjam	22,933	19·6
2 Chingleput	12,468	13 3	2 Vizagapatam	23,412	15 1
3 Madura	20,627	15 5	3 Godavari	30,828	19 3
4 Kurnool	10,507	11 4	4 Kistna	22,292	15 3
5 Cuddapah	14,626	10 8	5 Trichinopoly	28,967	24 1
6 Bellary	22,428	13 4	6 Tanjore	54,626	27 6
7 North Arcot	25,591	13 2	7 South Canara	18,659	20 3
8 Salem	25,666	13 0	8 Malabar	40,140	17 9
9 Coimbatore	21,701	12 3			
Total	161,306	12 2	Total	242,157	20 0

Diagrams showing in pictorial form the birth-rate per mille per annum in certain typical famine districts in 1876, 1877, and 1878 compared with average of 5 previous years ending 1875, will be found in the special appendix at end of this volume. Birth-rate diagrams.

The total number of deaths registered during 1877 was 1,556,312, or nearly three times the average registrations of the previous five years. In regard to the numbers of the sexes 857,315 were males and 698,997 females. The numbers of the living population in 1871 give no warranty for the comparatively small number of female deaths registered, unless special causes have been at work to induce an unusual mortality of the male population. . In the previous five years the proportion of male and female deaths to population was 18·8 and 17·4 per mille respectively, but in 1877 the proportions were 58·4 (males) and 48·06 (females) per mille, and the great disparity in the past year is probably due in some degree to the imperfect way in which female mortality was registered, especially in the famine districts, and partly also to the greater liability of the men to death. The mortality returns Registration of deaths.

of relief-camps show that while males were more liable to perish from famine than the females, more females than males were treated in the camps. The registered death-rate for the whole population was 53·2 per mille, but this rate, excessive as it is, gives doubtless but a very imperfect idea of the actual mortality of the people in those parts of the country which were affected by famine.

Deaths according to causes.

The subjoined table shows in abstract form a comparison of the causes of mortality in 1877 with the results of eleven previous years. It will be seen that under every one of the four great classified causes of death, as well as under unspecified causes, there has been an enormous increase in the registered mortality. The classification of the causes of death in this country is still very imperfect, and must continue so as long as dependence has to be made on unprofessional opinion for the facts. During the past year there has been more difficulty than usual in the classification, inasmuch as the deaths from cholera and fevers were not always easy to diagnose from the last stages of famine diseases even by professional persons. The registration of the actual "causes of death" was probably to a great extent incorrect, but the gross numbers registered indicate that some very powerful cause was in operation to induce so unusual a mortality :—

Years	Total Deaths	Cholera	Small-pox	Fevers	Bowel-complaints	Injuries.	Other Causes.
1866	600,106	200,961	23,106	110,102		9,047	256,890
1867	372,026	33,205	27,907	112,511		8,613	189,790
1868	390,959	8,036	34,330	105,692		9,242	233,659
1869	451,981	21,034	17,418	132,346		9,310	271,843
1870	451,020	55,867	11,252	151,027		12,325	220,549
1871	444,371	17,656	20,823	192,469	38,928	15,323	159,172
1872	508,182	13,247	39,074	214,148	39,387	15,150	187,176
1873	513,232	840	51,784	222,843	36,392	14,251	187,124
1874	521,329	313	48,343	226,220	37,993	13,065	195,395
1875	641,260	94,546	24,775	252,042	37,484	12,421	219,992
1876	680,384	148,193	23,469	230,092	38,176	11,175	229,279
1877	1,556,312	357,430	88,321	469,241	133,366	16,460	491,494

Deaths according to age.

The mortality in 1877, as influenced by the famine, fell with especial severity on the young and old, and even the adult able-bodied of both sexes died in unusual numbers. If life is divided into four periods—infant life, child life, adult life, and aged life—the following registered deaths are shown for the year 1877, contrasted with the results of previous years :—

Ages	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Number of deaths of Infants unable to walk (under 1 year).	93,019	88,856	96,457	90,586	109,849
Boys and girls 1 to 12 years	111,517	110,690	149,449	155,514	405,484
Adults (men and women) 12 to 50 do	162,828	172,011	231,661	262,824	635,706
Old people (do) over 50 do.	145,868	149,772	163,693	171,460	405,273

The relative proportions of registered deaths at the several ages are best shown in ratios to total censused population as at foot. The infant

total population is not separately given in the 1871 census returns, so that the ages are here taken as 1 to 6, 6 to 12, 12 to 50, and over 50 :—

Ages.	1873.	1874	1875	1876.	1877.
Infants from 1 to 6 years	25 1	27 8	30·6	29·1	57·9
Boys and girls 6 to 12 do.	5·9	5·7	9 8	11·1	31·6
Adults (men and women) 12 to 50 do.	9·6	10·2	13·7	15·6	39·6
Old people (do) over 50 do	56·5	58·1	63 5	66·5	186·3

Deaths according to nationality.

The Mahomedan population of the areas furnishing returns was 1,767,473, and the total deaths amongst this class of the community were 68,685, or in the ratio of 38·8 per mille. The Hindu population includes nearly all the aboriginal and outcaste races, and amongst these the most abject and impoverished, at all times and seasons, of the native community. The population of these classes furnishing death returns was 27,442,069, and the total deaths 1,487,627, the death-ratio to population being at the rate of 54·2 per mille.

Deaths among Mahomedans and Hindus in famine districts.

The subjoined table compares the death-rate of Mahomedans and Hindus in the famine districts. The differences shown in this table are very remarkable. In all the districts except the Nilgiris, the ratio of mortality of the Hindus is higher and is often double that of the Mahomedan communities living in their midst :—

Districts	Death Ratio per Mille	
	Mahomedans	Hindus
1. Nellore	34 4	48 4
2 Madras	82 5	125 1
3 Chingleput	31 6	66 9
4 South Canara	32 3	55 7
5 Trichinopoly	31 1	56 1
6 Madura	41 1	60 4
7. Kurnool ..	85 5	95 0
8. Cuddapah	72 2	90 4
9. Bellary	70 1	94 5
10. North Arcot	35 3	84·8
11. Salem	43·0	91 4
12. Coimbatore	28 8	57 2
13. Nilgiris	87 6	71 7
Mean of the above Districts	56 3	74·1

Ditto in non-famine districts.

In the subjoined table is shown similar information for the non-famine districts. From the figures it will be seen that here the Mahomedans died in an equal, or in some districts in a greater ratio than the other classes of the native community. In Malabar, for instance, where more than a fourth of the people are Mahomedans, the registered death-rate was higher for this class than for the remaining portion of the native population. This case is sufficient to show that the lesser death-rate of the Mahomedans in the famine districts is not to be explained by indifferent registration in regard to that sect of the people :—

Districts.	Death Ratio per Mille.	
	Mahomedans.	Hindus.
1 Ganjam	25·1	17·0
2 Vizagapatam	17·1	17·7
3. Godavari	13·8	20·8
4 Kistna	25·1	25·2
5 Tanjore	20·8	37·8*
6 Tinnevelly	28·8	41·0*
7 South Canara	32·8	33·5
8. Malabar	23·6	21·4
Mean of the above Districts	25·1	27·1

Death-rate diagrams.

Diagrams showing pictorially the death-rate per mille per annum in certain typical famine districts in 1876, 1877, and 1878 compared with the average of 5 previous years ending 1875, will be found in the special appendix at end of this volume.

Mortality by cholera.

The total deaths registered during 1877 as due to cholera, were 357,430, the largest number ever recorded. Of these 200,803 were described as males, 156,627 as females. In the previous five years, including 1876, which was a bad cholera year, the mean annual mortality from cholera was less than one per thousand (0·8), or in the proportion of 8 deaths to 10,000 living, but in 1877 the ratio of cholera mortality rose to 12·2 per mille, or to 122 deaths for each ten thousand of population. It is to be feared that the facts of 1878, in reference to cholera, will show a newly invading epidemic, and not a mere recrudescence, coming down from the Central Provinces and Bombay. The absolute mortality from cholera was highest in January and February (January 58,712 deaths, February 51,211). In June the total deaths had fallen to 25,921. In July there was a slight rise, and in August the deaths numbered 31,737. From this time the mortality fell rapidly until the end of the year. In December only 7,292 deaths from cholera were recorded, and in only four districts was there evidence that the usual cold weather increase of cholera was going on at the end of the year. The great epidemic of 1875, 1876, and 1877 was in fact coming to an end, just as all other epidemics of cholera have done in times past.

Cholera in different districts.

In the following list is given only the districts in which famine existed at the beginning of the year :—

Districts	Deaths from Cholera in 1877.	Ratio to Population	Mean Ratio of previous 5 years
1. Kurnool	10,451	11·4	0·2
2. Bellary	30,183	18·1	0·3
3 Cuddapah	33,102	24·5	0·8
4 Nellore	19,476	14·1	0·7
5 Madras	6,246	16·3	0·7
6 North Arcot	42,145	21·8	0·9
7 Salem	47,633	24·2	0·9
8 Coimbatore	36,022	20·7	1·6
9 Chungleput	4,391	4·6	0·5
10 Madura	15,647	11·7	1·1

In the districts mentioned below, the scarcity developed into actual famine over partial areas or the whole district during the year 1877:—

Districts.	Deaths from Cholera in 1877	Ratio to Population.	Mean Ratio of previous 5 years.
1 South Arcot	25,783	14 7	1·1
2. Tinnevelly	14,214	8·3	1 1
3 Nilgiris	476	10·0	0·1
4 Kistna	12,374	8 5	0 2
5. Trichinopoly	15,447	12 8	1 5

In the next series of districts the resident populations were unaffected by famine, although some of the districts, as Tanjore, received many emigrants from famine areas :—

Non-Famine Districts	Deaths from Cholera in 1877	Ratio to Population	Mean Ratio of previous 5 years
1 Ganjam	3,290	2 8	0 8
2 Vizagapatam	6,932	4 4	0 7
3 Godavari	7,072	4·4	0·2
4 Tanjore	13,098	6 6	1 9
5 South Canara	2,900	3 1	0 1
6 Malabar	9,957	4 4	0 3

The figures at foot show the aggregate results in regard to the prevalence of cholera in the several groups :—

Groups.	Total Population	Total Cholera Deaths	Ratio per Mille	Mean Ratio of previous 5 years.
1st Group (early Famine Districts)	13,610,813	245,896	18·0	2 01
2nd do (later do.)	6,147,540	68,294	11 1	1 6
3rd do (Non do)	9,451,189	43,249	4 6	1·3

A mere glance at the figures shows the great preponderance of mortality from cholera in the famine districts. If the cholera mortality of the 1st group of districts is compared with that of the 3rd a ratio is shown of 18 0 per mille against 4·6 per mille. The difference is only explainable by taking into account the different conditions of the populations during the early months of the famine.

Cholera in relation to water-supply.

In regard to the question of water-supply and cholera, it is to be noted that owing to the general failure of the rains in 1875 and 1876, the subsoil water had receded generally to an unusual depth during those particular months when cholera was most virulent. The heavy rains of the cyclone in May relieved to a great extent the dearth of water for drinking purposes along the Eastern Coast line, but did not raise the level of the subsoil water so much as might be expected. With the plentiful rains towards the end of the year, in September and October the subsoil moisture reached its normal level, and in October, when most of the distressed districts had received good rain, the violence of the cholera epidemic had passed away. The districts

of the northern division of the Presidency in which the latter rains failed, were in fact the only ones where cholera was actively progressing at the end of the year. The water-supply of villages, and in the neighborhood of large works throughout the "Ceded Districts," was very bad all through the early months of the year. The various tanks and wells were a good deal fouled, and the water stank offensively. The reservoir for supplying the town of Madras ran so low that the water had to be pumped into the delivery channel, and when it reached the consumer, was of a thick consistence, and was offensive to smell and taste. In Madras, a large number of wells were cleaned out and brought into use to remedy the defects of the supply from the reservoir, but after the cyclone on the 20th May, the Water-Works supply was sweet and good, and an ample supply was thereby available for the use of the town population for the remainder of the year.

Mortality by small-pox.

In the past twelve years registration shows three great epidemic cycles of small-pox culminating in the years 1868, 1873, and 1877. The total of deaths registered in each of those years of maximum prevalence was—

1868	31,330
1873	51,784
1877	88,321 (Famine year).

Small-pox in different districts.

In the following table is given the mortality from small-pox in the districts affected by famine at the beginning of the year :—

Famine Districts	Deaths from Small-pox in 1877	Ratio to Population	Mean Ratio of previous 5 years
1. Kurnool	2,077	2 2	1 0
2 Bellary	4,902	2 9	0 9
3 Cuddapah	4,906	3 6	0 7
4. Nellore	4,466	3 2	0 5
5. Madras	6,679	17·4	1 5
6 North Arcot	5,388	2 7	1 5
7. Salem	11,257	5 7	1 5
8 Coimbatore	2,366	1 3	0 7
9. Chingleput	5,621	6 01	1 5
10. Madura	3,161	2 3	2 2

In the districts below mentioned the scarcity developed into actual famine over partial areas or the whole district during the year :—

Later Famine Districts	Deaths from Small-pox in 1877	Ratio to Population.	Mean Ratio of previous 5 years.
1 South Arcot	3,498	1 9	1 7
2. Tinnevelly	2,933	1 7	1 7
3 Nilgiris ..	327	6 9	0 2
4 Kistna ..	2,019	1·4	1 1
5. Trichinopoly	5,629	4·6	0·7

In the next series of districts the resident populations were unaffected by famine, although some of the districts, as Tanjore, received many emigrants from famine areas :—

Non-Famine Districts.	Deaths from Small-pox in 1877.	Ratio to Population.	Mean Ratio of previous 5 years.
1. Ganjam	1,646	1·4	0·[illegible]
2. Vizagapatam	124	0·07	0·5
3. Godavari	888	0·5	1·3
4 Tanjore	11,148	5·6	1·2
5 South Canara	7,170	7·8	0·9
6 Malabar	2,116	0·9	1 1

The aggregate results of the several groups in regard to the prevalence of small-pox are shown by the following figures :—

Groups	Total Population	Total Deaths from Small-pox	Ratio.	Mean.
1st Group	13,610,813	50,823	3 7	1·2
2nd do	6,147,540	14,406	2·3	1·2
3rd do	9,451,189	23,092	2 4	1 4

Malarious fevers began to increase and cause mortality after the heavy rains of the cyclone in May 1877. The total deaths registered from fever in this month was 25,670, and in July the number had risen to 44,366. But the heaviest fever mortality occurred, as it usually does, in the cold season, the deaths in November and December having risen to the extraordinary number of 65,693 (November) and 71,275 (December). The total mortality registered as fever included 469,241 deaths (males 257,866, females 211,375), and the fever death-rate for the whole population was in the ratio of 16·0 per mille against 7·6 per mille, the mean ratio of the preceding five years. In the following districts the fever mortality did not vary much from the average. It is a remarkable fact that in these eight districts the population furnishing death returns being 12,596,884, there should be only 89,434 deaths from fever registered in 1877, giving a mean ratio to population of 7·1 per mille :— Mortality by fevers.

Districts	Death Ratios per Mille, 1877	Mean of 5 years ending 1876
1. Ganjam	9 8	9·6
2 Vizagapatam	9 8	10 4
3. Godavari	8 4	9 3
4 Kistna	7·4	7 7
5 Tanjore	2 9	3 1
6 South Canara	6 6	5 3
7. Malabar	7 0	5 9
8. Tinnevelly	6·2	4 3

The following districts showed excessive fever mortality. These thirteen districts contain a population of 16,612,658 according to the returns received in 1877. In the year 1877 379,807 deaths from fever were registered in these districts, giving a ratio of 22·9 deaths to one thousand of population :—

Districts.	Death Ratios per Mille, 1877	Mean of 5 years ending 1876.
1 Nellore	19 3	6·6
2 Madras (Town)	15·6	6·4
3 Chingleput	11 2	5·8
4 South Arcot	16 3	6·9
5. Trichinopoly	11 2	7 7
6 Madura	20·6	4·6
7 Kurnool	60 5	13 7
8 Cuddapah	45 6	12·6
9 Bellary	18 3	6 1
10 North Arcot	23 9	10 2
11 Salem	25·5	11 5
12 Coimbatore	12·2	6·7
13. Nilgiris	32 2	11 2

The first series of districts just mentioned was not, except very partially, affected by famine or food-scarcity. Some parts of Tinnevelly undoubtedly suffered for a limited period of the year, and in this district the fever mortality was higher than usual. But in the thirteen districts of the second series the people had suffered greatly from famine distress, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the enfeebled condition of the people caused them to succumb in unusual numbers when malarious fevers attacked them. The physical conditions of the famine districts were such as to produce malaria on a large scale. For two years scarcely any rain had fallen; the solar heat during the earlier months of 1877, according to the observations at the Meteorological Office, was excessive, the surface soil of the country had been unduly heated, and the subsoil water in all parts of the country had receded to a lower level than had ever before been recorded. These unusual soil-conditions were followed in the autumn months of September, October, and November by heavy and unusual rains, causing destructive floods in various parts of country, and complete saturation of the surface soil. Conditions similar to these, viz., long drought, followed by heavy rainfall, have in former times been followed by widespread development of malaria; and in 1866 the districts of Bellary, Kurnool and Cuddapah suffered from an unusual prevalence of fever after the great local drought of 1864 and 1865. In North Arcot, after the great cyclone of 1872 and the excessive rains of that season, the mortality from fever went up exceedingly high.

Mortality by bowel-complaints.

In the non-famine districts the number and proportion of deaths registered from bowel-complaints were as follow:—

Non-Famine Districts	Number of Deaths	Ratio per Mille.	Mean Ratio of 5 years
1. Ganjam	344	0 2	0 5
2. Vizagapatam	616	0 3	0·3
3 Godavari	756	0 5	0 5
4 Kistna	549	0 3	0·4
5 Tanjore	2,629	1 3	1 0
6. South Canara	5,111	5·5	3·5
7 Malabar	5,329	2·3	2·7

In the famine districts the following results are shown :—

Famine Districts.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per Mille.	Mean Ratio of 5 years.
1. Nellore	1,758	1·2	0·5
2. Madras .	14,605	38·2	5·0
3. Chingleput . . .	15,082	16·1	2·2
4 South Arcot	2,987	1·7	0·9
5. Trichinopoly . .	3,996	3·3	1·2
6. Madura	9,035	6·8	1 1
7. Tinnevelly . .	9,777	5·7	3·8
8. Kurnool .. .	6,646	7·2	0·5
9. Cuddapah	7,986	5·9	0·6
10. Bellary . . .	13,463	8·0	1·1
11 North Arcot	9,703	5·0	1·1
12. Salem ...	9,547	4·8	0 9
13. Coimbatore .	12,871	7·3	1 6
14 Nilgiris	576	12 1	2 4

From these tables it may be seen that seven non-famine districts, with a population of 10,903,255, registered 15,334 deaths from bowel-complaints, or in the ratio of 1·4 per mille, while the fourteen districts influenced by famine, with a population of 18,306,287 had 118,032 deaths from bowel diseases, or in the proportion of 6·4 per mille of population. But, as already stated, although the proportion of registered bowel diseases in the famine districts is vastly greater than that of the non-famine districts, the true rate of mortality from famine-diarrhœa is not adequately represented by the district registers.

Mortality by injuries.

There are no means of recording the actual cause of death in the various famine relief-camps, but, judging from the weekly returns received, about three-fourths of the whole deaths would probably fall to be registered under famine dysentery or diarrhœa. The total number of deaths registered from accidental or violent causes was 16,460 (males 9,147, females 7,313). This number is in excess of the accidental death-registration of any previous year, as will be seen from the following table :—

Years.	Suicides.	Wounding	Accidents	Snake-bite and killed by Wild Beasts.	Total.
1866 .	623		6,216	2,208	9,047
1867	615		5,853	2,145	8,613
1868 .	602	...	6,007	2,633	9,242
1869 . . .	694		6,057	2,559	9,310
1870	1,438		8,158	2,729	12,325
1871 .	2,370	1,093	8,473	3,387	15,323
1872 .	2,366	944	8,724	3,116	15,150
1873 ..	2,077	918	8,267	2,989	14,251
1874	1,876	828	7,762	2,599	13,065
1875 .	1,811	880	7,177	2,553	12,421
1876 .	1,715	896	6,187	2,377	11,175
1877	2,575	1,372	10,425	2,088	16,460

The number of suicides was considerably in excess of the average of the previous five years, viz., 2,575, against an average of 1,969. A year of famine is a period of mental distress and despair to many thousands, and it is no cause for surprise that suicides should be more frequent at such a time. The deaths from accident too are largely in excess of

the average. In the town of Madras, where the grain traffic was so enormous, a rather singular form of accident added very largely to the deaths by violence. Nearly all the rice brought by sea was removed to the Railway Goods Station, nearly two miles distant by carts drawn by men, and very frequently the wheels of heavily-laden carts caught the naked heels of the pullers. This crushing of the heel generally led to great sloughing of the parts and constitutional disturbance, and not unfrequently tetanus supervened. In the Madras General Hospital at one time two or three temporary hospital sheds were quite filled with patients who had had their heels crushed by rice-laden carts. In the course of the year 1,066 persons in the town died from accidental injuries, the ratio to population of deaths from injuries being 2·8 per mille. In the year 1875, before this abnormal grain traffic set in, the ratio was only 0·4 per mille. From snake-bite and wild beasts the deaths in 1877 were 2,088, the average for the previous five years being 2,727. Under this heading there was a decided decrease in the registered mortality, but the decrease is probably a nominal one, considering how large a proportion of the population for some months in the year were non-resident in their own villages, and thus removed from the observation of the village servants who register deaths.

Mortality from other causes.

The deaths registered under the heading "Other causes" were 491,494, or more than double the average under this general head of classification. The excess was no doubt very largely made up of famine diseases, as indeed may be shown by the number and proportion of deaths under this heading in the non-famine and famine areas at foot. The seven non-famine districts, with a population of 10,903,552, return 92,297 deaths from "all other causes," or in the proportion of 8·5 per mille; while the fourteen distressed districts, with a population of 18,306,287, return 399,197 deaths under this heading, or in the proportion of 21·8 per mille of population:—

Non-Famine Districts.	Deaths from "All other Causes."	Proportion to Population per Mille.	Famine Districts	Deaths from "All other Causes."	Ratio per Mille.
1. Ganjam	2,769	2·3	1. Nellore	12,832	9·3
2. Vizagapatam	4,221	2 7	2. Madras	11,081	28·8
3. Godavari	10,336	6·5	3. Chingleput	25,161	26·9
4. Kistna	10,087	6·9	4. South Arcot	34,399	19·5
5 Tanjore	40,300	20·4	5. Trichinopoly	27,572	22·9
6 South Canara	8,997	9·8	6 Madura	28,258	17·5
7. Malabar	15,596	6 9	7. Tinnevelly	30,224	17·8
			8. Kurnool	10,763	11·7
			9. Cuddapah	11,316	8·3
			10. Bellary	74,250	44·5
			11 North Arcot	54,588	28·2
			12. Salem	57,532	29·2
			13. Coimbatore	25,770	14·6
			14 Nilgiris	501	10·5

SANITARY STATISTICS, LOCAL FUND CIRCLES.

The following statement shows the sanitary statistics of the Local Fund Circles instituted under Madras Act IV of 1871, for the calendar year 1877 :—

Districts.	Local Fund Circle.	Population.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	Death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Cholera per 1,000 of Population.	Fever per 1,000 of Population.	Small-pox per 1,000 of Population.	Bowel-complaints per 1,000 of Population.	Available Income ½ Land Cess, 1877-78.	Sanitary Expenditure 1877-78.	Amount allotted for Vaccination 1877-78.	Rate per Cent. of Sanitary Expenditure to available Income.
Bellary	Bellary	1,665,815	13·4	92·6	18·1	18·3	2·9	8·08	24,333	1,932	2,710	7·9
	Ghooty								33,333	5,820	2,080	17·4
	Pennakonda								12,000	1,270	1,280	10·5
Canara	Canara	918,042	20·3	33·4	3·1	6·6	7·8	5·5	28,913	1,170	4,000	4·0
Chingleput	Chingleput	934,523	13·3	66·03	4·6	11·2	6·01	16·1	20,000	6,000	1,890	30·0
	Saidapet								16,333	1,340	1,890	8·2
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	1,762,679	12·3	56·6	20·7	12·2	1·3	7·3	64,333	24,000	7,550	37·3
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	1,350,967	10·8	89·04	24·5	45·6	3·6	5·9	41,733	9,700	3,270	23·2
	Madanapalle								21,336	3,350	3,000	15·7
Ganjam	Chetterpore	1,166,496	19·6	17·04	2·8	9·8	1·4	0·2	31,000	5,000	4,010	16·1
	Chicacole								21,533	6,840	2,550	31·3
Godavari	Cocanada	1,592,103	19·3	20·6	4·4	8·4	0·5	0·5	58,333	9,000	2,730	15·4
	Ellore								41,333	10,810	2,280	26·1
Kistna	Guntoor	1,452,066	15·3	25·2	8·5	7·4	1·4	0·3	43,333	21,400	3,240	49·3
	Masulipatam								43,000	20,440	3,220	47·5
Kurnool	Kurnool	914,232	11·4	93·9	11·4	60·5	2·2	7·2	40,000	9,500	2,970	23·7
Madura	Dindigul	1,327,899	15·5	59·7	11·7	20·6	2·3	6·8	27,333	3,700	3,650	14·2
	Madura								47,000	15,000	6,500	31·9
Malabar	Calicut	2,253,258	17·9	22·0	4·4	7·06	0·9	2·3	26,000	2,100	2,000	8·0
	Tellicherry								11,500	400	1,200	3·4
Nilgiri	Nilgiri	47,366	26·5	72·3	10·04	32·2	6·9	12·1	1,000	*Nil*	600	...
Nellore	Nellore	1,376,483	5·5	47·8	14·1	19·3	3·2	1·2	68,333	10,000	6,080	14·6
North Arcot	Chittur	1,929,927	13·2	82·7	21·8	25·9	2·7	5·02	57,100	10,820	4,010	18·9
	Vellore								29,166	12,860	2,600	44·0
Salem	Oosoor	1,966,362	13·0	90·1	24·2	25·5	5·7	4·8	17,666	8,770	2,520	49·6
	Salem								40,000	10,000	3,720	25·0
South Arcot	Cuddalore	1,755,324	17·8	55·1	14·7	16·3	1·9	1·7	43,750	8,000	2,880	18·3
	Virdachallam								32,000	12,390	1,590	38·7
Tanjore	Negapatam	1,972,820	27·6	37·4	6·6	2·9	5·6	1·3	40,000	29,387	2,950	73·4
	Tanjore								42,000	14,840	3,500	35·3
Tinnevelly	Shermadavi	1,693,629	16·1	40·4	8·3	6·2	1·7	5·7	19,000	1,500	2,000	7·8
	Tinnevelly								49,000	11,405	3,470	23·2
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	1,199,155	24·1	55·6	12·8	11·2	4·6	3·3	41,000	10,000	6,000	24·3
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	1,548,470	15·1	17·7	4·4	9·8	0·07	0·3	66,666	10,500	8,500	15·7
	Total	28,827,616	16·07	52·4	12·1	16·07	2·8	4·1	1,199,360	309,244	112,440	25·7

SANITARY STATISTICS, MUNICIPALITIES.

Population, births, and deaths.

There were 48 towns under municipal government during 1877. Cumbum in Kurnool had ceased to be a municipality, and the returns for that town are no longer shown separately. Mettapolliem and Karur in the Coimbatore district have been added to the list of municipal towns since last report. Mettapolliem enjoyed municipal privileges only for one year. The town population, according to the 1871 census, was 1,604,188. In the 48 towns 43,771 births and 110,888 deaths were registered in 1877. The birth-ratio was 27·2 per mille against 28·6 per mille for the previous three years, and the decrease would have unquestionably been greater but for the accident of the town populations being augmented so much by famine emigrants from the districts. The contrast between the town birth-rate, 27·2 per mille, and the general birth-rate of the whole Presidency including the towns, 16·3 per mille, is very marked. The death-ratio, 69·1 per mille, is also much higher than that for the Presidency generally, 53·2 per mille, and is to be accounted for by the rush of famine-stricken to the towns. In regard to sexes, there were 23,063 boys and 20,708 girls born, and of the deaths 58,735 were males and 51,837 females. The chief causes of death in the towns were—

Cholera	19,631 or 12 2	per mille.
Small-pox	11,592 or 7 2	do
Fevers	14,049 or 8 7	do
Bowel-complaints	30,020 or 18 7	do
Injuries	1,667 or 1 0	do
All other causes	33,613 or 20 9	do.

Comparative mortality in Presidency and towns.

In the municipal towns it is certain that registration is more accurate in regard to births and causes of death than in the districts generally. For reasons already stated, the town ratios calculated on the normal population are scarcely reliable for 1877. It will still however be a matter of interest to compare the results of the registered mortality in the towns and of the districts generally including the towns. This is done in the table at foot. The comparison shows exactly the same ratio of cholera mortality for towns and districts, but a much higher ratio of small-pox mortality, bowel-complaints, and injuries in towns, while the "fever" death-ratio for the districts is nearly double that of the municipal towns. It must be noted that many of the municipal towns had within them camps and famine hospitals, so that the higher ratio of "bowel-complaints" is to be explained from the fact that the famine sufferers in many instances came into the towns to die. The fact that the fever mortality in the districts was double that of towns, appears to show that the disease was malarious in character, and not especially connected with the

famine or the insanitary conditions usual to town life. The increased mortality from small-pox in the towns points to the additional dangers arising from crowding the people together in famine seasons. In some of the municipal towns the mortality was exceedingly high; as Madras 118 per mille, Kurnool 169, Erode 252, Nellore 99, Tuticorin 131. But in most of these instances of very high death-ratios, the population was abnormally swelled by famine emigrants, and the death-ratios above shown are not calculated on the temporary populations. In fact, the towns have been so densely peopled during the worst part of the famine season that no fair deductions as to local causes of diseases can be drawn from their birth or death-rates in comparison with those of the districts generally :—

Diseases.	Madras Presidency, including Towns.	Municipal Towns
	Ratio per Mille	Ratio per Mille.
Cholera	12 2	12 2
Small-pox	3 02	7 2
Fevers	16 06	8·7
Bowel-complaints	4 5	18 7
Injuries	0 5	1 0
All other causes	16 8	20 9

The following statement shows the sanitary statistics of each municipality for 1877 :— Details of sanitation for each municipality.

Municipality.	Births registered	Rate per Mille to 1871 Census Population	Deaths registered.	Rate per Mille to 1871 Census Population.	Number vaccinated.	Estimated Income	Estimated Sanitary Expenditure.	Rate per Cent. of Income.	Estimated Vaccination Expenditure.
						RS.	RS		RS.
Adoni ..	409	17·9	1,308	57 5	1,312	26,925	5,924	22·0	170
Anantapur ..	152	30·9	464	94·3	300	6,000	1,900	31 6	100
Bellary	465	8·0	2,471	47 7	2,013	59,630	32,232	.	556
Berhampore ..	485	22 3	943	43 5	193	15,560	4,202	27·0	120
Bimlipatam	172	19 6	299	34 1	394	9,413	2,001	21 2	150
Calicut	834.	17 3	1,471	30 6	1,342	34,545	6,569	19·0	264
Cannanore . ..	540	17·2	703	22 4	1,388	21,436	6,402	29·8	267
Chedambaram	219	14 1	305	19 6	520	15,086	5,720	37 9	144
Chicacole	258	16 5	537	34 4	230	9,898	2,590	26 1	150
Cocanada ...	564	31·6	697	39 0	927	25,130	4,805	19 3	190
Cochin ...	405	29 2	317	22·9	519	13,020	2,400	18·4	200
Coimbatore ...	965	27·3	2,477	70 1	1,679	30,930	7,620	24·6	190
Combaconum ...	1,389	31·2	2,220	49 9	1,131	33,364	10,014	30 0	335
Conjeveram	697	18 6	3,386	90·7	1,233	18,460	5,390	29·1	320
Coonoor	86	28 1	472	154 3	763	16,425	4,552	27·7	180
Cuddalore	1,153	28 6	1,175	29 1	1,554	26,730	7,070	26·4	230
Cuddapah ...	349	21 4	1,143	70 2	1,078	25,322	5,252	20·7	130
Curoor .. .	223	23 7	329	53·0	315	8,400	2,090	24·8	90
Dindigul . .	370	28 7	596	46·3	7,267	7,734	2,086	26·9	180
Ellore	798	31·3	931	36·5	795	16,305	2,880	17·6	150
Erode	204	19·9	2,573	252·2	347	7,436	1,670	22 4	90
Gooty ...	53	7·8	454	67 4		4,140	2,044	49·3	..
Guntoor	402	22·2	469	25·9	1,930	32,360	7,388	22·8	280
Kurnool	690	26·9	4,329	169 2	397	17,250	6,000	34·7	190
Madura	2,346	45 1	3,298	63·4	2,986	79,955	18,120	22·6	440
Mannargudi ..	579	32·7	627	35·4	477	14,270	1,650	11·5	145
Mangalore .. .	601	20·2	1,472	49 5	8,240	27,070	4,790	17·6	150
Masulipatam ...	494	13·6	740	20·4	654	26,510	5,255	19·8	250
Mayavaram	380	17 9	366	17·2	401	16,180	4,284	26·4	160
Mettapolliem ...	52	12·5	683	164·8	.	6,745	2,130	31·5	...

Municipality.	Births registered.	Rate per Mille to 1871 Census Population.	Deaths registered.	Rate per Mille to 1871 Census Population.	Number vaccinated.	Estimated Income.	Estimated Sanitary Expenditure.	Rate per Cent. of Income.	Estimated Vaccination Expenditure.
						RS.	RS.		RS.
Negapatam	1,014	20·8	2,057	42·3	906	40,330	12,301	30·5	300
Nellore	477	15·9	2,992	99·9	3,264	28,310	7,390	26·1	169
Ootacamund	367	36·7	747	74·8	1,286	51,000	9,500	18·6	250
Palamcottah	665	37·0	744	41·4	450	16,225	2,280	14·0	190
Palghat .. .	1,220	39·6	1,378	44·8	699	17,190	1,818	10·5	125
Rajahmundry ...	605	30·6	1,043	52·8	768	17,470	7,050	40·3	150
Salem .. .	1,182	23·6	2,326	46·5	1,997	40,370	14,400	35·6	480
Srirangam ..	280	15·0	1,057	56·6	518	14,881	3,864	25·9	300
Tuticorin . ..	392	37·1	1,392	131·7	908	12,750	3,115	24·4	210
Tinnevelly	679	32·2	1,002	47·6	585	15,925	4,530	28·4	250
Trichinopoly	1,559	20·3	2,961	38·6	2,416	57,670	17,704	30·6	936
Tanjore	1,453	27·8	2,337	44·7	1,151	46,810	12,000	25·6	320
Tellicherry ...	441	21·5	622	30·3	649	14,733	2,880	19·5	240
Vellore ..	851	22·3	2,808	73·8	7,366	32,327	9,462	29·2	440
Vizagapatam	936	29·0	1,438	44·6	202	21,140	7,743	36·6	174
Vizianagram	591	20·3	829	41·1	633	13,105	3,709	28·3	180
Wallajapet .	353	29·1	980	80·9	472	10,500	2,840	27·0	164
Total	..			...					

SANITARY STATISTICS, JAILS.

Strength, sickness and mortality.

According to the returns obtained in the Sanitary Commissioner's office the average strength of prisoners in jails for the whole year 1877 was 20,403. In January the strength was only 13,063; but the numbers rose gradually all through the worst months of the famine until October, when the strength reached 26,695. From this time the numbers began to diminish, and in December the strength was reduced to 24,572. Against this the total hospital admissions were 19,819, deaths in hospital 3,580, and average daily sick 833·7.

Mortality compared with former years.

The main sanitary facts in connection with the jails in the year have been the great increase in numbers, and the enormous mortality due to the miserable condition of the people on admission. The proportions of sickness and mortality for a series of years are shown below:—

Years.	Ratio of Admissions.	Ratio of Deaths.
1861-62	1502·6	93·0
1862-63	1319·0	89·4
1863-64	1373·6	107·6
1864-65	1491·1	101·5
1865	1290·6	126·3
1866	1249·7	124·5
1867	1012·4	53·9
1868	869·1	33·8
1869	804·7	41·8
1870	735·2	26·5
1871	779·9	17·9
1872	681·1	22·2
1873	599·8	28·3
1874	714·1	26·6
1875	752·6	38·7
1876	703·6	42·4
1877	971·3	175·4

Sickness and mortality by areas.

To show how the jail mortality has accurately indexed the condition of people first in the actual famine districts and secondly in those districts in which the people have merely suffered from general scarcity and dearness of food, a table has been constructed to compare the mortality of jails in the famine area with the same data for the remaining districts. In the famine area the mortality was at the rate of 215·7 per mille; in the other parts of the Presidency only 68·3 per mille. It will be seen that in the famine area there are two jails in which there was no undue mortality, viz., the Madras Penitentiary and the Vellore Central Jail. In both of these jails the mortality contrasted very favorably with that of the outside population. In the Penitentiary the prisoners are mostly thieves of the habitual class on short sentence, a class not likely to be the victims of the famine. It will be noticed that in the Chittur Jail, which is the District Jail of North Arcot, the ratio of mortality was 536·5 per mille; in the Coimbatore District Jail 657·2 per mille; in the Kurnool Jail 307·0 per mille; in Madura 300 per mille; and in Bellary 319·0:—

Jails.	Average Strength.	Total Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.		
					Admissions.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Jails in Famine Area.							
Bellary	1,771	1,730	90·42	565	976·8	51·0	319·0
Chingleput	400	647	25·21	56	1617·5	63·0	140·0
Chittur	753	1,708	56·71	404	2268·2	75·3	536·5
Coimbatore Central	1,237	744	47·04	145	601·4	38·0	117·2
Do. District	741	1,556	70·13	487	2099·8	94·6	657·2
Cuddapah	568	486	16·30	68	855·6	28·7	119·7
Guindy	67	14	1·35	3	656·7	20·1	44·7
Kurnool District and Camp	925	1,254	36·03	284	1355·6	38·9	307·0
Madura	1,140	1,521	54·49	342	1334·2	47·7	300·0
Nellore	1,345	1,702	59·70	263	1265·4	44·3	195·5
Penitentiary, Madras	660	433	15·65	18	656·0	23·7	27·2
Salem	1,768	1,338	70·86	298	1756·7	40·0	168·5
Vellore Central and Camp	1,408	769	26·26	31	546·1	18·6	22·0
Cuddalore	852	635	15·32	65	745·3	17·9	76·2
Trichinopoly District and Camp	660	276	14·20	76	418·1	21·5	115·1
Palghat Fort	405	629	24·36	67	1553·0	60·1	165·4
Total	14,700	15,472	624·03	3,172	1052·5	42·4	215·7
All other Jails.							
Berhampore	277	151	6·69	22	545·1	24·1	79·4
Cannanore Central	805	775	51·17	89	962·7	63·5	110·5
Calicut	241	170	9·24	53	705·3	38·3	219·9
Guntoor	395	97	4·44	3	245·5	11·2	7·5
H.M.'s Jail, Madras (*Civ. Debtors'*)	17	40	1·34		2352·9	78·8	...
Mangalore	141	216	8·38	9	1531·9	59·4	63·8
Masulipatam	131	58	2·52	1	442·7	19·2	7·6
Ootacamund European	24	33	0·91	1	1375·0	37·9	41·6
Do. Native	157	173	7·89	9	1101·8	50·2	57·3
Palamcottah	449	206	4·97	12	458·7	11·0	26·7
Rajahmundry Central	1,086	1,106	71·50	24	1067·5	69·0	23·1
Do. District	191	215	10·64	5	1125·6	55·7	26·1
Russelkonda	136	191	3·72	4	1404·4	27·3	29·4
Tanjore	215	126	6·07	32	586·2	28·2	148·8
Tellicherry	112	73	2·92	8	651·7	25·9	71·3
Tranquebar	158	110	3·39	9	696·2	21·4	56·9
Trichinopoly Central	1,098	300	12·28	59	273·2	11·1	53·7
Vizagapatam	389	307	7·67	68	789·2	19·7	174·8
Total	5,972	4,347	215·74	406	727·8	36·0	68·3

Ditto, Central and District Jails.

The Central Jails from the fact of their receiving only long sentenced prisoners, have not shown the famine influences nearly so much as the District Jails; but in most of those the mortality has been much higher than the average and no doubt due to the same causes, the reception of prisoners in enfeebled health. The subjoined table contrasts the sickness and mortality in the two classes of jails. Properly the Salem Jail, which is both District and Central, ought not to have been included in the Central Jails, as its chief unhealthiness during last year has been due to the number and bad health of the district prisoners. If Salem Jail be considered a District Jail for this year, the ratios will show still more favorable conditions of Central Jail life in a time of famine :—

Jails.	Strength.	Ratio of Sickness and Mortality.		
		Admissions.	Daily Sick.	Deaths.
Central Jails .	7,352	684·4	37·9	87·8
District do. .	13,320	1110·1	42·0	220·2

Principal diseases.

The diseases of the prisoners have been of the same nature as those of the civil population—small-pox and eruptive fevers, cholera and malarious fevers. The ratio of cholera mortality though very high, has not been in excess of the ratio of exceptionally unhealthy years before. The following table shows principal causes of mortality :—

Years.	Death-rate per Mille.				
	Cholera.	Dysentery	Diarrhœa	Dropsies	Anæmia.
1861-62 .. .	26·3	8·5	14·6	.	
1862-63 .	23·0	7·2	14·5		
1863-64 .	15·6	16·5	17·5	.	.
1864-65 ..	21·3	18·2	30·9		
1865 .	30·0	12·8	22·7	.	
1866	25·5	14·3	34·6		
1867 . .	0·8	8·8	10·5	5·3	12·1
1868 ..	0·2	5·5	7·3	1·9	5·7
1869 . . .	4·3	6·6	7·3	3·3	2·4
1870 .	1·5	3·6	4·6	1·6	1·5
1871 . .	0·7	2·9	2·3	0·8	0·3
1872	1·3	3·9	4·5	0·9	1·2
1873	0·1	5·9	6·0	2·5	0·4
1874 . ..	0·0	5·3	5·3	1·9	0·9
1875	4·1	6·4	7·7	3·5	0·9
1876	10·0	7·7	5·3	2·2	0·9
1877	25·7	32·1	50·1	5·8	2·0

EMIGRATION.

Total operations.

Emigration to the British Colonies of Mauritius and Natal was resumed during 1877-78. Emigration to Cayenne ceased to be recognised from the 24th July 1877 as the climate of that place was found

to be prejudicial to the health of the Indian emigrants. The Government have sanctioned rules for working the British Burmah Labor Act III of 1876 at Cocanada, from which port alone emigration is at present permitted under the Act. The Straits Settlements Emigration Act V of 1877 was also brought into working operation. During the year under review there was a decrease throughout the Presidency in the number of emigrants and an increase of immigrants as shown below. It is reported from North Arcot that there was no registered emigration at all from that district. This is a noteworthy fact as showing the tenacity with which the natives of the country cling to their villages even under the stress of a severe famine.

—	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Emigrants	98,258	197,979	169,089
Immigrants	82,053	91,145	92,307

Countries.

The subjoined statement shows the countries to which emigration took place :—

—	1875-76	1876-77.	1877-78.
To Mauritius and Bourbon	2,507	2,558	2,844
„ Ceylon	87,509	184,919	152,073
„ British Burmah ...	3,118	2,628	4,018
„ West Indies	908	2,881	1,654
„ Other places ...	4,216	4,993	8,500
Total	98,258	197,979	169,089

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Civil Hospitals —Numbers.

At the close of the previous year 155 hospitals and dispensaries were in operation, and 11 new institutions were opened during 1877-78, of which one was closed in May 1877, leaving 10 hospitals and dispensaries as the net increase of the year. In 1876-77 the number of hospitals located in buildings specially erected or specially adapted for the purpose was 132. No addition to this number was made during the year under review ; the rented buildings however have risen in number from 24 to 33. As a rule, these buildings are kept in good repair, all reasonable suggestions for their improvement being carried out as funds are available by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. The distribution of the institutions over the several circles of Medical administration is noted below :—

—	1876-77.	1877-78.
Presidency and Northern Districts	60	62
Southern District, Malabar and Canara	73	81
Mysore and Ceded Districts	20	20
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force ...	1	1
Nagpore Force	1	1
Total	155	165

—Sick treated.

The following table shows at a glance the principal operations of the institutions during the year :—

—	In-patients	Out-patients.	Total.
Treated	79,288	932,593	1,011,881
Died	15,227	3,620	18,856
Average daily sick	3,594	6,829	10,411
Percentage of deaths to treated	19 20	38	1 76
Total of 1876 77			767,451
Increase of 1877-78			244,430

The exceptional increase in the numbers of in and out-patients and in the aggregate of mortality is due to the disastrous experiences of the famine. The total numbers of in and out-patients treated in the hospitals opened during the year were—of in-patients 191, of out-patients 37,849. The table at foot shows the proportion in which Europeans and Eurasians on the one hand, and Natives on the other, experienced the advantages of the civil hospitals and dispensaries. From this return it will be noted that whilst as concerns the former class the aggregate of in-patients has been nearly the same for the last two years, the aggregate of out-patients on the other hand has been nearly trebled in 1877-78. The corresponding aggregates of the latter class show that whilst the number of in-patients has more than doubled, the number of out-patients has only increased by about 20 per cent. :—

—	1876-77.		1877-78	
	In-patients	Out-patients	In-patients.	Out-patients.
Europeans and East Indians	3,730	34,151	3,917	106,987
Natives ...	34,105	695,465	75,371	825,606
Total ...	37,835	729,616	79,288	932,593

—Diseases treated.

A list of the principal diseases treated, ranged in the order of their frequency, is subjoined. There was a distinct increase in the number

of cases of fever, cholera, small-pox, diarrhœa, dysentery and syphilis over the corresponding numbers of the preceding year :—

1. Fevers	14. Syphilis.
2. Constipation	15 Inflammation of Meatus Auditorius.
3. Ulcer.	16 Dropsy.
4. Ophthalmia.	17 Cholera.
5. Skin diseases.	18. Debility and old age.
6. Dyspepsia	19. Small-pox.
7. Rheumatic affections.	20 Anæmia.
8 Ascaris lumbricoides	21 Spleen diseases
9 Diarrhœa	22 Phthisis pulmonalis.
10. Injuries.	23 Leprosy
11 Respiratory affections.	24 Poisons and poisoned wounds.
12 Abscess.	25 Scrofula
13 Dysentery	26. Heart disease

The surgical experience of the institutions show that 748 major and 943 minor operations were performed on in-patients, and 236 major and 13,787 minor operations on out-patients during the year—numbers somewhat less than those of the preceding year. The death-rate was high, being 1 in 5 of in-patients as compared with 1 in 13 of the preceding year, and 1 in 18 of 1875-76. —Surgery.

The following tables show the actual admissions and the ratios to total admissions of the different castes of in and out-patients. The fact is a significant one that 252,557 women availed themselves of the advantages of these institutions during the year, and that of these 165,757 were Hindu and 37,249 Mahomedan women: the total number of patients amounted to 905,478 :— —Caste of patients.

TABLE I.—*Actual Admissions.*

Caste.	In-patients				Out-patients.				In and Out-patients.			
	Males.	Females	Children	Total	Males	Females.	Children	Total	Males.	Females	Children.	Total.
Europeans ..	1,078	389	27	1,494	5,023	3,835	1,303	10,161	6,101	4,224	1,330	11,655
Eurasians ..	1,484	709	265	2,458	13,258	8,685	6,178	28,121	14,742	9,394	6,443	30,579
Hindus	30,542	19,984	1,906	55,432	299,085	145,773	102,342	547,200	329,627	165,757	107,248	602,632
Mahomedans ..	4,381	2,251	657	7,289	73,264	34,998	23,859	132,121	77,645	37,249	24,516	139,410
Other castes ...	6,169	5,002	810	11,981	51,523	30,931	26,767	109,221	57,692	35,933	27,577	121,202
Total ...	43,654	28,335	6,665	78,654	442,153	224,222	160,449	826,824	485,807	252,557	167,114	905,478

TABLE II.—*Ratio to Total Admissions.*

Caste.	In-patients.				Out-patients				In and Out-patients.			
	Males.	Females	Children.	Total.	Males	Females.	Children.	Total.	Males.	Females	Children.	Total.
Europeans ...	2·47	1·37	·40	1 90	1 14	1·71	81	1 23	1 26	1·67	·80	1·29
Eurasians ...	3·40	2 50	3 98	3 12	3·00	3 87	3 85	3 40	3 03	3·72	3 85	3·38
Hindus	69 96	70 53	73 61	70 48	67·64	65·01	63 79	66 18	67 85	65 63	64 18	66·55
Mahomedans ...	10 04	7 95	9 86	9·27	16·57	15 61	14 87	15·98	15 98	14·75	14·67	15 40
Other castes ...	14 13	17 65	12 15	15·23	11 65	13·80	16·68	13 21	11 88	14·23	16 50	13·38

—Financial.

The subjoined table gives a brief statement of the various sources of income for the official years 1876-77 and 1877-78. In this table an increase is shown under the heads of Government aid, of contributions from Municipal and Local Fund Boards, and of European and Native donations and subscriptions, whilst a decrease is shown in the income derived from local sources, from interest on capital, and from the sale of medicines :—

—	1876-77	1877-78.	Increase in 1877-78.	Decrease in 1877-78.
	RS. A. P.	RS A P.	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.
From Government .	2,73,617 10 5	2,82,573 1 9	8,955 7 4	...
Municipal and Local Funds	3,02,013 5 1	3,65,710 4 0	63,696 14 11	...
Local sources .	17,523 2 8	15,492 2 8	. .	2,031 0 0
Interest on Capital .	21,029 12 7	16,589 5 5	.	4,440 7 2
European donations and subscriptions.	16,643 6 8	18,569 11 10	1,926 5 2	...
Native do. do. .	15,072 8 0	18,811 7 4	3,738 15 4	...
Sale of Medicines ..	5,163 7 4	3,696 4 4	...	1,467 3 0
Total . .	6,51,063 4 9	7,21,442 5 4	78,317 10 9	7,938 10 2

Lunatic Asylums. —Numbers.

The Annual Reports for 1877-78 on the three Lunatic Asylums established at Madras, Waltair, and Calicut show that the number of inmates under treatment at the commencement of the year was 363; that there were 148 admissions and two re-admissions during the year, and that the aggregate number treated was 513 as shown at foot, of which 389 were males and 124 females. The number cured and discharged was 97, transferred to friends 16, and otherwise disposed of 5, making in all 118 discharged from the asylums, besides 80 deaths. The number that remained in the asylums on the 1st April 1878 was 315; 241 men and 74 females. Compared with the preceding year 1876-77, the admissions were less by 18, and the re-admissions by 4; while the cures were greater by 41, and the deaths by 8; the latter being due to the general unsatisfactory state of health of the Presidency :—

Madras	386
Waltair	63
Calicut	64
Total .	513

—Classification of inmates.

The classes to which the persons admitted during the year belonged, were :—

—	Males.	Females	Total
Europeans and East Indians ...	19	11	30
Hindus .	72	16	88
Mahomedans	13	4	17
Native Christians . . .	7	3	10
Other Castes	3	2	5
Total . .	114	36	150

The occupations were as follows :—

No occupation or unknown	66
Coolies	11
Private	9
Cultivators	7
Beggars	5
Laborers	4
Clerks	3
Sepoys	3
Weavers	3
Various	39

The ages on admission show that the largest number of persons were between 20 to 40, and between 40 and 60.

As regards types of disease the 150 admissions are classed as at foot. Of the remaining three, two were placed under observation and one was found not to be insane :— —Types of disease.

Acute Mania	76
Chronic Mania	32
Melancholia	9
Acute Dementia	14
Chronic do	8
Idiocy	5
Imbecility	1
Puerperal	2
Total	147

In 230 cases the causes of insanity could not be discovered. In 133 cases the causes have been registered. The principal physical causes, ranged in the order of their frequency, are the following :— —Causes of disease.

Intemperance and narcotic drugs	47	Disease of brain	2
Congenital and hereditary	41	Nymphomania	1
Epilepsy	17	Syphilis	1
Other diseases	13	Cranial deformity	1
Puerperal	7	Total	138
Blows, falls, sunstroke	5		
Fever	3		

Of 138 cases traced to physical causes, 47 or 34 per cent. were due to the abuse of spirits and of narcotic drugs, and 41 or 29·7 per cent. to hereditary and congenital causes. Out of a total of 49 cases of insanity attributable to moral causes, the results are as follows :—

Grief	14	Love and jealousy	3
Misfortune	8	Anger	3
Domestic troubles	8	Debt	1
Religion	5	Total	49
Fear	4		
Desertion	3		

The percentage of recoveries to total treated was as follows :— —Recoveries.

Acute Mania	33·96
Acute Dementia	28·12
Chronic Mania	15·28
Melancholia	13 51
Chronic Dementia	4·49

—Mortality. The mortality ratios for the year under review are in excess of those for the preceding year as the following table shows :—

Years	Ratio per cent of Mortality to total Treated	Ratio per cent of Mortality to daily average Strength
1876-77	13 95	19 90
1877-78	15 59	22 86
Increase	1 64	2 96

The principal causes of mortality in the asylums were the following :—

Atrophy	39	Cholera	1
Diarrhœa	10	Phthisis	1
Dysentery	5	Scrofula	1
Debility	5	Apoplexy	1
Epilepsy	4	Perforation of intestine	1
Disease of heart	4	Abscess of liver	1
Do of lungs	2	Peritonitis	1
General dropsy	3	Bright's disease	1

Many of the patients are admitted to the asylums in a very low state of health, and it will be observed that the majority of deaths is due to atrophy, debility, diseases of degeneration, and diarrhœa. 63 of the casualties occurred in male and 17 in female insanes.

—Criminal lunatics. The number of criminal lunatics in the three asylums was 92 at the commencement of the year, there were 23 admissions during the year, and the total number under treatment was 115; of this number 25 were discharged and 26 died, and there remained at the close of the year 64, or 28 less than the number (92) at the end of 1876-77. The daily average number for the last three years strengthens the opinion already expressed, that special arrangement for the accommodation of criminal lunatics will soon become necessary. The table at foot gives the principal facts in connection with criminal lunatics. The highest proportion of female to male criminal lunatics is observed—"other castes" excluded—among Europeans and East Indians the percentage being 36·6. The corresponding percentages among Hindus, Mahomedans, and Natives, &c., are respectively 18·18, 23·52 and 30. The majority of those admitted belong to the humbler ranks of life. The rates per cent. of admissions at different periods of life to total admissions correspond largely with similar returns from Lunatic Asylums in England. They are shown as follows: rate per cent. of admissions under 20 years 11·33, from 20 to 40 years 66·66, from 40 to 60 years 20, above 60 years 2 :—

Years.	Admissions.			Total treated.			Discharged.			Died.			Remaining.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1876-77	37	7	44	112	13	125	16	2	18	...	15	15	81	11	92
1877-78	22	1	23	103	12	115	24	1	25	23	3	26	56	8	64

The following table shows that the cost of the asylums during the year exhibits an increase over that of the preceding year amounting to Rupees 818-11-1 :— —Financial

Asylums.	Total Charges during 1876-77	Total Charges during 1877-78.
	RS A P	RS A. P.
Madras	76,703 10 5	76,867 11 7
Vizagapatam .	7,263 1 0	7,897 4 7
Calicut	7,936 0 11	7,956 7 3
Total ...	91,902 12 4	92,721 7 5

It is to be noted, however, that these charges are largely diminished by the recoveries realized. In 1877-78 the recoveries amounted to Rupees 14,575-15-10 which, deducted from the aggregate outlay, leaves the net sum of Rupees 78,145-7-7 as actual expenditure. Much manual labor is also done by the insanes which has not only a therapeutic, but practically also a money-value, and this fact is to be borne in mind in estimating the expenditure of the asylums. The average annual cost per patient is given in the subjoined table. The cost per patient in the Madras Lunatic Asylum is higher than that of the other asylums, inasmuch as the Madras institution is a much larger and more perfectly organized asylum than those of Vizagapatam and Calicut :—

Asylums.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.
Madras	168 4 7	161 15 1
Vizagapatam	128 12 10	125 5 7
Calicut	82 5 9	120 4 8

The admissions into the Civil Lock Hospital at Madras during the Calendar year 1877 were 910 and include 57 Europeans and East Indians and 853 Natives. The total treated, including those remaining on the 31st December 1876, amounted to 1,001 or to 76 in excess of the return of the previous year. This increase is attributed to the presence of famine-stricken women in Madras. Of the admissions 397 were due to primary syphilis and 424 to gonorrhœa. The average Civil Lock Hospital, Madras.

daily sick of women in hospital aggregated 103, 5 being Europeans and East Indians and 98 Natives.

Contagious Diseases Act in Madras.

It appears from the returns on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act for the year 1877-78 that there were on the register on the 31st March 1878 1,118 women, or an increase of 355 as compared with the number (763) on the corresponding date in 1876-77. Of the number registered, 64 were Europeans and East Indians, and 1,054 Natives, against 56 and 707, respectively, in 1877. The number of women removed from the register was 41 against 50 in 1876-77. The number of deaths is stated to have been 31, of which 10 occurred in the Lock Hospital. The average daily sick in hospital was Europeans 4½ and Natives 102¼. The average period the patients remained under treatment for gonorrhœa, primary syphilis, and secondary syphilis was 34, 48 and 66 days, against 33, 45, and 40, respectively, in 1877. Only seven women were summoned and punished during the year for evasion of the rules prescribed. The number of admissions under the head of British Troops was 2,288, or an increase of 446 over 1876-77. It is shown, however, that there was a decrease of secondary syphilis, the admissions being 238 against 313 in 1876-77. Only 27 men were invalided, and none were recommended for discharge. It cannot be denied that prostitution was practised during the famine crisis not only by professed prostitutes but also by many of the poorer classes of famine-stricken women; and knowing the fact that syphilis has largely penetrated the sphere of domestic life in Southern India, the results of future returns must be awaited before it can be shown how far the famine has affected venereal diseases.

VACCINATION.

Operations of the year.

During the official year 1877-78 787,730 persons were vaccinated or 304,538 in excess of the previous year. The great increase in numbers was entirely due to the circumstances of the famine, which brought the village people in crowds to relief centres and poor-houses, and advantage was taken of the opportunity to extend the practice of vaccination as much as possible. The total number of children under one year of age vaccinated was only 68,055, of children from one to six years of age 98,545, and of persons above six years of age 481,133. The total number of successful cases was 635,027, or an average of 83·2 per cent. of the cases operated on. This proportion would have been a great deal higher, only that on account of the migratory character of the population on famine relief the results of

vaccination, whether successful or otherwise, could not always be ascertained. The small number of infants under one year of age vaccinated, 68,055 against 477,477 births registered, shows how defective the voluntary system of vaccination is. There is a great prejudice against infant vaccination, and if the people can help it, they will not have the operation done until the child is able to run alone. The lymph in use has been generally good and effective, but in children much weakened by famine it has been found that the operation does not always produce good vesicles. The following abstract shows the agency by which the vaccine operations were performed :—

Departments.	Total of Operations	Increase	Decrease.	Net Increase.
Vaccine Districts and Vaccine Depôt .	685,890	278,401	..	
Military Cantonments	6,790	1,550		
Private Vaccinators	471		2,577	
Medical Subordinates	28,584	12,831		..
Municipalities ..	59,288	18,116		.
Zemindaries	6,113	2,266		.
Civil Dispensaries	584	497		.
Railway Apothecaries	10		47	..
Total	787,730	313,661	2,624	311,037

During the past year the Code of Regulations for Vaccinators and Inspectors has been revised and published with the sanction of Government. The Inspector of Vaccination has been authorized to take a part in the general sanitary inspection of towns and villages, and has been constituted a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. Arrangements have also been made in the new rules to ensure that future candidates for the office of Deputy Inspector of Vaccination shall have some knowledge of elementary hygiene, preference being given to those who have had a regular medical training. In this way it is hoped gradually to utilise the services of these officials in general sanitary inspection as well as in directing district vaccination. At present the greater part of these men are unqualified by their education and training to be general Sanitary Inspectors. Departmental changes.

The cost of the vaccine operations in 1877-78 was Rupees 1,50,330-5-3 which distributed over 635,027 successful vaccinations, gives 3 Annas 9 Pies per case. The funds were provided as follows :— Cost

	RS.	A.	P.
Imperial	1,212	10	0
Provincial . .	24,434	0	8
Local . . .	1,05,630	13	7
Municipal . . .	17,491	3	1
Private contributions from Zemindars or Estate owners.	1,491	9	11
Total ...	1,50,330	5	3

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

(a.)—*University.*

Changes in bye-laws.

SECTION XII of the Act of Incorporation of the Madras University provides that, except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for any degree unless he produces a certificate that he has completed the prescribed course of instruction from an institution authorized in that behalf by the Governor in Council. For twenty years this section has been practically a dead letter; the grace of the Senate on the day of Convocation authorizing admission to degrees has been held to be a sufficient compliance with its requirements, and private students in any numbers and without special permission have been allowed to present themselves for examination. For many reasons this was felt to be an unsatisfactory state of things, and after some years of discussion and consideration the law and the practice of the University were brought into harmony in May 1877. Private students are not now entirely excluded from the higher University examinations, but under the revised Bye-laws 49 and 64 a student of this description before presenting himself for examination must obtain the express sanction of the Syndicate. The rules for the affiliation of institutions as mentioned above have been drawn up; and a list has been published of such institutions at the present moment affiliated. The revised bye-laws just noticed do not deal with the case of students who, having produced the required certificates for a certain examination and having failed to pass, present themselves at the next or any subsequent examination. A recent ruling of the Calcutta Senate makes it necessary for such students to produce a further certificate of six months' attendance in a recognized institution subsequent to failure, and it is possible that a similar rule will have to be framed for this University.

Results of examinations for series of years.

The results of the University examinations from their establishment to the close of the last official year are given in the annexed table. Besides the results entered in this table, three candidates

obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine—one in 1858-59, another in 1870-71, and a third in 1872-73. Two candidates passed in 1868-69, one in 1872-73, and three in 1873-74 for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery; also one secured a license in Medicine and Surgery in 1867-68. Two candidates passed in 1874, three in 1875, two in 1876, and six in 1877 for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Medicine. One passed the First M.B. and C M. Examination in 1876, and one in 1877. One candidate passed the First L.M.S. Examination in 1877. The degree of Master of Arts was obtained by one candidate in 1869, by five in 1870, by one in each of the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and by three in 1877. All the candidates save six were ex-students of the Presidency College. Of the six exceptions, one was a Bachelor of Arts of the University of Bombay, one was a private student, and the others were ex-students of the Combaconum Provincial College, Sullivan's Gardens Seminary, Trevandrum College, and the Free Church Mission Institution. The degree of Master of Laws has been conferred on four candidates—one in 1870, one in 1871, one in 1874, and one in 1878:—

Years.	Matriculation.			First Arts Examination			Bachelor of Arts Examination			Bachelor of Civil Engineering Examination.			Bachelor of Laws Examination.		
	Number of Candidates examined.	Passed		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.		Number of Candidates examined.	Passed.	
		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.		From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.
1857-58 { September 1857	41	30	6	No examination.			No examn.			No examination.			No examn.		
1857-58 { February 1858.	79	11	7	Do.			2		2	Do.			Do.		
1858-59	57	22	8	Do.			9	7	1	Do.			Do.		
1859-60	52	23		Do.			10	3	2	Do.			4	1	...
1860-61	80	36	12	Do.			10	6		Do.			5	1	..
1861-62	195	50	32	Do.			6	5		Do.			5	4	2
1862-63	252	58	47	Do.			12	6	2	Do.			4	..	2
1863-64	390	96	47	82	19	4	21	10	1	6	1	...	10	2	...
1864-65	565	143	80	167	40	10	29	10	1	5	4	..	3	1	1
1865-66	555	128	101	214	54	22	8	6			.	..	2	2	.
1866-67	895	164	142	250	64	52	18	11	2		..	...	10	4	3
1867-68	1,066	153	185	350	76	41	24	13	1	.	..	...	14	3	11
1868-69	1,320	153	171	443	57	97	53	26	14	3	1	..	31	2	14
1869-70	1,200	263	198	531	123	97	59	29	5	2	..	...	87	3	11
1870-71	1,358	224	200	268	25	71	65	28	6	4	2	..	3	1	...
1871-72	1,419	221	271	205	70	27	131	43	22	2	..	..	9	...	6
1872-73	1,530	300	311	240	60	16	83	9	20		..	...	8	...	5
1873-74	1,704	284	342	285	66	59	88	32	18	4	1	.	24	...	12
1874-75	1,911	331	453	342	102	81	65	30	25	2	2		16	9	..
1875-76	2,120	293	369	396	112	75	105	44	23	5	3	..	13	8	...
1876-77	2,469	467	783	418	82	49	129	49	21	4	3	...	16	7	...
1877-78	2,441	335	472	507	127	64	150	35	17	4	2	...	20	10	...
Total	21,690	3,725	4,237	4,698	1,077	765	1,097	402	183	41	19	.	284	58	67

N.B.—The figures under 'Government Institutions' include also students passed from institutions other than those under the Madras Government.

Ditto for the year.

In 1877-78 for the first time for several years the number of candidates for Matriculation has not increased. This may be in part owing to the effects of the late famine, but it is much more due to the exceptional number of successful candidates in December 1876 and the consequent decrease in the number of men presenting themselves again after previous failure. The number passed this year is 807 against 1,250 in 1876-77, or less by one-third than the number passed in that year; but as the results of 1876 certainly failed to prove any real progress, so the falling off this year cannot be taken as proof of any real decline. Compared with those of 1875 the results of 1877 show an advance both absolutely and relatively, and give no cause for the fear that the pre-collegiate training is less efficient than heretofore. An interesting feature of this year's Matriculation list is that it contains for the first time in the history of the University the name of a female student. The number of candidates for the First Examination in Arts shows a very considerable advance upon the previous year. In the B.A. Examination, though there was a considerable increase in the number of candidates, the number passed fell short of the previous year's outturn by about 25 per cent. In the following table will be found a comparison of the results of the B.A. Examination for the last two years:—

Institutions.	1876-77.				1877-78.			
	First Class.	Second Class	Third Class.	Total.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Total.
Under the Madras Government.								
Presidency College		15	15	30	1	7	13	21
Provincial College, Combaconum.		11	.	11		3	6	9
Total .	.	26	15	41	1	10	19	30
Under other Governments								
Trevandrum College .		4	4	8	..	1	3	4
Central College, Bangalore.					..	.	1	1
Total		4	4	8	.	1	4	5
Total, Government Institutions.		30	19	49	1	11	23	35
Under Private Management.								
Madras Christian College .	1	8	4	13	...	...	11	11
S.P.G. High School, Tanjore.					.	.	1	1
Doveton College, Madras					.		1	1
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	.	1	.	1	.	...	.	..
Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.	.		1	1	..		...	...
London Mission Institution, Bangalore.	.	.	1	1	..	...	...	..
Total, Private Institutions.	1	9	6	16	...	.	13	13
Private Study .		3	2	5		..	4	4
Grand Total	1	42	27	70	1	11	40	52

In the M.A. examination this year none passed; four candidates were registered. Twenty graduates were examined for the degree of B.L. passed.

The subjoined table shows the extent to which the several classes of the community are represented among the successful candidates in Arts for the last two years. In the Matriculation examination all classes naturally show a falling off, the total number being so low as compared with that of the previous year, but the difference is most marked among the Mahomedans, and next to them among the East Indians. In the First Arts on the other hand, the total having advanced, we find considerable progress in the case of Brahmins, Hindus not Brahmins, and East Indians; while there is a slight falling off among Native Christians, and Europeans fall from 5 to 1. This last element is however always small and specially liable to fluctuation on that account. The Mahomedan element remains stationary with a single representative:— Clases of the community examined.

Classes of Community.	Matriculation.		First Arts.		B.A. Degree.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Brahmins	744	407	81	129	48	36
Hindus not Brahmins	329	194	29	43	14	11
Mahomedans	19	8	1	1	...	
Native Christians	85	63	13	10	6	3
East Indians	41	22	2	7	1	2
Europeans	32	23	5	1	1	
Total	1,250	807	131	191	70	52

The balance against the University in 1876-77 was Rupees 11,535, while this year it has fallen to Rupees 3,838. For 1878-79 the estimated cost to Government is Rupees 1,832, and there is every reason to expect that this small deficit will disappear, and that the University will shortly be more than self-supporting. Cost.

(b.)—*Arts Colleges.*

The subjoined statement shows the strength of the different departments in the Presidency College at the close of the last three years, the number of students who went up for the University Examinations, and the result of each examination. Notwithstanding the increase in the scale of fees, there has been an unprecedented advance in the strength of the college. The success of the institution in the University examinations is remarkable. In the Matriculation Examination the Presidency College is surpassed only by the Provincial College of Combaconum. In the First Arts examination it stands below the Combaconum and Christian Colleges as regards the number of passed candidates, but much above them as regards the proportion Presidency College.

of pupils passed to those examined, while in the B.A. examination, besides the excellent quality of the results, the number passed is equal to the total number passed by the Christian, Combaconum, and Doveton Colleges put together. The laboratory was completed in September and is now fitted with all the requisite appliances except gas, a want which will probably be supplied before long. The completion of the laboratory has not been followed by any increase in the number of students taking up Physical Science as the optional subject for the B.A. degree, the predilection for Logic and Moral Philosophy being apparently as strong as ever :—

	31st March.			Examined.			Passed.						
							Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation	F.A.	B.A	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1875-76	165	144	77	46	32	24	4	25	7	14	1	13	5
1876-77	154	142	72	58	38	35	7	40	7	13		15	15
1877-78	186	140	65	60	29	39	2	30	4	15	1	7	13

Provincial College, Combaconum.

In the Combaconum Provincial College also the introduction of the higher rates of fees has had no adverse effect upon the attendance; on the contrary, both the college and school departments have received a larger accession of strength than usual; the following table gives particulars :—

Years.	31st March.			Examined			Passed.						
							Matriculation		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Matriculation	F.A.	B.A.	First Class	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1875-76 ..	165	175	139	83	42	16	20	35	6	24		11	3
1876-77 ..	200	185	109	86	56	12	43	44	11	15		11	.
1877-78 .	245	200	116	92	68	21	23	50	1	39		8	6

Provincial College, Rajahmundry.

The conversion of the Provincial School at Rajahmundry into college and the establishment of a tentative junior B.A. class were noticed in last year's report. The establishment of this college has given a great stimulus to education in the Northern Circars. The following table gives particulars :—

Years.	31st March.			Examined.			Passed.						
							Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle Class.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1875-76 ..	18	91	125	26	8		1	11	2	4		..	..
1876-77 ..	51	115	108	36	16		3	28	.	6		..	.
1877-78 ..	66	130	80	35	25		2	18	1	15			.

In the Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College there is a slight falling off in the number of students attending the college department, and the institution is no longer the largest college in Southern India. It is however only surpassed in this respect by the Provincial College, Combaconum, and its success in the University examinations was considerable as shown in the following table :— Central Institution of the Free Church.

Years	31st March.				Examined			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F.A		B.A.		
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School	Lower School	Matriculation	F.A.	B.A.	First Class	Second Class.	First Class	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1875-76 ..	179	180	387	225	62	44	14	2	20	4	24		3	4
1876-77 .. .	245	195	398	251	68	69	24	7	43	6	21	1	8	4
1877-78	233	190	377	280	82	71	31	2	30	3	26			11

The following table shows results for the Doveton Protestant College in Madras :— Doveton Protestant College.

Years.	31st March.				Examined.			Passed.						
								Matriculation.		F.A.		B.A.		
	College	Upper School	Middle School.	Lower School.	Matriculation.	F.A.	B.A.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1875-76	26	41	55	71	12	9	5		4	1	6	1	..	2
1876-77	20	29	34	56	22	9	4	...	8	.	2	...	...	...
1877-78	23	33	37	41	13	6	4	1	6	..	1	.	...	1

(c.)—*Collegiate Schools.*

General results.

The number of Collegiate Schools has risen from eight to ten; the Tanjore High School has ceased to be a College, while the Church Missionary Society's High School, Palamcottah, has opened First Arts classes, and been affiliated to the University up to the First Arts standard. The total strength of these institutions on the 31st March shows a slight decline in the College classes and a considerable one in the Lower School classes, but this decline is more than counterbalanced by the advance of the Upper and Middle School classes, so that on the whole there is an increase of 126 pupils. Bearing in mind what has already been said with regard to the Matriculation and First Arts examinations of 1876 and 1877, it will not be surprising to find that these schools have only passed 164 pupils for Matriculation against 248 of the previous year, but that 42 have succeeded in the First Arts examination against 24 of December 1876. The former in fact is no evidence of decline and the latter is no evidence of progress. The following table shows results :—

Institutions.	31st March 1877.					31st March 1878.					Examined.				Passed.							
											Matriculation.		F.A.		Matriculation.				F.A.			
															1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Total.	College.	Upper School.	Middle School.	Lower School.	Total.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
Provincial School, Bellary . .	15	44	74	.	133	8	30	104	.	142	19	20	8	5	..	14	1	2	..	5	...	...
Do. do. Calicut .	53	138	65	..	256	55	150	98		303	55	53	13	21	6	33	.	23	1	1	3	10
Do. do. Mangalore	36	96	120	..	252	47	75	200	.	322	47	42	17	14	6	20	1	27	1	3	...	6
Noble High School, Masulipatam.	24	46	126	38	234	29	52	107	34	222	19	22	4	9	3	13	1	6	1	2	..	3
S.P.G. High School, Trichinopoly.	37	150	417	218	822	31	199	467	148	845	56	74	12	18	11	40	3	26	2	2	..	2
S.P.G. High School, Tanjore	68	124	250	144	586	35	130	306	87	558	62	70	15	24	6	39	3	24	2	3	..	9
St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.	22	71	106	223	422	30	60	88	176	354	21	22	3	8	1	13	1	11	1	...	...	5
C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah.	..	.		.	214	9	44	72	14	139	Not stated.	18	..	..	.	4	..	5	...	...	...	...
High and Branch Schools, Coimbatore.	34	99	251	208	592	25	95	278	227	625	31	53	None	13	5	24	2	23	...	...	..	4
His Highness the Maharajah's High School, Vizianagram.	8	30	100	.	138	17	54	194	...	265	11	8	Do.	..	1	9	2	3	...	...	...	...
Total	297	798	1,509	831	3,649	286	889	1,914	686	3,775	321	382	72	112	39	209	14	150	8	16	3	39

(d.)—*Higher Class Schools.*

General results.

The number of higher-class schools has risen from 50 to 55, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Bezwada and Karur having been reduced to the middle class, while seven schools, the Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Chicacole, Triverdi and Tiruvarur, the Onslow Institution, Chetterpore, the Gospel Society's Schools at Old Town, Cuddalore, and Sawyerpuram, and the London Mission School at Coimbatore, have been added to the list. These seven schools, however, with the exception of the Sawyerpuram school, have not as yet passed any pupils at the Matriculation examination, and this year there was also a total failure in this respect on the part of the Church Mission School, Bezwada, the American Mission School, Guntoor, the Harris School, Triplicane, the Free Church Mission School, Tiruvallur, the Anglo-Vernacular School, Shivaganga, and the Church Mission School, Tinnevelly. The subjoined table compares the attendance in these institutions during the last two years from the different divisions, and shows the number of pupils who matriculated from each division. It must however be recollected that three out of the four districts constituting the Second Division were among the severest sufferers by the late famine, and it may therefore be considered satisfactory that the decrease in some schools is not greater. Kurnool and Cuddapah show the most serious falling off, on which some remarks will be found further on :—

Divisions.	31st March 1877.				31st March 1878.				Examined.		Matriculated.			
											1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	Upper.	Middle.	Lower.	Total.	1876-77.	1877-78.	First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.
First Division	170	633	301	1,104	194	804	303	1,301	55	69	1	31	4	22
Second do.	198	395	448	1,041	186	435	429	1,050	73	71	5	38	1	22
Third do.	906	2,159	1,185	4,250	1,062	2,090	1,402	4,554	295	266	27	164	15	91
Fourth do.	229	700	425	1,354	242	660	401	1,303	86	101	8	43	3	38
Fifth do.	459	1,373	1,220	3,052	561	1,483	1,062	3,106	138	143	5	96	13	45
Sixth do.	140	321	261	722	160	318	228	706	61	62	3	35	..	21

(e.)—*Middle Class Schools.*

Government Schools.

In last year's report was noticed at some length the remodelling of the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluk schools which had taken place in 1876-77. A list was given of all these schools arranged according to Inspectoral Divisions, but these latter have changed materially in the meantime. These schools are divided into three

classes or grades according to the standard they have reached; thus, generally speaking, a school is in the First Grade if it has an Upper Fourth Class, in the Second if it has a Lower Fourth, and in the Third if the Third Clas is its highest. It does not however follow that the grade of a school is changed immediately on the creation of a new class. A school may be permitted to open a higher class as a tentative measure, and only after a year or two, if it continues to do well, will its grade be raised; on the other hand, if for any reason a school lowers its highest class it does not at once sink to a lower grade; time is allowed for recovery, but if that recovery does not take place within a reasonable period, it is then permanently degraded. The First Division has 26 schools of this description with an attendance of 1,496 pupils against 1,438 of the previous year. The increase is very small, but the quality of the schools has probably improved, as the pupils in the Middle Department have increased from 325 to 458. In the Second Division now embracing Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddapah there are 14 middle-class schools. Their total strength has fallen from 689 to 675, and what is more, the middle classes have declined from 207 to 192. The third or Presidency Division consists of the districts of Nellore, Madras and Chingleput, and contains 22 middle-class schools. The total number of pupils has fallen from 2,456 to 2,351, but the schools are in all probability in a sounder and more advanced state, as the numbers in the middle classes have risen from 800 to 937. The Fourth Division, embracing North and South Arcot, Salem, and Trichinopoly, has 33 schools of the middle class. The number of scholars has risen from 2,330 to 2,390, of whom 724 belong to the middle classes against 674 of the previous year. The Fifth Division, which includes Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly, contains no less than 44 middle-class schools. Eleven of these schools have raised their standard during the year, two have lowered it, and one, the S.P.G. Anglo-Vernacular School at Thenthirupathi, has been closed altogether. The advance in standard however has not been accompanied by an advance in numbers, for the total number of pupils has fallen from 2,463 to 2,383 and the middle classes from 676 to 662. The Sixth Division now includes Coimbatore, Malabar, South Canara, and the Nilgiri District. It has 45 Middle Class Schools, exceeding in this respect even the Fifth Division which has 44. If we regard the number of pupils the Sixth Division is still more conspicuous, for there are 3,154 pupils against 2,383 in the Fifth Division. Large as the number of pupils still is, there has been a considerable falling off during the year, for on the 31st March 1877 these districts had 3,570 pupils in Middle Class Schools. It is to be regretted that the decrease is mainly observable in the higher classes, the number of pupils in those classes having fallen

from 1,560 to 1,309. The falling off is probably to be accounted for by the famine. It is not very easy to ascertain whether on the whole progress has been made or not in middle-class education. As to numbers, the question of progress may be at once answered; there is a falling off of about 500 pupils in all the schools of the middle class taken together. This however is not large when the total, 12,450 in round numbers, is considered, and it is of less importance, because the falling off, such as it is, is wholly in the lower classes, the pupils in the third and fourth classes who give those schools the right to be called middle class schools having actually made a small advance of a little over 1 per cent. It is certain that the standard aimed at, and in great measure attained in Government schools of this class, has sensibly risen during the last two years, and it is probable that in the reports sent in this higher standard is borne in mind. It may therefore be hoped that middle-class education, in quality at least, has made some progress. That numbers should fall off under present circumstances is hardly matter of surprise.

(f.)—*Elementary Education.*

Government schools under Provincial Funds.

A Government Taluk school is always intended to be, and almost always actually is, a Middle Class School; it is only therefore in exceptional cases that any such schools have to be noticed under this head. The recent remodelling of the Taluk schools has further contributed to keep these schools in their proper place, and unless a school is on the high road to extinction it is not likely to find itself among schools of the lower class. In the year under review Purushotmapur was the only Elementary Taluk School, and even that school was closed in July 1878. The number of Hill schools in Goomsur and Chinna and Pedda Kimedi is still sixteen. The total number on the rolls is given at 700 against 709 of the 31st March 1877; but it can hardly be considered that 700 boys are under instruction, for the average number of absentees is nearly 45 per cent. In the nine Government Elementary schools for Mahomedans there has been a falling off in the attendance of 14 per cent. As to quality and condition these schools are not very satisfactory. The schools at Vellore and Trichinopoly are the best. The Government Elementary schools in the Bhadrachalam and Rekapally Taluks are still five in number. The attendance has risen. The Pensioners' school at Tripassore is not in a satisfactory state. The Yénádi school at Sriharicottah, which had had for years a precarious existence, was finally abolished in October 1877.

Local Fund schools.

The subjoined statement shows the distribution of Local Fund schools of the lower class at the end of the year as compared with

the previous year. It should be noticed that if the Local Fund Boards not only pay fixed stipends and results grants, but also keep up the school-house, supply furniture, and meet the cost of contingencies, and in return have the fees paid into the Treasury; the schools are Local Fund Board schools. If the teachers have to find their own appliances and keep the fees to themselves, the schools are considered private aided schools, and are not included in this statement. Comparing the figures for the present year with the figures obtained on the same principle for the previous one, there is on the whole an increase of 62 schools and 769 scholars. It is satisfactory to find that Local Fund schools have not at all events retrograded this year:—

Divisions.	Lower-class Local Fund Schools		Pupils	
	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.
1st Division	355	361	8,907	9,254
2nd do.	121	128	2,890	2,157
3rd do.	28	31	954	1,025
4th do.	170	196	5,875	6,240
5th do.	37	58	2,068	2,862
6th do.	1		71	.
Total	712	774	20,765	21,538

The number of Municipal schools rose during the year from 69 to 77, and the number of pupils from 3,919 to 4,158. The increase was mainly due to the opening of new schools in Kurnool and Coimbatore. The subjoined table gives particulars. The majority of the schools are salary schools, but 32 out of 77 are on the combined system, and this class of school seems on the increase:— **Municipal schools.**

Divisions.	Municipal Schools of the Lower Class.		Pupils.	
	31st March 1877.	31st March 1878.	31st March 1877.	31st March 1878.
1st Division	1	.	100	.
2nd do.	10	16	587	720
3rd do.	10	11	382	456
4th do.	26	26	1,226	1,366
5th do.	22	20	1,624	1,389
6th do.	..	4	..	227
Total	69	77	3,919	4,158

The statistics of lower class salary grant schools are given in the following table. which shows the number both of schools and scholars, and the amount of aid afforded from Provincial, Local, or Municipal Funds. These schools were not separately noticed in last **Salary grants schools.**

year's report, and a comparison cannot therefore be instituted between their condition at the beginning and end of 1877-78:—

Districts.	Number of Schools.	Number of Boys.	Provincial Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Ganjam ...	1	Closed.	..	..	30 0 0
2. Vizagapatam	3	70	71 9 10	240 0 0	254 0 0
3. Godavari	13	771	319 5 4	1,672 0 0	633 0 0
4. Kistna	5	263	375 11 11	420 0 0	432 5 4
5. Bellary ...	9	425	344 0 0	599 2 3	48 0 0
6. Madras	16	1,458	7,345 9 7	..	174 12 10
7. Chingleput	6	374	553 11 4		504 0 0
8. South Arcot	4	129	358 14 8	235 0 0	..
9. Trichinopoly	6	379	726 0 0	528 0 0	...
10. Salem ..	6	216	804 10 8	..	99 0 0
11. Tanjore	4	203	978 4 0		120 0 0
12. Madura	3	168	528 0 0	180 0 0	..
13. Tinnevelly	1	35		84 0 0	
14. Coimbatore	1	36	.	.	298 6 2
15. Nilgiri ..	2	46	.	.	220 0 0
Total	80	4,573	12,402 13 4	3,958 2 3	2,813 8 4

Results grants schools.

The attendance in results grants schools actually aided has fallen from 160,218 to 144,214, but this number does not include the attendance of schools which received grants during the year but were closed before its expiration. The number of unaided schools preparing for results grants has fallen from 3,776 to 3,058, and the number of pupils from 74,368 to 54,045. The unaided schools consist as usual of schools under improvement, which will probably be presented for grants in the current official year, and of schools which for some reason or other have not received the grant earned during the past year. The disastrous effects of the late season are seen here, these being the schools for the masses. Taking aided and unaided schools together, the loss is 1,179 schools and 36,327 scholars. The total number now under inspection is 198,259, or upwards of 20,000 less than it was two years ago. It will be seen from the table given below that there has been a corresponding decrease in the amounts paid for results grants. The total decrease amounts to Rupees 27,977-4-5, and is almost entirely to be found under the head of Local Fund Board contributions. The money supplied from Muncipal Funds is a trifle more than in 1876-77, while the share of expense borne by Provincial Funds shows but a slight reduction. The fact last named seems to show that the number of girls and the number of passes for the Fourth Standard, both of which receive aid from Provincial Funds, have not decreased in as great a ratio as the rest:—

Grants drawn from	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Provincial Funds	69,881 4 0	67,329 0 0
Municipal Funds	33,293 12 10	34,426 15 4
Local Funds . ..	2,04,742 8 6	1,78,184 5 7
Total .	3,07,917 9 4	2,79,040 4 11

The following table shows the statistics for results grant schools by divisions. The average grant per school for the whole Presidency has changed but little; last year it was Rupees 47-6-2, and this year Rupees 46-5-11 :— Ditto for each division.

Divisions.	Number of Schools aided.	Attendance.	Grants paid.	Average Grants per School.
			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
First	1,045	21,834	35,097 13 2	34 7 2
Second	790	13,274	23,821 6 0	30 2 5
Third	637	17,564	32,814 5 4	49 3 2
Fourth	1,220	24,328	48,192 0 5	39 8 0
Fifth	1,308	38,044	93,846 8 0	71 12 0
Sixth	1,007	29,170	45,268 4 0	44 15 3
Total ...	6,307	144,214	2,79,940 4 11	46 5 11

The subjoined statement shows for the Presidency the number of pupils who passed under each standard. These numbers exhibit the falling off as compared with last year's, but it is satisfactory to observe that the falling off in passed pupils is not as great proportionally as that in the total number of pupils, and that under the head "English or extra language" there is for the Third Standard a positive advance, and for the Fourth Standard a decline of a trifling nature. Under the head of Needle-work also the decline is slight, thus bearing out the remark made above about the expenditure from Provincial Funds :— Number of passes under each standard.

—	Standard.	Number of Schools that passed Pupils.	Number of Pupils presented for Examination.		Vernacular.					English or Extra Language.			Needle-work.
			Boys.	Girls.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Arithmetic.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	Number of Pupils who passed in Geography.	Number of Pupils who passed in Reading.	Number of Pupils who passed in Writing.	Number of Pupils who passed in Grammar.	
5,929 schools passed pupils.	I	5,332	35,615	3,453	28,833	28,343	26,043	..		.	...	...	1,130
	II	4,600	25,775	1,834	19,094	21,031	17,720				..	...	798
	III	3,169	14,690	880	10,637	12,042	8,997	4,209	6,002	2,018	2,185	...	404
	IV	1,233	5,591	555	4,463	5,452	2,143	2,180	2,471	1,489	1,585	887	211
	Total ..		81,671	6,722	63,027	66,868	54,903	6,389	8,473	3,507	3,770	877	2,543

The following table shows the number of pupils who passed in reading alone, in both reading and writing, and in reading, writing, and arithmetic :— Passes in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Divisions.	Presented for Examination.		Passed in		
	Boys.	Girls.	Reading alone.	Both Reading and Writing.	Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
First	14,035	779	450	2,424	7,214
Second	8,240	357	222	1,653	3,881
Third	9,307	1,024	352	1,623	4,086
Fourth	16,144	654	767	2,118	8,018
Fifth	20,001	2,508	746	3,450	11,316
Sixth	13,944	1,340	198	2,357	7,208
Total ..	81,671	6,722	2,735	13,625	41,723

Schools aided on combined system by Local Fund Boards.

The table given below shows statistics for those combined schools in which the fees, if any, remain at the disposal of the masters, and in which the action of the Local Fund Board ends with the payment of a fixed stipend and results grant :—

Districts.	Circles.	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils		Remarks.
		On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	On 31st March 1877.	On 31st March 1878.	
Ganjam ..	Chetterpore	68	98	1,411	(a) 2,267	(a) Of these 1,538 are Uriyas.
	Chicacole	38	86	1,153	(b) 2,479	(b) Of these 371 are Uriyas.
Bellary ..	Bellary ..		4	.	62	
North Arcot .	Vellore .		34		782	
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	33	38	1,244	1,229	
Madura ..	Dindigul	7	9	174	137	
Malabar ..	Calicut	182	(c) 180	6,081	4,783	(c) Of these 129 are Mappilla schools.
	Tellicherry ..	55	(d) 76	2,046	3,110	(d) Of these 17 are Mappilla schools.
South Canara	South Canara	44	45	1,711	1,806	
	Total	427	570	13,820	(e) 16,655	(e) Of these 1,169 are girls.

(g.) *Female Education.*

Number of schools and pupils.

Reference to the table given below will show that there has been an increase during the dear of 31 schools and 1,693 pupils. If to these are added the girls in Normal and Mixed schools, there is an increase of 134 schools and 2,061 girls. In the last three years the number of girls attending schools under inspection has risen from 20,000 to 30,000, and the latter number does not include some hundreds of girls in the schools at Madras supported by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, which furnish no returns. In the First Division also there are many girls under instruction who are not included in the statistics :—

Schools.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.
Girls', Higher	...	...	...	...
Do. Middle	15	1,180	18	1,644
Do. Lower	313	13,616	341	14,845
Total ..	328	14,796	359	16,489
Normal	3	141	3	185
Mixed, Higher	1	88	1	63
Do. Middle	10	311	11	366
Do. Lower	2,473	12,815	2,575	13,104
Total .	2,484	13,214	2,587	13,538
Grand Total ..	2,815	28,151	2,949	30,212

With one slight exception all classes of the community are making progress in female education, but the increase is greatest among Native Christians. The following table shows the nationality of the girls under instruction :— **Nationality of girls.**

Nationality.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Hindus .	12,431	16,148	17,335
Native Christians ..	7,515	7,956	8,900
East Indians	2,128	1,781	1,872
Mahomedans	908	978	1,017
Pariahs	543	730	751
Europeans	264	251	236
Parsees ..	4	7	11
Total	23,793	28,151	30,212

In the following statement the schools are classified according to the agency by which they are managed. In Government schools and "others," the attendance has slightly declined, and the whole increase is due to schools belonging to missionary and religious organizations :— **How supported.**

Agency.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Government	1,682	1,592
Missionary and Religious organizations	15,619	18,127
Others	10,850	10,493
Total .	28,151	30,212

The statement given below shows the districts to which the girls belong. There is a falling off in six districts—Malabar, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, and Kurnool. Godavari has again made a considerable advance. This district, which three years ago stood thirteenth on the list, now ranks as fifth ; Ganjam, which used to be always last, now stands above the Nilgiri District, and the three Ceded Districts :— **In what districts.**

District.	1876-77.	1877-78.	District.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Tinnevelly	6,957	7,850	Salem	574	631
Madras	5,098	5,238	Vizagapatam	817	650
Malabar	3,498	3,364	Nellore	541	620
Tanjore	1,415	1,770	Trichinopoly	471	564
Godavari	1,303	1,659	Ganjam	299	382
Kistna	1,168	1,449	Nilgiri	257	310
Madura	1,153	1,423	Bellary	196	272
Chingleput	1,213	1,123	Cuddapah	310	181
North Arcot	651	712	Kurnool	148	120
South Canara	636	676			
South Arcot	693	650			
Coimbatore	783	632	Total ...	2,8151	30,212

Teachers' certificate examination.

The Teachers' Certificate Examination at first designed only for those who wished to become Schoolmistresses has been adopted as a species of test of relative efficiency for all the girls' schools in the Presidency. The examination is still popular, though a fee is now exacted. That the teaching in girls' schools is more efficient than it was will appear from the increased numbers that passed this year in all the grades. The total of passed candidates at this examination has risen from 190 to 312.

(h.)—*Normal Schools.*

Operations of the year.

Twenty-five students of the Madras Normal School were examined for certificates in December last and all passed, five in the first class, eighteen in the second, and two in the third. Of these four were graduates, three were First Arts men, and eighteen Matriculates. The arrangements for the attendance of normal students at the lectures on agriculture at Saidapet continued to work unsatisfactorily owing to the differences between the sessions at the Normal School and the Agricultural College. The Acting Principal suggested that some of the lectures might be delivered at the Normal School, and this suggestion is likely to be acted upon. The Government normal schools in the mofussil sent in thirty candidates for examination in method only and twenty-five passed. These schools also sent up twelve candidates for the Fourth Grade, of whom only two passed, and 151 for the Fifth Grade, of whom 109 passed. The aided mofussil normal schools passed ten pupils out of thirty for the Matriculation Examination, five out of ten for the Fourth Grade, and seventy-three out of eighty for the Fifth Grade. Thirteen normal students and sixteen pupils of the Practising School of the Government Female Normal School appeared for the Teachers' Certificate Examination. Two out of three passed for the First Grade, six out of thirteen for the Second Grade, and eleven out of thirteen for the Third Grade. All passed in the first class. Seventeen candidates came from the Sarah Tucker Female Training Institution, four for the Second, and thirteen for the Third Grade, and all passed in the first class. The usual examination for Teachers'

certificates was held at 36 stations. Out of 354 candidate masters 206 obtained certificates, 12 for the Fourth Grade, 191 for the Fifth Grade, and 3 in method. The results of the Schoolmistresses, Examination have been already given.

(i.)—*General.*

Number of schools and scholars, classification by standard of education.

It will be seen from the statement given below that there has been a very serious decline in the number of schools and scholars connected with the department, the former having fallen from 10,121 to 9,143, and the latter from 287,948 to 255,809. The whole of the decrease both in schools and scholars is on the face of it due to Lower Class Boys' Schools; but looking at the increase under the head of Mixed Lower Class Schools, and the small comparative decline among the scholars attending them, it appears probable that, as in past years, a good many schools reckoned as boys' schools in former returns have this year been described as mixed schools; if so the falling off in boys' schools looks greater than it is, while the decline in mixed schools is greater than it appears. That the famine is one cause of this check to the development of elementary education has already been mentioned, but it is improbable that it is the sole cause. The table shows a positive increase in all the other departments; the College Department has advanced by 69, the Upper Department by 470, and the Middle by 588, and it is only on coming to the Lower Department that this unprecedented decline is encountered. It is probable that even after the distress has passed away, Lower Class Schools under inspection will not be as numerous or as well filled as they once were; and that raising of the standards, combined with the reduction which it has been necessary to make in grants, will greatly thin the ranks of "schools under improvement." Turning to schools of a higher stamp the prospects are more encouraging. Middle Class Schools are fewer by ten than they were a year ago, and there are 300 fewer scholars in their middle classes, but Colleges and Collegiate Schools have added 421 pupils to their rolls, and Higher Class Schools 1,115. The increase under Higher Class Schools is due to the raising of certain Taluk and other schools from the Middle Class, and the decrease under Middle Class Schools is due partly to the same cause and partly to some schools having been reduced to the Lower Class. It will be observed that there are no girls' schools of the higher class; this, however, is rather a matter of classification than of fact, the Doveton Girls' School being reckoned as a Mixed School, and two or three other schools in Madras doing higher class work being still counted as Middle Class Schools:—

Classification by Standards of Instruction.	1876-77.						1877-78.					
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.					Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.				
		College Department.	Upper Department.	Middle Department.	Lower Department.	Total for all Departments.		College Department.	Upper Department.	Middle Department.	Lower Department.	Total for all Departments.
Arts Colleges and Collegiate Schools	15	979	1,469	2,230	1,138	5,816	16	1,054	1 587	2,589	1,007	6,237
Higher Class Schools	50	...	2,087	5,331	3,487	10,905	55		2,405	5,790	3,825	12,020
Middle do. do.	192	..	...	4,582	9,165	13,747	182	...	..	4,282	8,167	12,449
Lower do. do.	7,029	.	...	.	158,191	158,191	5,922	...	.	.	126,495	126,495
Mixed Higher Class Schools	1	..	31	50	19	100	1	.	28	30	22	80
Do. Middle do. do.	10	.	...	226	415	641	11	..	..	261	656	917
Do. Lower do. do.	2,473	..	. .	.	81,422	81,422	2,575	. .	...	..	78,857	78,857
Girls' Schools: Higher Class Schools ..	...		...	.		...	.	.		..	..	...
Girls' Schools: Middle do. do. ...	15	.		425	755	1,180	18	..	..	480	1,164	1,644
Girls' Schools: Lower do. do.	313	.	.	..	13,616	13,616	341	.	..		14,845	14,845
Normal Schools / Practising do.	17	. .	...	...	...	649 / 1,094	16	. .	..	...	...	395 / 1,195
Professional Colleges, including the Legal Department of the Presidency College.	2	103	260	..	.	363	2	97	297	... .	...	394
Professional Schools	4	..	..	...	...	224	4	. .	..	...	...	281
Total ...	10,121	1,082	3,847	12,844	268,208	287,948	9,143	1,151	4,317	13,432	235,068	255,309

The following table divides the schools into four classes according to the nature of their management or support, and shows the increase and decrease under each head. Of increase there is nothing as far as the number of schools is concerned, though institutions under the direct management of the department show an increase of 676 pupils. There is a considerable decrease, especially in unaided schools, to which half the falling off, both in schools and scholars, is to be attributed. The number of schools under the Educational Department remains the same as last year :—

Ditto classified according to management.

Distribution of Schools in four great Classes.	1876-77.		1877-78.					
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public institutions under the direct management of the Eucational Department.	131	10,317	131	10,993	...	676	...	...
Public institutions under the direct management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities and of Committees under the control of Government.	980	33,009	804	26,903	..	...	176	6,106
Private institutions receiving aid	5,732	179,551	5,424	166,146	...	..	308	13,405
Private institutions under inspection but not receiving aid.	3,278	65,078	2,784	51,767	..	.	494	13,304
Total	10,121	287,948	9,143	255,809	..	676	978	32,815

The following table compares the area and population of each district with the number of pupils under instruction in schools connected with the department as compared with last year. Madras, the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly retain their places at the head, Tanjore and Vizagapatam have each gained three places, and Kistna and Madura have gained two places; while South Arcot has lost four places, and North Arcot and Cuddapah have lost three places. The remaining districts are stationary or nearly so :—

Area and population compared with education.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Scholars connected with the Department.		Proportion of Population to one Pupil.	
			1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Madras	27	397,552	22,468	22,555	18	18
Nilgiri	749	49,501	1,098	1,139	45	43
Tinnevelly ...	5,176	1,693,959	34,796	29,441	49	58
Tanjore	3,654	1,973,731	25,263	26,667	78	74
Malabar	6,002	2,261,250	30,730	28,877	74	78
Chingleput	2,753	938,184	12,592	10,200	75	92
Godavari	7,097	1,620,634	16,200	17,573	100	92
Kistna	8,036	1,452,374	12,501	12,565	116	116
Ganjam	8,313	1,520,088	13,273	12,936	115	118
South Arcot	4,873	1,755,817	22,436	14,264	78	123
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,200,408	9,597	8,299	125	145
South Canara . ..	3,902	918,362	5,495	5,489	167	167
Madura	9,502	2,266,615	12,509	13,110	181	173
North Arcot ..	7,139	2,015,278	16,355	11,460	123	176
Coimbatore .	7,432	1,763,274	9,957	7,718	177	228
Vizagapatam ..	18,344	2,159,199	9,192	9,267	235	233
Bellary	11,007	1,608,066	8,353	6,257	200	267
Nellore	8,402	1,376,811	7,297	5,071	189	272
Salem	7,483	1,966,995	8,053	6,504	244	302
Kurnool	7,358	959,640	3,720	3,132	258	307
Cuddapah	8,307	1,351,194	6,063	3,285	223	411

Schools in Municipalities and Local Fund Circles. The number of schools in Municipalities has risen from 1,206 to 1,272, and the number of scholars from 70,750 to 72,915. In Local Fund Circles the number of schools has fallen from 8,915 to 7,871, and the number of scholars from 217,198 to 182,894. A list is given below of the more important towns in which the number of pupils under instruction exceeds a thousand :—

Municipalities.	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Madras	369	22,468	369	22,555
Tanjore	19	2,050	47	3,165
Trichinopoly . .	45	2,793	48	2,979
Combaconum	12	2,261	12	2,505
Negapatam . . .	30	1,994	50	2,501
Coimbatore	25	1,919	33	2,200
Cuddalore	58	2,587	41	2,086
Calicut	28	1,814	29	2,083
Masulipatam	32	1,752	34	1,800
Vellore .	29	1,590	34	1,628
Mangalore . .	25	1,547	23	1,475
Palamcottah .. .	24	1,415	22	1,472
Madura . .	26	1,525	26	1,427
Bellary	31	1,315	28	1,369
Palghat ..	22	1,178	30	1,313
Salem	21	1,255	19	1,300
Conjeveram	35	1,404	32	1,256
Vizagapatam	29	1,390	26	1,177
Rajahmundry	18	1,116	16	1,155
Vizianagram	21	978	20	1,095
Cannanore	15	1,136	15	1,067
Tellicherry	18	1,213	20	1,048

Race and sex of pupils. The following table shows the race and sex of the pupils under instruction. Taking boys and girls together, there is a decrease of 30,000 under the head of Hindus; Mahomedans and Pariahs have also decreased in much the same ratio; but there are small increases under the heads of Native Christians, East Indians, Europeans, and Parsees. In the case of the three former the proportion of population to one pupil compares unfavorably with the statement of last year, but in the remaining classes there is a slight improvement :—

Race.	1876-77.			1877-78.			Population.	Proportion of Population to one Pupil.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		1876-77.	1877-78.
Hindus	220,960	16,448	237,408	190,040	17,377	207,417	28,863,978	122	139
Native Christians ...	13,513	7,956	21,469	13,448	8,939	22,387	490,299	23	22
Mahomedans	19,675	978	20,653	16,988	1,020	18,008	1,857,857	90	103
East Indians	2,341	1,781	4,122	2,385	1,872	4,257	26,374	6	6
Pariahs	2,916	730	3,646	2,305	751	3,056	4,761,503	1,306	1,558
Europeans	351	251	602	387	236	623	14,505	24	23
Parsees	41	7	48	50	11	61	Not ascertained	...	...
Total ...	259,797	28,151	287,948	225,603	30,206	255,809	...	...	...

School Fees. The following table shows the average amount of fees raised in the three principal classes of schools for the first and last years of the decade 1868—1878: the fee is calculated both according to the average

number on the rolls and according to the average daily attendance. It is observable that while in Government schools pupils pay nearly twice as much as they did ten years ago, in private institutions the average fee remains as near as possible the same. In Local Fund and Municipal schools the fee is still very low, but it seems to have a slight tendency to rise. New rates of schooling fees in Government and aided schools came into force on the 1st January 1878. According to the system in force from September 1871 to January 1878 there were four distinct rates of fees; schools being divided both Government and Private, and into Madras and Mofussil schools. According to the present system there are four main rates, the mofussil towns being arranged in three grades, according to their supposed importance, wealth or educational advantages; then under each of such grades there is one rate for Government schools and one for aided schools, the latter being always lower:—

Year.	Average Fee according to Average Number on the Rolls.			Average Fee according to Average Daily Attendance.		
	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	Private Schools.	Government Schools.	Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	Private Schools.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1868-69	6 8 1	..	2 2 3	7 7 10	..	2 9 9
1877-78	11 12 7	1 1 8	2 2 0	13 13 2	1 6 5	2 10 6

The following table shows the percentage of fees to total cost in Government and aided institutions. In former years aided colleges have shown a higher percentage of fees to cost than Government colleges, but this year the Government colleges have just managed to get the advantage of the aided ones, in this respect the difference being 1 per cent. The Law Class of the Presidency College does not appear to be quite self-supporting, though in reality it more than pays its expenses; the cause of this is that the Morehead scholarship is given here as a charge, but the proceeds of the endowment are credited elsewhere. The middle departments of colleges are more than self-supporting, though not quite to the same extent as last year. In private institutions no department is self-supporting in any class of school. In Higher-Class schools all the percentages are in favor of Government institutions, and the same is true of purely departmental schools of the Middle class, though Local Fund and Municipal schools show lower percentages than private schools. In Lower-class schools the advantage is as usual with private institutions, but as was remarked last year the returns from village schools can hardly be accepted as trustworthy, and the high percentage may therefore be partly fictitious.

Percentage of fees to cost.

It is to be observed, however, that this high percentage is going down year by year, perhaps because the returns get gradually more and more approximately correct. The cost to Government is naturally greater as a rule in Government than in aided schools, but there are two exceptions; in the Middle Department of Government colleges boys yield a profit, while in aided schools each boy costs Rupees 6-9-1, and in the same department of Higher-class schools the cost is Rupees 6-1-1 in Government and Rupees 9-0-9 in aided schools:—

Institutions.			Government: Total Cost.	Government: Fees	Government: Percentage of Fees to Total Cost	Government: Average Cost to Government per Pupil	Private: Departments.	Private: Total Cost	Private: Fees.	Private: Percentage of Fees to Total Cost.	Private: Average Cost to Government per Pupil.
			RS A. P	RS A. P		RS A P.		RS. A. P	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
Colleges and Collegiate Schools		College	1,15,521 11 6	19,026 8 0	16 4	210 15 7	College	71,579 10 9	11,685 7 0	16·3	62 11 8
		Legal	3,960 0 0	3,930 0 0	99 2						
		Higher	37,213 6 2	17,191 4 6	46 2	33 8 0	Higher	42,802 7 8	14,763 3 5	34·5	21 9 2
		Middle	12,561 13 5	13,054 12 0	103·9		Middle	35,604 7 6	25,800 7 8	72·5	6 9 1
							Lower	14,382 1 6	8,652 13 8	60·2	3 1 0
Higher Class Schools.	Public institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	Higher	37,746 1 4	10,017 11 0	26 5	67 12 4	Higher	1,18,374 2 3	26,408 10 11	22·3	33 7 7
		Middle	30,325 12 3	22,768 3 11	75 1	6 1 1	Middle	94,232 8 7	53,726 13 8	57·0	9 0 9
		Lower	6,799 8 11	4,159 14 2	61 2	5 1 11	Lower	45,526 1 7	20,125 13 5	44 2	5 0 4
	Public institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.*	Higher	883 3 5	438 12 0	49 7						
		Middle	1,098 6 6	858 0 0	78·6						
		Lower	218 1 10	164 12 0	75 5						
Middle Class Schools.	Public institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.	Middle	34,939 0 10	10,700 2 0	30 6	25 14 7	Middle	71,751 15 5	19,069 6 1	26·5	14 12 8
		Lower	25,492 4 9	9,567 12 0	37 5	10 4 11	Lower	59,007 13 6	21,789 13 1	36·8	4 7 10
	Public institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.	Middle	23,507 11 6	4,149 10 2	17 6	15 8 3					
		Lower	17,251 1 0	4,094 13 4	23 7	5 12 7					
	Public institutions under the management of Committees controlled by Government—Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, Male Branch.	Middle	52,437 0 0	246 0 0	·46	108 11 1	..	...		..	...
		Lower	71,819 0 4	338 8 4	47	101 11 8	.	.		...	...
Lower Class Schools.	Public institutions under the direct management of the Educational Department.		13,352 14 6	888 0 0	6·6	15 3 0	Lower Class Schools.	4,30,140 12 3	4,77,176 12 10	41·2	0 8 5
	Public institutions under the management of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities.		106,698 1 9	14,005 6 2	13·1	0 11 5					

* The Local Fund Schools at Saidapet and Palghat having been converted into Government Zillah Schools during the year, no entry is made under the head "Average Cost to Government per Pupil."

Expenditure on educational buildings.

The subjoined table, gives the expenditure from the Educational Building Fund during the past year. Under the head of repairs less than usual has been spent, but the cost of Original Works has been considerable. The capital at the beginning of the official year was Rupees 3,09,500 and there was a balance of Rupees 35,950-4-0. Interest accrued during the year to the amount of Rupees 11,073-3-7, but as the total charges amounted to Rupees 1,23,562-9-4, the capital was diminished by 1,06,000, and stood on the 31st March last at Rupees 2,03,500 with a cash balance of Rupees 32,408-11-11. At the present rate of expenditure the capital of the fund will disappear in two or three years, but it has been suggested that the cost of Government buildings only should be defrayed from this fund in future, building grants being made from the general allotment for grants-in-aid :—

Expenditure by the Public Works Department.		Expenditure other than by Public Works Department	
	RS A P		RS A. P.
a Repairs	5,098 6 8	*a* Repairs to Government buildings	
b. Minor works up to Rs 1,000	3,451 4 1	*b* Minor Government buildings.	
c. Larger works above Rs 1,000	65,697 14 5	*c* Minor grants-in-aid (Rs 1,000 and under)	3,482 3 6
d. Supervision	18,556 14 2	*d* Larger grants in-aid (above Rupees 1,000)	25,440 4 5
e. Tools and Plant	1,855 11 1		
Total	94,640 1 5	Total	28,922 7 11

Growth of the grant-in-aid system.

The following statement shows the growth of the grant-in-aid system during the last ten years. It does not include building grants or expenditure on salary grant schools from Local or Municipal Funds :—

Years	Payments made from			Total.	Years	Payments made from			Total
	Provincial Funds	Local Funds in Results Grants	Municipal Funds in Results Grants			Provincial Funds	Local Funds in Results Grants	Municipal Funds in Results Grants	
	RS	RS	RS	RS		RS	RS	RS	RS.
1868-69	2,41,549		*d*	2,41,549	1873-74	2,74,883	1,26,715	27,511	4,29,109
1869-70	3,07,881			3,07,881	1874-75	2,57,787	1,23,303	26,221	4,07,311
1870-71	3,35,394			3,35,394	1875-76	2,64,818	1,70,469	33,009	4,68,298
1871-72 ..	2,50,333	56,165	12,112	3,18,610	1876-77	2,78,682	2,04,743	33,294	5,16,719
1872-73 .	2,59,483	98,940	18,644	3,77,067	1877-78	2,81,895	1,78,184	34,427	4,94,506

Summary of Government expenditure.

The following is a summary of the educational expenditure of Government during the year :—

Charges.	Expenditure during the year 1877-78.		
	From Provincial Funds.	From Educational Building Fund.	From Subscriptions, Donations, &c.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	41,326 12 8		
Inspection and its subsidiary charges	1,77,218 2 7		
Instruction, including all Educational expenditure not coming under the above heads.	8,61,084 8 7	1,23,562 9 4	99,807 5 1
Total	10,79,629 7 10	1,23,562 9 4	99,807 5 1

The annexed statement is a summary of Local Fund and Municipal expenditure prepared from information furnished by the Presidency of Local Fund Boards and Municipalities. It is incomplete as usual, no statements having been received from the Local Fund Boards of the Chetterpore, Chicacole, Elloro, Madura and Dindigul Circles, or from the Municipalities of Trichinopoly, Madura, Mettapolliem, and Coonoor :— Summary of expenditure by Local Boards.

Nature of Charge	By Local Fund Boards	By Municipalities
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Inspecting Schoolmasters	49,550 8 8	3,516 0 11
Establishments of Local Fund and Municipal Schools.	1,64,014 12 8	28,526 10 3
Salary Grants	9,452 10 0	5,612 11 2
Results do.	1,37,308 8 0	30,924 5 5
Purchase of books	7,393 14 11	
Commission on sale of books	1,000 7 11	
Buildings	374 3 0	162 14 3
Contribution to Municipalities for Schools		
Do. to Local Funds for inspection		2,514 3 5
Furniture		
Miscellaneous	1,981 8 0	445 13 3
Total	3,71,076 9 2	71,702 10 8

The gross expenditure on education during 1877-78 may be thus stated :— Gross expenditure on education.

	RS. A. P.
By Government	13,02,999 6 3
,, Local Fund Boards	3,71,076 9 2
,, Municipalities	71,702 10 8
,, Private Agency	9,53,121 5 3
Total	26,98,899 15 4
Add amount expended from Charitable Funds by Government on account of the Lawrence Asylum.	48,000 0 0
Total	27,46,899 15 4

The percentage of this gross expenditure under the principal heads is seen as below. The only item in which there is any charge worth noticing as compared with the corresponding figures for last year is the percentage for primary instruction, which has fallen nearly 3 per cent., owing, no doubt, to the diminished numbers in primary schools. The cost of secondary instruction on the other hand has advanced 1 per cent., and minor increases will be found Percentage of ditto under different heads.

under all the other heads except superior instruction in Law, Medicine, &c., Normal schools, and Scholarships.

Superintendence	10·30
General Instruction.	
Superior instruction	6·34
Secondary do.	22·91
Primary do.	45·75
Miscellaneous	7·29
Special Instruction.	
Superior instruction in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering	·48
Secondary instruction in Professional Colleges and Technical Schools.	4·14
Normal Schools	2·18
Scholarships	·61

Departmental change.

In March 1878 an important change was introduced in the graded Educational service. The principle of grading salaries instead of appointments, sanctioned by the Government of India in 1873, was adopted, and officers will in future be promoted on the principle of seniority tempered by selection, irrespective of the appointments held by them. On the former plan three out of the four best appointments of the service were assigned to Inspectors, so that three out of six Inspectors were always at the head of the service; while out of the eight Principals and Professors only one, the Principal of the Presidency College, was in that position. This inequality has now been removed in principle, and as the senior Inspectors retire from the service it will cease in practice.

BOOK REGISTRATION.

Number of books registered.

During the calendar a year 1877 there were received for registration 636 publications. The following is a comparative statement of the number of works classified under the general heads of Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals and Miscellaneous for the last two years :—

—	1876	1877.
Books	378	288
Pamphlets	368	274
Periodicals	70	70
Miscellaneous	7	4
Total	823	636

A further classification by subjects is annexed :— Classification by subjects.

Number.	Subject.	Books published in English and other (European) languages	Books published in the Vernacular languages spoken in the Province.	Books published in Indian classical languages.	Books published in more than one language.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Biography	1	5		...
2	Drama	1	9	2	.
3	Fiction		21	..	..
4	History	3	1	.	..
5	Language	13	58	10	16
6	Law	12	8	..	.
7	Medicine		10	2	1
8	Miscellaneous	30	74	1	4
9	Poetry	2	67	3	1
10	Politics	1	1	.	..
11	Philosophy (including Mental and Moral Science).		2	.	.
12	Religion	18	173	57	8
13	Science (Mathematical and Mechanical)	6	5	.	1
14	Science (Natural and other)	1	6	..	...
15	Travels and Voyages	.	2	..	...
16	Total	88	442	75	31
1	Original Works	54	107	12	13
2	Translations	2	38	.	1
3	Republications (a) Original	32	280	63	17
	Republications (b) Translation	.	17	.	.
		88	442	75	31
1	Educational Works	36	60	5	14
2	Non-Educational Works	52	382	70	17
3	Total	88	442	75	31

Biography.

Of biography proper, there is little in the living vernacular, if we leave out the legendary and poetical accounts. Among the works of the year therefore, the Life of Lord Clive in Telugu, based on Macaulay's Essay on the subject, and the Life of Faraday in Tamil, are worthy of mention as being praiseworthy attempts.

Drama.

The Drama is acquiring an increasing popularity and some four out of the twelve works registered are of recent growth. One of these is a Tamil drama entitled the "Pratapachandra Vilasam." This play, a great part of which is in verse and is set to music on the native plan, deserves mention as the production of a Hindu graduate of the Madras University. "Indra Sabha" is a Hindustani drama composed chiefly in the form of songs and odes adapted to the stage and illustrated with pictorial sketches. The play has been acted frequently in the Mahomedan theatres in Madras. The English work in this group under the title of "Rediviva" is an improved edition of a work previously published.

Fiction. There are twenty-one publications under fiction this year, but they are for the most part merely republications of old popular stories. Exceptions are the Tamil translations of Johnson's Rasselas brought out by the Educational Department ; and of Lamb's Tales of "King Lear" and "Romeo and Juliet," and Ratnaval an Indian Tale newly composed from one of the Sanscrit dramas, these being the publications of the School Book and Vernacular Literature Society. There is also a Tamil version of the well-known Urdu tale of Char-dervish or four Fakeers published for the use of Labbay readers.

History. Three of the publications under History are Manuals of Indian History intended for the use of schools. The fourth, however, is of a different character, being an abridged History of the Ottoman Empire written in Hindustani from the Moslem stand-point. Its appearance at the present moment is evidence of the sympathy felt for Turkey by the Mahomedan population of Madras in the recent war.

Language. Language comprises primers, reading books, vocabularies and glossaries, works on grammar, dictionaries, lexicons and keys and guides to translation and composition, besides the reprints of essays and selections from prose authors prescribed for examination in language. The following works deserve mention :—Mr. Garthwaite's new Anglo-Vernacular Primers forming the first of a new series of Madras School Readers prepared by order of Government ; and "Teacher's Hand Book to the English Primer" by the same author, being notes of lessons for the use of Native teachers. These new school books constructed scientifically and on a rational method so as to prevent "cram," promise to be a useful aid to the improvement of English teaching in elementary schools and classes. Dr. Bower's edition of the valuable introduction to the standard work of Pavananda on Tamil Grammar named the "Nannul," with an English translation of the text and notes for the use of Undergraduates, and "Paribhasha Sekhara," a well-known text-book in Sanscrit Grammar nearly two centuries old, now printed for the first time in this part of India with a recent commentary, also deserve special mention. Among the new lexicons may be noticed the "Laghu Sabdhartha Sarvasva," being the first volume of a comprehensive Sanscrit Dictionary, with Sanscrit explanations and quotations ; "Laghu Sangraham," which is a collection of Sanscrit words with their meanings in Telugu, indicating, as the title implies, the gender of each noun—a point of grammar somewhat perplexing to ordinary readers of Sanscrit ; "Samuscrutándra Rupa Rahasya Darsam," or the Mirror of Sanscrit and Telugu words, being a lexicon of 3,630 Sanscrit and Telugu words having the same meaning, but slightly differing in

spelling and form; and Vinódarasa Manjari, a rare Tamil book of literary essays and well-written papers on miscellaneous subjects. The rest are smaller works of a semi-classic kind. The publication of such linguistic works by private Native Presses unaided by the State or other extraneous agency, is one of the signs of the healthy influence which the Vernacular Press is exercising in Southern India.

The number of law books is steadily increasing. The following may be noticed as the most important of those entered in the catalogues of the year :— A Digest of the Hindu Law as administered in the Courts of the Madras Presidency, presenting the doctrines of Hindu Law in a series of short propositions, designed to help future codification of the law by Mr. H. C. Cunningham; an essay entitled "A view of the Hindu Law as administered by the High Court of Judicature in Madras" by Mr. J. H. Nelson, C. S., advocating changes in the Sanscrit law calculated to adapt it to the practical requirements of the people; Mr Mitchell's Digest of "Indian Law Reports for 1876" supplying all that is most essential and important in the year's reports; Mr. H. J Stokes' "Rent Recovery Act," the Act being illustrated by appending to the Rulings of the High Court the proper sections by adding suitable references and quotations from the decisions on the cognate law in Bengal, and by indicating where the law stands in need of amendment; Mr. Weir's Digest of Rules, and Rulings of the High Court in Criminal Cases passed according to the provisions of the new Code of Criminal Procedure being a revision and continuation of Mr. Wigram's Digest; "The Law of Land-lord and Tenant for the Mofussal," defining the process to be taken for the recovery of the land-rent throughout the Presidency; "Problems of Mahomedan Law of Inheritance," being a collection of problems selected mostly from the Precedents of Inheritance contained in Macnaughten's principles of Mahomedan Law; "The Revenue Refresher" by a Native Revenue Officer, intended as a guide to the study of the Revenue Laws and Regulations of the Madras Presidency and the Standing Orders bearing upon them The most important of the reprints under this head are a completely revised edition of "Norton's Law of Evidence applicable to India," adapted to the Evidence Act of 1872 with fresh matter introduced to suit present circumstances and to bring the law up to date; Collect's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measures of Damages, re-edited with reference to all the decisions bearing upon the subjects and to several recent enactments; and "Dhayabhaga Koumudi" or the Hindu Law of Inheritance in Sanscrit with a clear Telugu paraphrase of the Sanscrit text. Law.

In Medicine the year has produced no new work, those appearing under this head being all based on the old Hindu and Mussulman Medicine.

systems written in Sanscrit, Malayalum, Arabic, &c., with modern commentaries in the vernacular languages. Of these latter works Part IV of Ashtanga, a Sanscrit medical work with Malayalum explanation accompanying each verse may perhaps be mentioned as important.

Miscellaneous.

Nearly a sixth of the total number of publications is included under the head of Miscellaneous. Among these are Dr. Ratton's "Hand Book of Common Salt" being a practical guide to salt manufacture with Indian illustrations, avoiding rigid scientific terms and the use of Indian technicalities as much as possible, and bringing together into fit shape for study the scattered fragments of historical and other useful information on the subject of common salt; "The Planter's Manual," illustrated by lithographic plates, on coffee-planting and on the propagation and culture of medical cinchonas; Addis' "Single Rail Railway," being a collection of reports and opinions on the merits of Mr. Addis' arrangement of a single rail tramway and an Indian bullock cart and its working near Bombay; a progressively arranged text-book on Hindu music in Telugu by Singracharlu, Head Master of Patchappa's Girls' Schools, published in three parts, the first treating of musical sounds and their simple combinations with exercises, the second containing the more advanced lessons on the subject with specimens of music, and the third presenting a series of progressive lessons touching on the theory of musical sounds and the principles of Hindu music; Aswasastra in Tamil dealing with the peculiarities of breed and color, merits and defects and diseases of horses, and other horned cattle and remedies for the same, and therefore containing information both practical and useful; and a Manual in Canarese of cattle-breeding and management and treatment of diseases, to which are added medicines for horses and sheep, all intended to benefit the agricultural classes of the Canarese country. Several elementary geographies of districts and countries, and the Tamil and Telugu versions of Mr. Duncan's Introduction to the Geography of the World, are entered under this head "Chitraratnakaram" or Riddles in rhyme each affording its own solution when read backwards, and small Mussulman books on the interpretation of dreams also appear.

Periodicals.

There are several literary, educational and religious Periodicals, Magazines, Law Journals and Miscellanies, published in the Presidency town and hospitial besides books and newspapers. Of the periodical publications, two are in English, four in Tamil, two in Telugu, one in Malayalum, and two in Canarese. These contain in imitation of the periodical literature of Europe, articles on various subjects, literary, scientific and religious, stories, criticism, anecdotes, and news, besides

papers on educational and legal topics and other secular and amusing matter ; some of them are brought out with excellent pictorial illustrations. The vernacular periodicals are doubtless doing a considerable amount of good among the people by creating a desire for useful information and by providing healthy reading at a small cost. It is possible also that they may serve as the basis for a new kind of popular literature suited to the altered civilization of the present century and the wants of the rising generation. The living languages of the Presidency, are in more than one case tongues capable of great development.

A great deal of the native poetry being connected with religion, it is often difficult to separate poetical from religious works. The publications of the year comprised under Poetry are didactic verses, panegyrics, love rhymes and lyrics, and bazaar songs and ballads current among the people. A new poem from the pen of a Brahmin Pundit welcoming the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen in Sanscrit and Telugu with English translation, is worthy of note. Among the older poems hitherto unpublished and unknown perhaps beyond Southern India, special mention is due to the following—(1.) "Hamsa Sandésam" a poem on the model of Kalidasa's Mégha Sandésa or cloud messenger, in which the messenger is a Hamsa bird between the human soul and the Creator; (2.) "Subhashita Nívi" or a girdle of good words and rare string of ethical verses; (3.) The first six cantos of an epic poem entitled the "Yádavabhyadayam" composed on the life of Krishna on the plan of Kalidasa's and other classical poems of upper India. These three works are Sanscrit poems by Védánta Chárya. The last mentioned is printed with the able commentary of Védánta Chárya's contemporary Appia Dieshit, who flourished at Conjeveram some three centuries ago. There is also "Sri Bhagavata Kirtana" or Tamil lyrics, based on the story of the life of Krishna as told in the tenth book of the Bhagavatam. These were probably first sung in the Tamil country some fifty years ago. They are highly popular. Poetry.

As a rule books and pamphlets on political subject are rare in this part of India. This year there is an anonymous pamphlet in English professing to deal with the question, "What is the form of Government that India should obtain at the hands of England?" There is also a new edition of a Telugu work on Zemindari administration, remarkable as having emanated from one of the Zemindars in the Northern Circars. Politics.

In Philosophy there are two Tamil works entered. One of these apparently hitherto unpublished, is "Paribhásha Tiraltu" ascribed to Agastya, and treating partly of the Yoga system of Hindu philosophy Philosophy.

and partly of Alchemy and Medicine. The other is an old standard work said to be translated from the Sanscrit work of the same name and contains the doctrines of Vedantism as propounded by the sage Vasishta to Rama and illustrated by various legends.

Religion.

Religion comprises the most numerous entries, amounting to 40 per cent. of the total for the year. Hinduism, as might be expected, is represented by the largest number of works, viz., 113. The more distinguished of these are the "Arshéya Bráhmanam," a Vedic work in the Roman character by Dr. A. C. Burnell, C.S., being a species of catalogue of the Sáma Véda chants or index of contents in the order of the Sanscrit text, with extracts added from the comments of Sáyana, &c., and with a useful introduction and index of words, the whole possessing a philological as well as religious interest; the series of standard Puránas or Sanscrit legends of old; "Gita Govinda" or song of songs by the celebrated Jayadeva with a literal paraphrase, and "Govind Manjari," otherwise called Bhajagovindam by Sankaracharya with a Telugu material translation, these two being Sanscrit works of high antiquity; and the new translations of Bhagavatam and Válmíki Ramayanam in Tamil illustrated with lithograph plates. This last work in particular, rendered faithfully from Válmíki, canto by canto, is a valuable contribution to the Tamil prose literature of the period. It is brought out with colored illustrations as a serial publication by the proprietor of a native press with the best literary aid available in Madras. It is said to supply a long admitted want, Christianity shews 95 publications either explaining or advocating Christian doctrines or attacking the other religions of the country. "Gruha Dharmodayam," a Telugu translation of a Tamil or English work on the religious duties and social obligations of young Christians is worthy of mention as a new publication in this group. There is the usual large number of cheap tracts and religious and instructive stories in the vernacular languages issued by the Missionary Societies. Next comes Mahomedanism with 47 publications. These call for no remarks, as they are mostly reprints of old works on Mahomedan traditions, prayers, religious observances, dirges and anti-Wahabi tracts. A sketch of Mahomed and his mission in Malayalam prose is worthy of note as the production of a native of Malabar apparently intended for Mopla readers in that province. There is also a book on Jainism entitled Meru Mandara Purana dealing with the principles of the Jaina sect.

Science.

With one exception the books in the Mathematical and Mechanical group are all small school books and call for no particular notice here. The exceptional work is a book of Tables for finding the amount of assessment on acres and cents, instalments of the land revenue and village cess, inam, quit-rent, and the like useful to village officials

and other people in the rural districts. No new work of any importance has appeared under Natural and other Science excepting a small book of Problems in Physics with model solutions and examples for schools. Among the old Hindu scientific books now printed for the first time, there is a rare work about 2,000 years old entitled the "Jalárgaila Sastram" which is occupied in determining the quality of soils or beds below whose surface water springs can be found, the depths at which such natural springs are likely to occur, the quality of water, the mode of digging wells and reservoirs and like matters. This work has been apparently resuscitated under the pressure of the recent water famine in Madras. The year has also produced several of the standard astrological works and others on divination, augury, &c., usually included under this head. Among these, Bhíméswara Ullamudayan in Tamil is a standard work. Two other small tracts in verse may be mentioned more on account of their curious contents than their scientific value. Their names are "Tummi Núl" and "Tudi Núl," the former being a tract on augury derived from the sound of one's sneeze, the cries of the crow, the owl and the ass, the fall of a lizard on one's person and the like, and the latter being a tract on divination by the sudden involuntary motions of the limbs and the omens thence derived as to a variety of matters.

Travels and voyages.

Travels and voyages are represented by an ornate description in Telugu prose of the progress of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through the country, and by "Visvagunadarsa" an adaptation in Telugu verse of a Sanscrit work styled "the Kaleidoscope" in which various shrines, rivers, persons, places, and things are praised and abused by two imaginary travellers, the one always finding fault with what the other praises.

Educational and non-educational.

Classified in a different way, 115 or more than a fifth of the total number of registered publications are found to be educational and the remaining 521 non-educational works appertaining to the class of general literature used mainly in the classical and vernacular languages of the country.

Copyrights.

During the year under report the copyrights of 71 books were registered, including one publication of the Educational Department.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Stock dealt with.

The aggregate value of stock dealt with during the year was larger than in the preceding year 1876-77, but the sales, owing to the pressure of famine in some of the districts, were less, and the balance of stock greater, as compared with 1876-77, by Rupees 15,871, thus:—

—	Stock.	Sales.	Balance.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1877-78	2,19,009	62,773	1,56,235
1876-77	2,17,155	76,790	1,40,364

Books, &c., printed.

The variation in the number of copies and the value of books printed, between 1876-77 and 1877-78, is very slight. The profit on the resale of the books was however larger, being Rupees 17,243, against 11,899, or 95 per cent., against 55 in 1876-77. This result, it is to be observed, has not occurred by any augmentation of the selling price, but by constant efforts to keep down the charges appertaining to printing-paper, printing, and binding. Twenty-seven books were printed during 1877-78, viz., in—

English or Anglo-Vernacular	4
Tamil	10
Telugu	9
Canarese	2
Malayalam	1
Hindustani	1

Books and maps.

There was an increase under the head of books and maps purchased due exclusively to English books and maps. The profit to the Depôt is stated to have declined consequent on the prevailing high rates of exchange, thus :—

—	Number of Copies.	Value.
		RS.
1877-78 ..	97,651	43,232
1876-77	98,459	35,312

The cost of books imported from England was Rupees 16,463, against Rupees 11,152 in 1876-77. The selling price was fixed at Rupees 23,520, or nearly 43 per cent. over invoice prices against 42½ in 1876-77.

Supply to district depôts.

Though the number of copies supplied to District Depôts was larger than in 1876-77 by 28,161, the additional value did not exceed Rupees 128, thus :—

—	Number of Copies.	Value.
		RS.
1877-78	290,795	54,981
1876-77 ..	262,634	54,853

Sales.

There was a falling off under the head of sales as compared with the preceding year, of 27,655 in the number of copies sold, and of Rupees 2,869 in value. It is to be observed, however, that the sales at the Central Depôt were larger than they have been during the last ten

years, and that the sales in Coimbatore and a few other Depôts have also advanced during the year. The largest number of books sold was in Tamil, Telugu, English, and Malayalam. The sales to Local Fund Boards amounted to Rupees 10,966, against Rupees 14,747 in 1876-77. The following are the complete figures for sales :—

—	Number of Copies.	Value.
		RS.
1877-78	295,296	62,679
1876-77	322,951	65,548

The financial results show that— **Financial.**

	RS.
The receipts including value of stock amounted to	2,26,005
The charges to	82,396
The value of stock on 1st April 1877 was	1,40,365
The gain on the year's transaction	3,244

The Depôt has made steady progress under its present management, and it is hoped that ere long it will be worked without any pecuniary aid from Government.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At the commencement of the session the senior Department contained 23 students against 28 last year. It may be observed that three students who rank as second-year men on the ground that they had previously to joining College had a year's training at public hospitals, entered College only at the opening of the session. It will be observed from the table given at foot that there are no fourth or fifth year men in this year's list, six students having proceeded to England to continue their studies there, and another having taking up an appointment as Surgeon in an emigrant ship with the intention of ultimately proceeding to England also. One student passed the First M.B. and C.M. Examination in July 1877 and six out of seven passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at the same time :— **Senior Department.**

Year.	Lane Scholar preparing for M.B. Degree.	Government Scholars preparing for M.B. Degree.	Private Students preparing for	
			M.B. Degree.	L.M. & S. Degree.
3rd year	...	1	1	5
2nd do. ..	1	1	4	10
1st do. .	.	..		...
Total	1	2	5	45

Second Department. The number of students in the Second Department at the commencement of the session was 68 against 37 last year. The composition of the three classes of this Department is shown at foot. The whole of the third-year students, fifteen in number, passed their final examination before the Board of Examiners, four being placed in the first class. Of these four three were female students, Miss White, Mrs. Scharlieb, and Miss Beale, who stood respectively first, second, and fourth in the list. It appears from the reports that the proficiency of these ladies has been seldom surpassed by any of the alumni of the College. A new system of marking has now for the first time been applied to this examination :—

Second Department.	1st Year.	2nd Year	3rd Year.
Military Hospital Apprentices	6	.	.
Civil do. do .	33	6	9
Colonial do do. .	2	6	2
Female Students .		.	4
Total	41	12	15

Junior Department. The Junior Department at the commencement of the session contained 63 pupils against 82 last year as shown at foot. One of the second-year students died ; the other 43 appeared before the Board of Examiners. Of these four failed ; the other 39 passed for the grade of Hospital Assistant, and the Mysore students were again found superior to the other students. The students of the first year's class appear to have made satisfactory progress, and the young men of this Department are described as generally well conducted and attentive to their duties :—

Junior Department.	1st Year	2nd Year.
Native Civil Pupils .	19	32
Mysore Pupils . .		12
Total	19	44

General. The Johnston Medal and the Blacklock Medal have both been adjudged to Civil Hospital Apprentice Newland. The Government Gold Medal has not been awarded this year. The changes sanctioned in 1878, for the purpose of giving students in the Junior Department a longer collegiate training, will, it is hoped, effect a material improvement in results. The eleemosynary system of education in the Medical College having been abolished, future annual reports are to exhibit the receipts and expenditure of the Institution. The change has not resulted in any decrease in the number of applicants for admission.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The session of the Civil Engineering College begins in the first week in August 1877. The table below shows the strength of the institution at the commencement and close of the last three sessions :— Strength.

Departments.	At the commencement of			At the close of		
	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
First Department	9	7	7	8	7	7
Second Department. First Class	29	30	30	68	28	29
Second Class	78	74	58		31	42
Special Drawing Class	54	53	56	76	75	64
Do. Survey Class	38	27	33			31
Total ..	208	191	184	152	141	173

The following statement gives the attendance at the end of each session for the last three sessions, and the chief features of the working of the institution :— Attendance and examination.

Attendance and Results of Examination.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
First Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the session	8	7	7
Passed for degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering	3	3	2*
Obtained certificate as Assistant Engineer	4	4	2
Do. do. as Taluk Overseer .. .	1	..	...
Second Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the session ..	68	59	71
Obtained certificates as Supervisors	4	2	4
Do. do. as Taluk Overseers .. .	24	21	20
Special Department.			
On the rolls at the close of the session	76	75	95
Obtained certificate of Surveying, First Class . .		1	.
Do. do. Second do. ..	2	1	3
Do. do. Third do.	11	31	4
Do. as Draughtsman and Estimator, First Class.	.	...	.
Do. do. do. Second do.	2	3	2
Do. do. do. Third do.	16	10	21

OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE ASYLUM.

In the male branch the total balance on 31st March 1877 was Rupees 12,565, the receipts for 1877-78 were Rupees 1,18,366, the expenditure for 1877-78 was Rupees 1,25,723, and the balance on 31st March 1878 was Rupees 5,208. The stock on 31st March 1878 was—clothing material Rupees 8,110, hardware and sundries Rupees 3,841, books, stationery, &c. Rupees 230, total Rupees 12,181. The actual cash returns were in 1877-78—by farm Rupees 16,327, by workshops Male branch, financial.

* Includes 1 who appeared for the second time.

Rupees 1,040, by stores, &c. Rupees 2,412, total Rupees 19,780-10-8. The value of farm supplies to school was Rupees 4,236, the work by carpenter's shop Rupees 2,048, that by tailor's shop Rupees 2,678, total Rupees 8,963. The charges incurred on behalf of the boys were Rupees 97,818, add to this value of stock 31st March 1877 Rupees 10,073, value of farm supplies 1877-78 Rupees 4,236, total Rupees 14,310. From this total deduct value of stock 31st March 1878 Rupees 12,181, cash returns 1877-78 Rupees 2,856, total Rupees 15,037. By these figures the expenditure is ascertained to be Rupees 97,090-6-8, which divided by 326, the average number on the rolls during the year, gives Rupees 297 as the average cost of each boy for the year 1877-78. The cost is in excess of last year, but this is explained by the fact, that the contractors of supplies to the school were allowed to charge 25 per cent. above their contract rates; a concession granted to them owing to the high prices now ruling throughout the Presidency. A fresh supply of blankets was obtained from England and the boys were furnished with a new Sunday uniform, which is supplied every other year. The loss by exchange too, adds considerably to the cost of each child.

Male branch, Statistics. There were on the rolls, 31st March 1877, 313 boys, admissions in 1877-78 were 51, departures were 46, there were on the rolls, 31st, March 1878, 318. The day scholars numbered 9, and the average number of boarders was 326. The departures were as follows:—enlisted in European Regiments 5, enlisted in Native Regiments 1, entered the Government Telegraph Department 6, apprenticed to Lawrence Asylum Press 5, employed in the Asylum 1, apprenticed to Government Bakery, Bangalore, 2, over age, removed for employment 8, withdrawn, parents leaving India 5, under 16 years, removed 10, owing to ill-health 2, died 1, total 46. The following statement shows numerical statistics of different kinds:—

Europeans	56
East Indians	262
Orphans	32
Fatherless	160
Motherless	40
Having both parents alive	86
Roman Catholics	14
Between 5 and 6 years of age	5
Do. 6 and 7 do.	8
Do. 7 and 8 do.	20
Do. 8 and 9 do.	18
Do. 9 and 10 do.	27
Do. 10 and 11 do.	38
Do. 11 and 12 do.	36
Do. 12 and 13 do.	40
Do. 13 and 14 do.	36
Do. 14 and 15 do.	35
Do. 15 and 16 do.	38
Above 16 years	17

The following statement shows the number of boys employed in industrial and other classes. Fifty-six boys are daily employed in performing the household work of the institution. The day-workers receive instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic for an hour every morning :— Male branch, employments.

—	Day.	Afternoon.	Total.
Telegraph Class	..	16	16
Survey Class	..	6	6
Carpenters	1	6	7
Tailors	3	23	26
Knitters	2	9	11
Band		20	20
Office	1	..	1
Pupil Teachers	3	.	3
Kitchen	4	..	4
Total	14	80	94

In the tailor's shop the cost of establishment was Rupees 2,128 and the outturn of work was valued at Rupees 2,678. In the carpenter's and smith's shops the cost of establishment was Rupees 2,654. The outturn of work was for school Rupees 2,048, private work Rupees 670, total Rupees 2,719. Male branch, shops.

In the Female Branch the total balance, 31st March 1877, was Rupees 7,188, and the receipts, 31st March 1877, were Rupees 19,701, the expenditure, 31st March 1877, was Rupees 17,624, and the balance, 31st March 1878, was Rupees 9,265. The average cost of each girl is thus ascertained—total expenditure Rupees 17,624, add stock end of last year Rupees 1,392, total Rupees 19,016. Deduct stock on hand Rupees 3,564, sale of stores Rupees 88, Rupees 3,652, total Rupees 15,364. This amount divided by 59 gives Rupees 260 as the average cost per girl for 1877-78. Female branch, financial.

There were on the rolls, 31st March 1877, 58 girls, admissions were 9, departures were 8. There were on the rolls, 31st March 1878, 59, the day scholars were 9, and the average number of Boarders was 59. The departures were as follows: entered service 1, removed 7. Female branch, statistics.

The following statement shows numerical statistics of different kinds :—

Europeans	42
East Indians	17
Orphans	15
Fatherless	30
Motherless	11
Having both parents living	3

Between 5 and 6 years of age	3
" 6 " 7 "	1
" 7 " 8 "	2
" 8 " 9 "	3
" 9 " 10 "	2
" 10 " 11 "	4
" 11 " 12 "	8
" 12 " 13 "	9
" 13 " 14 "	8
" 14 " 15 "	9
" 15 " 16 "	3
Above 16 years of age	7

Health. The average daily sick of boys was 9·1; and of girls 1·17. One death occurred during the year, from measles and dysentery. Sore-eyes and measles were very prevalent, the former in July, the latter in March. Of measles, there were 105 cases in the Male Branch and 29 in the Female Branch. Sore-eyes were confined to the boys, and of which there were no less than 205 cases. But for these epidemics the average daily sick would have been, boys 1·8. Both measles and sore-eyes were introduced by boys returning from the holidays.

Farm. The expenditure on the farm during the year amounted to Rupees 24,727-14-11. As a set-off against which, the following returns are placed: Cash recoveries Rupees 16,327, Supplies to School Rupees 4,236, Total Rupees 20,563. On a total expenditure in the last three years of Rupees 72,157, there has been a return or repayment of Rupees 52,382 leaving a balance of Rupees 19,774 to be accounted for, against which the following assets are placed:—

	RS.
Stock	9,336
Tools, &c.	2,803
Land (89 acres, not including 6 acres for tea)	8,900
Miscellaneous	295
Tea Estate	1,200
Total .	22,534

This gives a balance to credit of Rupees 2,759. From the 1st April 1878, the farm accounts will be kept distinct from the rest of the Asylum accounts, and the system of accounts allowed on English farms will be adopted. A grant of Rupees 3,000 will be set apart for working expenses; and a proper stock and farm account, as laid down in the "Cyclopædia of Agriculture," is now being kept.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Examinations held. During 1877-78 two examinations were held, the Special Test Examinations in August 1877 and the General Test Examinations in February 1878. At the latter were also examined candidates who had failed in some of the subjects in the General Test on a previous

occasion, and Matriculated Students in spelling and handwriting. Besides these, three other examinations were held of candidates for the Subordinate Medical Department.

Special Tests.

The number of candidates registered for the several Special Test Examinations during 1877 was 4,006, the number examined 3,626, and the number passed 923, or 121 less than in 1876, *i.e.*, 1,044. The percentage of successful candidates shows that in 1877, as compared with 1876, there was an increase under "Judicial, Civil, Higher," "Criminal, Higher," "Civil, Lower," and "Translation Test, Lower," and a decrease under "Judicial, Criminal, Lower," "Revenue, General, Higher," and "Lower," and "Precis-writing, Higher," and "Lower." In the Pleaders' Test the percentages were the same. The languages in which the candidates passed were, with some exceptions (chiefly in "Translation Lower"), all in English. For the Police Test 67 candidates presented themselves, but only 4 passed against 10 in 1876.

General Test, &c.

For the General Tests 4,531 candidates came up. Of these 4,198 were examined, and 567 passed against 581 in 1876, viz., in the—Anglo-Vernacular Branch 96, in the English Branch 234, in the Vernacular Branch 237; Total 567. Of this number, 25 were Europeans and East Indians, 5 Mahomedans, and 537 Hindus. The number of candidates who came up for the General Test in the subjects they had failed in before was 84. Twenty-three of these were examined, 5 passed, and 4 others failed in one subject only. Five hundred and twenty Matriculated Candidates applied to be examined in writing and spelling, 481 presented themselves for examination, and only 213 passed successfully.

Financial.

The receipts from fees realized from all examinations amounted to Rupees 49,315, or Rupees 555 in excess of 1876. The charges amounted to Rupees 41,459, or Rupees 2,696 less than in 1876. The balance was Rupees 7,856 against Rupees 4,605 in 1876.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Madras School of Arts.

Operations of the year.

This school is in a very promising condition. In the Artistic Branch the average attendance per month during the year was 76½, the course of study was assimilated, as far as practicable, to the South Kensington course, and a girls' branch was opened during the year

with fair success. In the Industrial Department the Superintendent, with the approval of the President of the Committee of Management, introduced some important reforms, and subsequently amalgamated the Artistic and Industrial Departments. There are now 10 boys employed in the workshops as apprentices, who are to receive 10 Rupees a-month as soon as they pass in free hand. The Superintendent hopes in a year's time to supersede all paid labor. The new industries introduced are enamelling glass and decorating in oil color, while metal work and wood carving have been revived.

Museums.

Operations of the year.

Compared with the two preceding years 1875-76* and 1876-77,† there was a falling off in the number (180,958) of persons who visited the Government Central Museum during the year 1877-78, owing to the prevailing distress and sickness. Of the number of visitors 107,809 were men and boys, and 73,149 women and girls. The number of persons who signed their names were 47,381, and the number who were unable to sign 1,333,577. The largest number‡ of signatures was in English; in Tamil 17,676; in Telugu 5,593; in Hindustani 2,460, and the remainder in other languages, Mahratta, Goozerattee, Malayalum, &c., &c. The unusual number of 14,430 specimens was added to the collections during the year. The specimens prepared for the Museum were—mammals 134, birds, 476; fishes, 112; crustacea, 5; reptiles, 23; shells, 5,440; and insects, 7,287; in all 13,477. The museum grounds were carefully preserved, and the two large tanks restocked with fish. Additional accommodation is shown to be particularly needed for the exhibition of raw products, Botanical specimens, insects, &c. The publication of catalogues and publications was kept in view; and a Catalogue was published of mammals and of other articles sent to the Paris Exhibition. The Public Library was visited by 2,296; and an addition of 1,278 works was made to it during the year.

Specimens for the Paris Exhibition.

The collection and preparation of specimens of raw products for the Paris International Exhibition were begun in October 1877, and over 800 articles were shipped on the 24th February 1878. In addition to the series sent to Paris two additional sets of the various substances were forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, and a fourth to a A. deScala, Esq., Director of the Oriental Museum, Vienna. In

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210,926. † 206,887. ‡ 20,345.

round numbers the Museum collected and despatched, in the latter half of last year, over 30,000 specimens of the raw products of the Madras Presidency. The Catalogue of the Collections has already been referred to, and each article was provided with a printed label showing its place in the Catalogue together with its scientific name and English, French, German, and Oriental synonyms as far as known.

Public scientific lectures.

Seven lectures were delivered. The following is a programme of lectures and the Lecturers:—

	No of Lectures
"Wave Action and Breakwaters," by R F. Chisholm, Esq.	2
"Precious Stones," by Professor H King	1
"Coinage and some ancient Gold Coins in the Museum," by Surgeon-Major G. Bidie	1
"The Science of Language and Comparative Philology," by Dr Oppert	2
"The articulating Telephone," by G. K Winter, Esq.	1
Total	7

Madras Observatory.

Meridian circle.

The remark made in last year's Report, that a moderate extension of the Star Catalogue in hand for the next year or two would be more desirable than any attempt at commencing a fresh work of the kind has been put into effect. 2,744 observations were made in 1877, bringing the number on hand awaiting publication to 32,265. The reductions have been so far advanced that all apparent Right Ascensions and Polar Distances are now up to date, and the Mean Positions also before 1870 and since 1874. The Catalogue as now arranged is intended to be closed early in 1880, when the final series of Mars Comparison Stars required for the opposition of November 1879 has been observed, and will be published as soon as possible after they are secured for inclusion in the complete work. The additional stars inserted in the working list are chiefly of a brighter class, so as to make the Catalogue include all that are clearly visible to the unassisted sight at Madras.

Extra meridianal pursuits.

The planet Camilla, discovered at Madras in November 1868, but not since observable, was refound by M. Palisa, of Pola, on March 2nd, and was subsequently observed here on ten nights in April. The four planets Ariadne, Asia, Irene, and Clytia, were also observed on thirteen nights, and several others, of which positions were desirable owing to their invisibility at European observatories, were sought

for in vain. The variable star Atlas in hand made small progress owing to pressure of other works, but the positions of 530 stars were registered in short zones for fourteen objects, on forty separate occasions. The southern double star Alpha Centauri, which is approaching the most critical point in its orbital revolution, was measured on six nights, in April, May, and July.

Search for Vulcan.

The late M. Le Verrier of Paris, having announced that the most favorable opportunity for verifying the presumed existence of an intra-Mercurial Planet for several years hence would occur about March 22nd, arrangements were made to assist in the search. The Madras Observatory is favourably situated for such a purpose. The Sun's disc was watched continuously throughout the three days March 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, but no trace of the planet was seen. It did not transit the Sun's disc. The planet was also sought for at Madras in another way, by careful sweeping on numerous occasions, when, agreeable to M. Le Verrier's suppositious orbit, it must have been at its greatest elongation. If existent it should be conspicuously visible in a moderate telescope at such times, about eleven or twelve degrees east or west of the Sun, just after sunset or before sunrise. It was thus looked for in vain with the large equatoreal on November 22nd, 24th, 27th, and 28th in 1876. Jupiter, then only about five degrees from the Sun, was easily seen, while Vulcan, if of similar reflective power and only 2″ in diameter, should have struck the eye with more intensity than the light of Jupiter as then visible. It was similarly sought for in the year under review on January 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, on February 6th and 7th, and on March 29th and 30th. On the last two occasions, Mercury, only seven degrees from the rising Sun, was conspicuous, Venus very little further off than Mercury was brilliant, but Vulcan, which should have appeared nearly twice as far from the Sun, was not to be found. Saturn, more distant, was also well seen at the time.

Opposition of Mars.

A seventh and important series of observations of Mars in opposition, for investigation of the solar parallax agreeably to the plan advocated by the Astronomer Royal a quarter of a century ago, was made between August 7th and October 8th. The necessary measurements were taken on sixteen evenings at the planet's rising and on twenty mornings at his setting; and all the comparison stars used for the purpose have since been observed with meridian circle, each on ten separate fine nights. It is intended to obtain a final series of similar measurements at the next opposition in November 1879, and then to discuss the whole eight oppositions together. Observations for the same purpose were for the first time recently taken at Jamaica and Ascension Island.

The Madras Meteorological register was maintained in the form adopted since the year 1861; and unlike the mofussil Meteorological stations, which are all branches of the Meteorological Department of India, is still under the exclusive charge of the Government Astronomer. The noticeable features of the year at Madras were the very considerably smaller though continued excess of solar heat, viz., 6·3°; and the corresponding increase in the rain-fall; for without including the 21 inches casually brought by the cyclone in May, the year's rain amounted to 45·0 inches or 92 per cent. of the average of 63 years; whereas, with an excess of solar heat of 9·5° in 1876, the total rain-fall was only 56 per cent. of the average. The Magnetical records have been practically discontinued at Madras for some years past. The readings of the bifilar magnetometer were however registered as formerly, as an index to any earth currents which might affect telegraphic communications, and to the amplitude of the diurnal vibrations, varying with the frequency of solar spots and therefore of interest to record, in continuation with the previous readings of the same instrument for the past thirty-six years. Meteorology and magnetism.

Imperial Meteorological Department.

The Madras Meteorological Department comprises eleven stations, viz., Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Coimbatore, Madura, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Salem, Secunderabad, Trichinopoly, and Wellington. The registers kept at these stations were reduced at Madras, and together with a copy of the Observatory register, communicated to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India. The monthly mean and extreme results of the establishment for the years 1870 to 1876 have been printed in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* Meteorological Supplements, and detailed reports for the ten years 1868 to 1877 will be published hereafter as early as possible. It has been the special aim of the Meteorological Superintendent throughout to render the records of all the stations comparable and strictly accurate, and to maintain such a system of daily instrumental comparisons as may bring to light errors, accidental or otherwise, on the part of the observers, or changes in the corrections of the self-registering instruments. All the barometers were carefully compared with the Madras standard before being issued. The dry and wet bulb thermometers were also tested in ice, for verification of their freezing points, and compared in water with a Kew standard at higher temperatures. Each anemometer was allowed to run through two or three thousand miles, alongside of the large anemograph at the Madras Observatory; Operations of the year.

a necessary precaution, inasmuch as such instruments, by the same maker, and apparently similar in all respects, are frequently found to differ 25 per cent. in the recorded velocities, under precisely the same conditions of exposure as the anemograph with which they are compared.

Mean general results. The chief annual mean results for the year 1877 are shown in the annexed table for all stations. The returns for Wellington were however so imperfect as to render the annual means still uncertain :—

Stations.	Barometric Pressure.	Solar Heat in vacuo.	Temperature in Shade.	Daily Range	Relative Humidity	Daily Velocity of Wind	Rainfall.	
	INCHES.	°	°	°	CENTS.	MILES.	INCHES.	DAYS.
Bangalore	26,953	149 2	74 3	19·5	68	107	37 87	89
Bellary	28,416	151 6	81·4	22 2	51	158	25 13	67
Cochin	29,919	148·8	80 2	14 0	81		174·95	167
Coimbatore	28,552	140 7	78 3	22 0	65	129	27·39	95
Madras	29,889	141 3	81 8	16 5	69	188	66 20	98
Madura	29,446	140 8	83 0	20 8	62	117	45 44	68
Masulipatam		149 8	82 6	15 9	70		35·04	94
Negapatam	29,889	146 8	82 1	14 1	72	109	49·82	78
Salem	28,980		82 2	21 6	64	139	40 02	68
Secunderabad	28,079	152 7	78 5	21·9	55		30 26	84
Trichinopoly	29,029	155 1	82 9	19 7	60	170	38 62	69
Wellington					..			.

Extreme general results. Similar remarks apply to the following table of extreme meteorological results :—

Stations.	Sun Max.		Shade Max.		Shade Min.		Wind.		Rain.	
	°	On	°	On	°	On	Miles.	On	Inches.	On
Bangalore	168·2	May 6	98 3	May 14	53 2	Jan. 2	401	Aug. 12	2·46	Sept 28
Bellary	168 0	April 23	106 6	May 9	56 6	Jan 3	395	June 26	2·22	April 14
Cochin	164 3	Sept. 24	93 7	April 18	66 6	Jan. 4		.	5 11	June 10
Coimbatore	155·5	May 13	103 5	May 5	56 4	Jan. 2	342	June 18	3 88	Oct. 29
Madras	150 3	Aug. 10	107·3	May 25	61 7	Jan. 3	612	May 18	13 01	May 18
Madura	156·6	Aug 28	105 5	Aug 27	63 3	Jan 4	352	June 26	8·01	Dec. 7
Masulipatam	167 4	June 2	113 8	May 29	60 9	Jan 3		May 19	3 05	Oct 25
Negapatam	160 6	Feb 27	103 4	May 26	66 1	Jan 2	351	June 30	3·62	Nov. 11
Salem			106 3	May 14	61 1	Jan 3	278	Feb. 17	3 00	June 5
Secunderabad	175 3	May 10	105 9	May 12	50 8	Jan. 2		..	3 47	Oct. 15
Trichinopoly	170 9	Mar. 31	104 6	July 21	62 2	Jan. 4	529	Aug 14	3 80	Oct. 25
Wellington	153 4	July 6	80 4	May 14	38 1	Jan. 4	.		4·15	Nov. 9

Rainfall by districts. In the following table is included the year's rainfall of each district, showing the results separately for the abnormal years of 1875, 1876, and 1877 as compared with the averages of five previous years. The figures are taken from the returns of the 228 rain-registering stations under charge of revenue and other officials in correspondence with the Meteorological Department :—

Districts.		No. of Places of Observation.	Rainfall.	Days.
Bellary	Average of 5 years	16	26·74	49
	1875		19·92	39
	1876		8·29	21
	1877		28·81	49
Canara	Average of 5 years	5	149·26	127
	1875 . . .		114·57	116
	1876		117 17	112
	1877		134 99	141
Chingleput ..	Average of 5 years . .	7	53·03	61
	1875		29·84	50
	1876 . . .		19 33	33
	1877		44 91	57
Coimbatore	Average of 5 years .	10	25 43	48
	1875 .		23 13	46
	1876 .		17·48	35
	1877 . .		30·26	56
Cuddapah	Average of 5 years . .	11	34·65	44
	1875		21 60	54
	1876		7 99	20
	1877 .		28·53	48
Ganjam ..	Average of 5 years .	17	47·11	64
	1875		42·19	55
	1876		37 37	52
	1877 •		36 84	61
Godavari . ..	Average of 5 years .	20	40·19	53
	1875		36·88	52
	1876		23 73	34
	1877 . .		29 49	47
Kistna ...	Average of 5 years	11	32 50	53
	1875 . .		35 01	55
	1876		16 51	35
	1877		32 34	47
Kurnool	Average of 5 years	9	30 68	51
	1875		26 94	41
	1876 .		8 06	18
	1877 .		22 50	40
Madras	Average of 5 years . .	1	63·80	101
	1875		37 11	93
	1876 .		21·60	73
	1877		66 20	98
Madura	Average of 5 years .	13	23·88	45
	1875 ..		29 64	44
	1876		18 52	32
	1877		47 24	57
Malabar	Average of 5 years	15	117·08	125
	1875 . . .		96 81	114
	1876		86 78	106
	1877 . .		124 11	142
Nellore .. .	Average of 5 years	17	41 67	42
	1875 . .		28 58	44
	1876 .		11·56	21
	1877 . .		36·54	45
North Arcot . .	Average of 5 years	17	43 19	54
	1875 ...		26 16	49
	1876 .		18·61	38
	1877		38·89	56
Salem	Average of 5 years . .	10	38·83	66
	1875		27·96	42
	1876 .		19·76	34
	1877		40 53	61
South Arcot . .	Average of 5 years	8	46·94	55
	1875 . .		34 32	52
	1876 .		25 15	41
	1877		45·1[illegible]	63
Tanjore	Average of 5 years .	10	46·62	67
	1875 . . .		30·16	54
	1876 . .		28 96	39
	1877		51·41	62

Districts		No. of Places of Observation.	Rainfall.	Days.
Tinnevelly	Average of 5 years	11	24·19	42
	1875 . .		19·68	37
	1876		14·66	27
	1877 . .		45·40	62
Trichinopoly	Average of 5 years	5	37·28	53
	1875		27·36	51
	1876 . . .		23 37	35
	1877 . . .		37·58	64
Vizagapatam	Average of 5 years . .	15	41·71	51
	1875 . .		37·43	46
	1876		31·70	39
	1877		37·75	54
Total	Average of 5 years .	228	47·87	62
	1875 .		37·26	56
	1876 .. .		27·81	42
	1877 .		47·95	65

Diagrams of rainfall.

The diagrams given in the special appendix at the end of the volume, show for certain typical districts in pictorial form the average monthly rainfall and the results for 1875, 1876, and 1877 compared with the average; giving an idea thus of the deficient rainfall of the famine period. The figures are taken from the same sources as those last mentioned.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Operations.

THIS heading is opened in conformity with the instructions of the Government of India, but there is nothing to report for 1877-78.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOCAL FUND CIRCLE ADMINISTRATION.

THE detailed report on the administration of these institutions has not been received. The subjoined statement shows the number of miles of Local Fund roads constructed and maintained in each district and the amount of expenditure incurred thereon. Thirteen new toll-gates and seven new dispensaries were opened. The dispensary at Gudalur, which was attached to the Calicut Circle, was transferred to the Nilgiri Circle in consequence of the annexation of the South-East Wynad to the latter Circle. There were seventy-seven schools newly opened, all on the combined salary and results grant system. Under Chapter V have been given the main financial results of Local Funds, and under Chapter VI have been shown the principal sanitary facts connected with the circles :—

Districts.	New Roads.		Repairs.	
	Number of miles constructed.	Amount spent.	Number of miles kept in repair.	Amount spent.
		RS.		RS.
Ganjam	.	50,969	685	88,916
Vizagapatam	33	21,298	188	32,198
Godavari	19	78,720	608	57,059
Kistna	25	65,546	564	73,871
Nellore	5	14,758	1,102	79,752
Cuddapah			447	36,385
Bellary		633	401	24,373
Kurnool	12	3,999	366	10,800
Chingleput	83	11,666	1,457	40,331
North Arcot	.		1,189	77,021
South Arcot	1	16,127	1,144	99,080
Tanjore		36,811	1,178	1,09,723
Trichinopoly	7	19,838	533	79,774
Madura	10	37,677	825	88,889
Tinnevelly	4	534	727	87,942
Coimbatore	.	1,453	864	56,523
Nilgiri		6,812	210	32,388
Salem		4,808	..	83,207
South Canara	½	1,702	782	48,095
Malabar	23	33,833	820	1,67,439
Total	222½	4,07,184	14,090	13,73,766

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MOFUSSIL.

Receipts.

An abstract of the receipts for 1876-77 and 1877-78 in the different mofussil municipalities is subjoined. The accounts for Berhampore, Guntoor, Nellore, Ongole, and Chilambaram not having yet been submitted the figures of the budget estimates have been adopted in regard to those towns. The totals are therefore only approximate. There was a general increase under house and land rate, profession tax, and tax on vehicles, and a general decrease under tax on animals, tolls and license fees. The profession tax which in 1876-77 was confined to 12 municipalities, was extended during the year to Masulipatam, Cannanore, Vellore, Wallajapet, and Salem. The revenue from tolls fell from Rupees 2,79,389 to Rupees 2,47,227 owing to the more general enforcement of the system of sharing tolls with the Local Fund boards :—

Receipts	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS	RS.
Tax on houses and lands	3,02,224	3,23,752
Profession tax	43,020	64,096
Tax on vehicles	46,948	62,963
Tax on animals	49,291	31,904
Tolls and ferries .. .	2,79,389	2,47,227
License fees .	18,273	17,145
Total Income from taxation	7,39,145	7,47,087
Rent of markets, &c. . ..	64,270	63,977
Fines	23,045	25,018
Miscellaneous	1,32,920	1,14,571
Fees for private scavenging, &c. .	11,459	11,832
Contribution from Provincial or Local Funds .	75,842	93,925
Total Income	10,46,681	10,56,405
Opening Balance	1,26,404	79,724
Grand Total	11,73,085	11,36,129

Incidence of taxation.

The following statement shows the incidence of taxation in each municipality. The incidence of direct taxation was as usual the highest in the hill stations of Ootacamund and Coonoor. Elsewhere it varied from 2 annas 3 pies in Chicacole to 12 annas 4 pies in Tuticorin. The average was 6 annas 8 pies; and the incidence fell below 4 annas in Conjeveram, Chicacole, Ellore, Kurnool, Dindigul,

Palghat and Mannargudi. In all these except Conjeveram, and in Anantapur, Cuddapah, Berhampore, Wallajapet, Palamcottah, Tinnevelly, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram and Vizagapatam, the receipts from tolls nearly equalled or exceeded the revenue from direct taxation. The incidence of direct taxation exceeded that for last year by 1 anna and upwards in Guntoor, Masulipatam, Madura, Cannanore, Vellore, Wallajapet, Chilambaram, Negapatam and Tanjore :—

Municipalities	1871 Census Population	Income from Taxation.	Incidence of taxation, including Tolls.	Incidence of taxation, excluding Tolls.
		RS	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Adoni	22,723	13,027	0 9 2	0 6 5
2 Anantapur	4,918	4,917	1 0 0	0 6 11
3 Bellary	51,766	45,237	0 14 0	0 9 3
4 Gooty	6,740	3,045	0 7 3	0 4 1
5. Conjeveram	37,327	10,870	0 4 8	0 3 10
6 Karur	7,945	5,582	0 11 3	0 6 11
7 Coimbatore	35,310	21,480	0 9 9	0 5 9
8 Erode	7,817	4,916	0 10 1	0 8 0
9 Cuddapah	16,275	16,753	1 0 6	0 8 9
10 Berhampore	21,670	12,250	0 9 1	0 4 2
11 Chicacole	15,587	5,209	0 5 4	0 2 3
12 Cocanada	17,839	19,210	1 1 3	0 11 0
13 Ellore	25,487	11,302	0 7 1	0 3 3
14 Rajahmundry	19,738	9,528	0 7 9	0 5 3
15. Guntoor	18,033	19,630	1 1 5	0 10 4
16. Masulipatam	36,188	17,384	0 7 8	0 5 7
17 Kurnool	25,579	11,503	0 7 2	0 3 8
18. Dindigul	12,865	5,312	0 6 7	0 2 10
19 Madura	51,987	33,855	0 10 5	0 7 5
20 Calicut	47,962	26,624	0 8 11	0 7 6
21 Cannanore	31,358	18,666	0 9 6	0 8 9
22 Cochin	13,810	6,842	0 7 11	0 7 11
23 Palghat	30,752	12,056	0 6 3	0 2 11
24 Tellicherry	20,504	14,800	0 11 7	0 8 0
25. Coonoor	3,058	4,335	1 6 8	0 6 8
26 Ootacamund	9,982	19,531	1 15 4	0 15 4
27 Nellore	29,922	16,150	0 8 8	0 6 3
28 Ongole	7,392	7,671	1 0 7	0 8 7
29 Vellore	38,022	21,291	0 9 0	0 5 4
30 Wallajapet	12,103	7,642	0 10 1	0 5 3
31. Salem	50,012	29,549	0 9 5	0 6 4
32. Chilambaram	15,519	10,400	0 10 9	0 6 7
33. Cuddalore	40,290	18,342	0 7 3	0 5 0
34 Mangalore	29,712	16,952	0 9 2	0 8 1
35. Combaconum	44,444	20,347	0 7 4	0 5 9
36 Mannargudi	17,708	9,979	0 9 0	0 3 7
37 Mayavaram	21,165	10,973	0 8 4	0 5 3
38 Negapatam	48,525	41,226	0 13 7	0 10 5
39 Tanjore	52,175	35,811	0 11 0	0 6 7
40 Palamcottah	17,945	10,458	0 9 4	0 4 8
41 Tinnevelly	21,044	11,769	0 8 11	0 5 0
42. Tuticorin	10,565	11,364	1 1 3	0 12 4
43 Srirangam	11,271	7,871	0 12 7	0 11 2
44 Trichinopoly	76,530	45,680	0 9 7	0 6 8
45 Bimlipatam	8,744	6,004	0 11 0	0 4 1
46. Vizagapatam	32,191	19,842	0 9 10	0 5 5
47 Vizianagram	20,169	13,902	0 11 0	0 4 7
Total	1,198,683	747,087	0 9 11	0 6 8

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year is shown in the annexed abstract in comparison with that for 1876-77. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rupees 1,77,946, of which Rupees 1,09,315 or 44·2 per cent. of the revenue from Tolls were devoted to the construction and repair of roads. In Tanjore a scheme for improving the water-supply of the town has been matured and the grant of a loan from Government of 2,00,000 Rs. for the purpose is under consideration :—

—	1876-77.	1877-78.
Public Works—	RS.	RS.
Roads	1,44,801	1,09,315
Drainage	10,606	8,740
Water-supply	23,596	11,678
Buildings	74,894	32,543
Miscellaneous	21,762	15,670
Total, Public Works	2,75,759	1,77,946
Education .. .	68,978	66,191
Hospitals, Vaccination, &c. ...	2,00,676	2,03,379
Registration of births and deaths .	9,219	9,268
Conservancy	2,98,075	3,15,123
Lighting ..	58,957	60,311
Watering roads	2,122	1,972
Miscellaneous .	57,819	1,13,470
Interest and repayment of debt ...	17,019	7,492
Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds	2,941	19,959
Supervision, Management and Collection .	1,03,381	86,438
Total ..	10,89,954	10,61,549
Balance	83,131	74,580
Total	11,73,085	11,36,129

—Education. Some particulars of educational expenditure are given in the subjoined abstract for the towns in which the sums exponded were above Rupees 2,000 :—

—	Number of Municipal Schools	Attendance.	Total Cost	School Fees	Net Cost per Pupil	Given in Results Grants	Given in Salary Grants.	Given to Schools on the Combined system.
			RS	RS	RS. A P	RS	RS.	RS.
Bellary	2	113	1,496	691	7 1 11	390	419	
Madura .	10	412	4,900	1,319	8 11 1			.
Cochin ...	1	60	1,989	635	22 9 1	214		..
Palghat	1	141	1,610	819	5 9 9	194	799	1,610
Vellore	4	298	Not known		2 12 4		Not known.	
Salem	2	206	2,031	1,190	4 1 9	66	843	564
Combaconum	6	509	2,839	769	4 1 1	246		...
Mayaveram	4	351	2,897	1,162	4 15 1	46		
Tanjore	6	298	748	35	2 6 4	869	324	
Trichinopoly						823	748	503

—Hospitals and dispensaries. Municipal Hospitals and Dispensaries were as in former years most satisfactorily worked, and rendered excellent service during the famine. The subjoined abstract gives particulars for a few of the more important institutions. The charges connected with the dieting of famine patients were paid to the municipalities concerned by the Government :—

Municipality in which Dispensary is situated.	Population	1876-77.		1877-78.	
		In patients	Out patients.	In patients.	Out patients.
Conjeveram .	37,327	400	11,968	3,749	13,103
Cuddapah ..	16,275	731	8,404	1,366	11,090
Calicut	47,962	529	10,871	443	12,367
Cuddalore	40,290	413	19,058	687	22,507
Madura	51,987	405	20,668	46,714*	
Mannargudi .. .	17,703	319	10,081	465	8,386
Salem	50,012	187	8,221	337	8,748
Trichinopoly . . .	76,530	79	17,739	1,444	18,058
Tanjore	52,175	11,691		12,464	

* The figure includes the number in the American Mission Dispensary also.

Sanitation in municipalities has already been treated under Chapter VI. The cost of management and collection showed a decrease of Rupees 16,943. The charge is likely to be susceptible of further diminution hereafter. The repayment of debt to Government was limited during the year, owing to the pressing nature of other demands at so exceptional a period. Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Towns Improvement Act orders were issued permitting one half of the Commissioners in Trichinopoly, Salem, Madura, Bellary, Ootacamund, Calicut, Vellore, Combaconum, Negapatam, and Tanjore, to be elected under a system of popular voting. The power of election thus conferred has however not yet been exercised, the rules for the conduct of elections being still under consideration. General.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS TOWN.

The income of the Madras Municipality in 1877-78 from rates, ssessed taxes, and tolls was Rupees 5,53,443, being Rupees 61,186 in xcess of the receipts from the same sources in the preceding year. This excess is occasioned by the addition of 2½ per cent. to the rate evied on the annual value of houses, buildings and land, by which n addition to the receipts of Rupees 80,030 was effected. There were lso, in addition to the above, miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rupees 99,561. The balance on hand at the commencement of the ear was Rupees 3,323, and this sum, with Rupees 14,860, the aggrerate amount credited in the accounts as receipts for stores, deposit nd advances recovered, bring up the total receipts of the year to Rupees 6,61,187-9-3. It will be observed that but for the extra 2½ er cent. rate the receipts from taxes would have been less by Rupees 0,000 than those of the previous year. This is accounted for by the alling off in the arrears collections, the greater portion of the realizale arrears having been collected in the year 1876-77. Income.

The disbursements were as follows :— Charges.

	RS.	A.	P.
Interest on Debt	57,121	3	6
Salaries and Establishment	1,11,099	1	5
Conservancy and Cleansing	1,77,082	8	7
Registration of Births and Deaths	4,367	12	0
Lighting	19,544	6	9
Maintenance of Roads	1,04,863	1	3
Watering Roads	2,846	15	6
Drainage	20,078	3	4
Water Works	13,615	11	3

	RS.	A.	P.
Other public works, including gardens and similar improvements	27,071	13	9
Hospitals, Vaccination, and for working the Contagious Diseases' Act	43,878	6	4
Education Results Grants	11,709	5	9
Miscellaneous	19,531	4	0
Cost of materials, &c., for supplying water to Government buildings and private houses	895	12	4
Repayment of Debt	28,560	9	8
Total	6,42,216	3	5
Refunds of Deposits and Advances	28,166	6	4
Total	6,66,082	9	9
Balance	4,714	15	6

Taxation. The incidence of taxation, including tolls, per head of the population on the basis of the census of 1871 was Rupees 1-6-3, or 2 Annas 5 Pies higher than in the preceding year.

Special health department. The special establishment noted in the last report continued its operations up to the end of December. The work shown in the returns submitted up to the 15th September is as follows: houses inspected 177,589, of which cleaned and disinfected 23,146; cases of sickness detected—cholera 2,218, small-pox 4,378, other infectious diseases 1,942, of which 1,285 were sent to the hospitals and the rest treated at their houses. Besides the above 47,524 persons were vaccinated by the department.

Births and deaths. Although the famine attained its culminating point of severity during 1877-78, the births registered by the Municipal authorities (14,890 in number) exceeded those of any former year by nearly 3,000. Although some of this increase is to be ascribed to more efficient registration, it is for the most part due to the large increase of population caused by the famine. Not only the starving, but large numbers of persons with means came to Madras on account of the famine, and it is to these latter, for the most part, that the increase in the births is due. The deaths registered were 39,716 in number. In previous years the numbers registered stood as follows :—

1872-73	14,405	
1873-74	14,907	
1874-75	14,408	
1875-76	14,415	
1876-77	25,000	Famine years.
1877-78	39,716	Famine years.

The death-rate per mille of the population, calculated on the number given in the last census, would be misleading. The doubts which may be entertained as to an annual increment of population in the Presidency generally cannot apply to the case of the Presidency town,

which is certainly increasing in numbers. In the Municipal Report of 1876-77 the increase in the population was estimated at 200,000, which would make it now close upon 600,000. On this estimate the rate per mille would be 66·1 per annum. In former years, reckoned on the census population of 397,552, the death-rate per mille per annum has been as follows:—

1872-73	36·2
1873-74	37·4
1874-75	36·2
1875-76	36·0
1876-77	62·8

General.

A large increase having been made to the Conservancy Establishment in the latter part of the preceding year, a decided improvement was effected in the surface cleansing. 340,445 cart-load of garbage and night-soil were removed as against 314,927 cart-loads in the preceding year. The roads owing to the increased traffic in grain and salt were not kept in such good order as usual, notwithstanding an increase in the expenditure. At the commencement of the year the greatest anxiety was felt about the water-supply. The level of the water in the Red Hills Reservoir continued to fall, and it became evident that unless a fall of rain should providentially occur, the comparatively small quantity received from that source must soon come to an end. Fortunately the town was visited in the middle of May by a cyclone accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain, which brought upwards of eleven feet of water into the reservoir and removed at once all anxiety about water. Eight stand-pipes for public use and one cistern fountain were erected in connection with the water-works, which were maintained in good order throughout the year. No progress was made in the matter of the town drainage owing to the more pressing duties in connection with famine relief. Plans for the removal of one of the worst parcherries in the town and for the improvement of another were sanctioned, and the work was in progress at the end of the year.

Private famine relief.

In addition to the measures for relief which were in operation at the close of the preceding year, a committee consisting of the Municipal Commissioners and 24 other gentlemen resident in the town, was formed in July for the purpose of distributing the money raised locally by private subscription and allotted out of the Mansion House Fund by the General Relief Committee. A sub-committee was appointed for each Municipal Division. Relief in the form of money allowance of 8 Annns a week for an adult and of 4 Annas a week for a child under twelve years of age was given to all persons in destitute circumstances passed by the divisional sub-committees without regard to caste, creed or sex, provided they were permanent residents of

Madras. On the date on which the money doles commenced, viz., 18th August 1877, there were registered 4,387 adults and 1,483 children; the numbers increased gradually till on the 10th of November they rose respectively to 13,995 and 5,131, and the weekly payments amounted to Rupees 8,287-8-0. Clothing was distributed to 3,264 men, 11,909 women and 5,634 children. The operations of the Committee were finally discontinued on the 16th February 1878. The expenses incurred by the committee were Rupees 2,983. The amount distributed to the poor was as follows :—

	Rs.
Money payments . . .	1,74,291
Clothing	29,872
Total .	2,04,163

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Operations of the year.

On the 31st March 1878 the number of Clergymen belonging to the Diocese of Madras was 219; of whom 39 were Government Chaplains; 20 were Europeans and Eurasians employed in education, or ministering to English Congregations, or retired; 2 were Bishops superintending parts of the Native Church; 53 were European and Eurasian Missionaries; 103 were Native Pastors; and 2 were Native Clergymen otherwise employed or retired. The number is smaller by three than that in the previous year. Seventeen were absent on furlough, viz., eight Chaplains and nine Missionaries. In the course of the year three Clergymen died, one being a Missionary connected with the S.P.G., the other two Native Pastors. Six have retired, viz., three Chaplains, one Clergyman in connection with the Additional Clergy Fund, and two in connection with the Church Missionary Society. There have been two new Chaplains and four new Missionaries. There have been two Ordinations—one at Madras, when one European Deacon was ordained Priest by the Bishop of Madras; the other at Edyenkudi in Tinnevelly, when two Native Deacons were ordained Priests by Bishop Caldwell. The number of persons confirmed was 1,126. Of these 982 were confirmed by the Bishop of Madras, viz., 431 Europeans and Eurasians and 551 Natives; and 144 Natives were confirmed by Bishop Sargent. One Church and four Burial Grounds were consecrated. The old Church at Ootacamund has been much improved by the addition of a chancel with organ chamber, and the enlargement of the vestry. This work was effected at the sole cost of the widow of a Government servant in memory of her husband. In the same Church a new organ has been erected by public

subscriptions; though small it is the most complete instrument now in the Presidency. Other special instances of improvement in Church conveniences or requirements have been the beautifying of the chancel and of St. Mary's Church in Fort St George, in memory of the late Lord Hobart, Governor of Madras, by his surviving relatives, and by Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore; the assignment of a room in the General Hospital for Divine Worship and providing it with suitable furniture; the supplying of the room used for worship at Maliyapuram, an outstation of Calicut, with Church furniture; the erection of a special church shed at the barracks, Calicut, instead of using as heretofore the gymnastic shed for Sunday services.

Vacancies.

Calicut, vacant for the whole of the year, and Vizianagram, vacant for four months, were without resident Chaplains, and were held charge of by the neighbouring Chaplains of Coimbatore and Vizagapatam respectively. Aurangabad was without a Chaplain for three months, and Cocanada for two. Two other Chaplaincies, Cuddalore and Berhampore, though without Chaplains, were served by resident Clergymen. With regard to places which are not stations for Chaplains, Cochin was without an incumbent the whole of the year, as it had been the whole of the previous year, though great efforts were made by the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, who have hitherto appointed Clergymen to that station, and by others, to find a Clergyman. Wynad was also without a Clergyman, and left with no better provision than that of visits made at intervals of three months to the three principal centres—Manantoddy, Vyteri, and Gudalur—by the Chaplains of the three nearest stations, viz., Cannanore, Calicut, and Ootacamund, respectively.

Bishop's visitation.

In the months of December and January the Bishop made a tour of visitation in the eastern parts of the Diocese North of Madras, viz., Masulipatam, Bezwada, Ellore, Dummagudem, Rajahmundry, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Berhampore, and the District of Cuddapah.

Financial.

The year under review was the first in which the reduced rates of allowances for Church Establishments in Government Churches was in operation. Funds contributed for the purpose of supplying Clergymen to stations where there are no Chaplains, and amounting to Rupees 12,000, were employed in maintaining, with the further help of Government, one Clergyman in connection with the Colonial and Continental Church Society, two in connection with the Madras Additional Clergy Fund Committee, and two Madras Railway Chaplains. The Financial returns of the Ecclesiastical Department have not yet been sent in.

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Operations of the year.

The balance of stock brought over from 1876-77 amounted to Rupees 4,07,745. During the year stock valued at Rupees 1,70,045 was added, and the aggregate value of stock dealt with amounted to Rupees 5,77,790, against Rupees 8,24,125 in 1876-77. The excess in the latter year was due to supplies sent for from England for 1875-76, having arrived in 1876-77. The receipts during 1877-78 show that as compared with 1876-77, there was a large decrease, amounting to Rupees 4,10,272, in the supply of stationery obtained from England owing to Indents of the previous year not having been fully complied with; and that there were slight increases of Rupees 7,919 and Rupees 2,139 under the heads of Local Purchase and Miscellaneous, respectively. The issues to Public Departments were less than in 1876-77 and 1875-76 by Rupees 46,561 and Rupees 21,727, respectively. The demands in 1877-78 were limited from the excess supply obtained in 1876-77 not having been used up as anticipated. The sales of stationery in 1877-78 amounted to Rupees 12,842, against Rupees 5,453, and Rupees 3,898 in 1876-77 and 1875-76. The gain* by commission, sale of waste paper, &c., was nearly the same as in 1876-77 (Rupees 2,922).

Cost of establishment.

The cost of the Office establishment for the whole year amounted to Rupees 6,684-7-7, inclusive of Rupees 197, paid on account of famine batta allowed to those drawing Rupees 15 per mensem and under. Deducting from this the sum of Rupees 2,933-7-6, the total value of sums realized, the net cost to Government will be Rupees 3,751-0-1, or about 11 Annas, or ·6875 of a Rupee per cent. of the cost of the receipt and issue transactions. The increased rate this year is owing to the comparatively small quantity of stationery received during the year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Operations of the year.

The severe strain upon all departments of the office, caused by the printing of famine and other emergent papers, continued throughout the year. The aggregate value of work done during the year was Rupees 3,06,342 against Rupees 2,61,740 in 1876-77, and the expenditure, including depreciation of stock, interest, &c., &c., was Rupees 2,87,497, against Rupees 2,17,284. The difference between value and expenditure is Rupees 18,845 in 1877-78 against Rupees 44,456 in 1876-77. The outturn of work in the number of pages printed, including remade-up matter, was in excess of the outturn in the preceding year by pages 10,425, while the number of impressions

* Rupees 2,933.

struck off fell short of the number in 1876-77 by 2,543,476. The charge per page, inclusive of striking off, increased by 1 Anna and 3 Pies and was due to certain changes in the description of type used and in the calculation of piece-work. The following comparative table shows the number of pages of original matter, and the impressions printed during the year; also the total cost incurred in each department:—

—		Work done				Cost.			
		1877-78	1876-77	Increase	Decrease	1877-78	1876-77	Increase	Decrease.
						RS	RS	RS	RS.
Public Department	Pages	20,238	20,246		8	15,295	14,350	945	
	Impressions	491,330	427,737	63,593					
Military Department	Pages	10,201	11,635		1,434	7,576	8,073		497
	Impressions	175,553	212,567		37,014				
Public Works Department	Pages	24,999	36,240		11,241	17,690	18,830		1,140
	Impressions	486 398	2,323,430		1,837,032				
Revenue and Revenue (Famine) Department	Pages	34,941	43,346	24.926		24,130	31,488	20,176	..
	Impressions	1,397,078	1,178,067	1,119,023					
Revenue Board Department.	Pages	33,331				27,534			
	Impressions	900,012							
Gazette Department	Pages	14,062	15,558		1,496	15,236	13,575	1,661	
	Impressions	2,489,603	1,500,680	988,923					
Vernacular Department	Pages	2,194	1,156	1,038		6,146	4,558	1,588	
	Impressions	1,904,961	1,123,075	781,886					
Secret Department	Pages	1,270	761	509		2,231	1,661	570	
	Impressions	28,450	20,724	7,726					
Book Department	Pages	13,413	13,282	131		15,404	16,356		952
	Impressions	561,478	606,400		44,922				
Job Department	Pages	17,850	28,580		4,462	13,337	22,464		119
	Impressions	3,877,647	27,379,656		3,585,659				
Penitentiary Branch	Pages	6,268				9,008			
	Impressions	19,916,350							

In the letter-casting and stereotyping department there is a decrease in the quantity and value of materials turned out, which is attributable to leads being no longer used in the proceedings, &c. The quantity of leads cast was only 2,293 lb., value Rupees 1,003; last year 10,933 lb. were cast, value Rupees 4,783. There is also a decrease in the cost incurred and profit on outturn:—

—	1877-78	1876-77
	LB OZ	LB OZ
Quantity turned out	11,557 12	19,316 13
	RS A P	RS A P.
Value of materials	7,891 9 5	11,084 12 3
Expenditure—		
Establishment	1,997 12 5	1,564 14 4
Contingencies	272 3 0	
Value of old metal—12,187 lb ..	2,285 1 0	3,690 13 0
Total	4,555 0 5	5,255 11 4
Profit	3,336 9 0	5,829 0 11

LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

Operations of the year.

The net outturn of the year was Rupees 1,05,581-11-7, which contrasts favorably with that of the two previous years. See below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1875	55,688	15	2
1876	78,914	2	11
1877 . . .	1,05,581	11	7

The very considerable advance upon the outturn of 1876 is owing in a great measure to work done in connection with the famine. The net Receipts of the year amounted to Rupees 1,10,359-10-6, and Disbursements to Rupees 1,00,145-15-10 (against Rupees 68,611-13-3 and Rupees 68,717-7-10 respectively for 1876), leaving a balance of Rupees 23,133-3-1 to the credit of the Press in the bank of Madras on the 31st December 1877, and Rupees 387-11-6 in the cash chest. The contribution to the Lawrence Asylum at Ootacamund during the year amounted to Rupees 15,000, exclusive of work done at the Press gratis, amounting to Rupees 796-5-11, and Pensions Rupees 60. Work to the value of Rupees 360-0-8 was also executed for the Military Female Orphan Asylum at Madras. What proportion of the receipts from Printing (Rupees 44,053-3-6) and Binding (Rupees 4,381-3-6) was defrayed by Government cannot be ascertained. Assuming two-thirds (Rupees 32,289), which is probably not over the mark, the amount contributed by Government towards the receipts may be taken at Rupees 71,964, or about two-thirds of the net outturn of the year. Of the twelve apprentices being instructed at the Press at the opening of the year, one past out of his apprenticeship, one went to sea, two enlisted, and one was expelled for bad conduct. Their places have been filled by drafts from the Lawrence Asylum. The health and general conduct of the boys have been good.

DISTRICT PRESSES.

Operations of the year.

A larger quantity of work was executed in the District Presses during the year than in 1876-77, as a considerable number of returns, forms, &c., had to be printed for famine purposes and a large number of Gazettes struck off for the use of officers employed on famine duty. The following statement shows the value of work done and the receipts and charges during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year. The falling off under receipts occurs chiefly in Tanjore and is ascribed to discontinuance during the year of the

purchase of Gazettes by Village Officers to whom Village Supplements are now issued gratis and to non-payment of postage on those supplied to private subscribers within the district agreeably to recent orders. The increase in charges is attributable to disbursement of famine batta during the whole year instead of a part only as in 1876-77, the employment of extra hands in the Presses to cope with the increase of work due to the famine, and the cost of postage on the Gazettes issued to private subscribers which is now borne by Government :—

Districts.	1876-77.			1877-78.		
	Estimate of the value of work done	Receipts	Expenditure.	Estimate of the value of work done.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	RS	RS	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.
1. Ganjam ...	7,928	801	2,919	9,853	904	3,021
2 Vizagapatam	6,968	122	4,361	7,290	460	2,856
3. Godavari ..	5,574	1,122	2,629	5,907	731	3,015
4. Kistna .	5,449	195	4,774	5,422	390	3,205
5. Nellore	10,749	848	2,962	12,088	371	3,653
6. Cuddapah .	6,178	437	3,364	6,788	522	3,305
7 Bellary .	7,214	383	6,125	6,811	227	5,260
8 Kurnool	7,095	259	2,815	8,094	678	2,896
9 Madras . .						
10 Chingleput ..	7,322	170	2,934	7,736	279	3,419
11. North Arcot	8,187	312	3,786	10,017	351	4,670
12. South Arcot .	7,595	1,198	3,476	9,291	265	3,231
13 Tanjore .	10,896	4,597	3,370	11,243	926	3,633
14. Trichinopoly .	6,260	1,600	3,785	5,976	2,438	3,255
15 Madura	9,678	1,218	2,693	9,837	1,205	3,496
16. Tinnevelly	6,178	577	3,065	6,827	907	3,848
17 Coimbatore . ..	5,297	837	3,031	6,285	93	5,596
18. Nilgiri ...	2,354	154	2,390	2,719	135	4,527
19. Salem .	8,155	1,116	3,511	7,798	386	5,464
20 South Canara	7,347	1,167	3,239	8,524	1,438	3,252
21. Malabar	9,073	883	3,737	9,284	1,233	5,169
Total	1,45,497	17,996	68,966	1,57,790	13,939	76,771

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

DIVISION I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

(1.)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications for the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	—	Area of each district in acres	Area cultivated. Irrigated. 1st crop.	Area cultivated. Irrigated. 2nd crop.	Area cultivated. Unirrigated. 1st crop.	Area cultivated. Unirrigated. 2nd crop.	Area cultivated. Total. 1st crop.	Area cultivated. Total. 2nd crop.	Area uncultivated. Cultivable but not cultivated.	Area uncultivated. Pasture and forest lands.	Area uncultivated. Barren or waste lands uncultivable including poramboke.	Area uncultivated. Total.	Total area assessed.	Total assessment in rupees.	Communications—Mileage of. Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.		Metal, Imperial and Local roads.	Rail roads.
															RIVERS. MILES.	CANALS. MILES.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.				
Ganjam.	Government	492,050	173,392	16,418	103,044	1,102	276,436	17,520	52,147	20,945	142,522	215,614	805,765	6,73,871	113	10	657	..
	Inam	146 833	76,964	3,686	53,832	256	130,796	3,942	6,488	1,619	7,930	16,037	143,514	64,244				
	Total	638,883	250,356	20,104	156,876	1,358	407,232	21,462	58,635	22,564	150,452	231,651	449,279	7,38,115				
Vizagapatam.	Government	158,807	21,537	1,051	49,046	7,066	70,583	8,117	7,877	24,051	56,296	88,224	103,447	3,26,479	...	...	632	.
	Inam	25,544	7,481	24	14,274	1,560	21,755	1,584	3,789	...	...	3,789	25,544	31,031				
	Total	184,351	29 018	1,075	63,320	8,626	92,338	9 701	11,666	24,051	56,296	92,013	128 991	3.57,510				
Godavari.	Government	1,720,621	288,072	4,163	252,502	31,767	540,574	35,930	338,896	426,719	414,432	1,180,047	865,903	16.57,620	*814	...	755	..
Kistna.	Government	3,4 3,804	180,500	1,886	1,252,890	17,443	1,433,390	19,329	582,963	734,582	662,869	1,980,414	2,223,742	43,08,330	297	158	509	...
Nellore.	Government	2,310,780	152,786	9,805	558,318	6,610	711,104	16,415	668,871	505,859	424,946	1,599,676	1,455,082	22,49,509	*90	...	700	...
	Inam	329,525	26,218	2,047	112,085	40	138,303	2,087	..	...	...	191,222	..	.				
	Total ...	2,640,305	179,004	11,852	670,403	6,650	849,407	18,502	668,871	505,859	424,946	1,790,898	1,455,082	22,49,509				
Cuddapah.	Government	4,383,806	87,985	43,242	855,613	...	943,598	43,242	497,945	943,556	1,996,707	3,440,208	3,154,826	30,37,040	...	...	447	121

* Not distinguished.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the area cultivated and uncultivated, and communications for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	—	Area of each district in acres.	Area cultivated. Irrigated. 1st crop.	Irrigated. 2nd crop.	Unirrigated. 1st crop.	Unirrigated. 2nd crop.	Total. 1st crop.	Total. 2nd crop.	Area uncultivated. Cultivable but not cultivated.	Pasture and forest lands.	Barren or waste lands uncultivable including pormboke.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Total assessment in rupees.	Communications—Mileage of. Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.		Made, Imperial and Local roads.	Rail roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	RIVERS. MILES.	CANALS MILES.	MILES.	MILES
Bellary.	Government .	4,886,949	91,596	34,175	1,607,826	4,412	1,699,422	38,587	2,766,191	68,247	353,089	3,187,527	4,886,089	30,08,550	...	...	1,563	141
	Inam	1,431,305	40,527	9,187	646,885	1,328	687,412	10,515	686,198	3,700	53,995	743,893	1,431,305	11,93,423				
	Total ...	6,318,254	132,123	43,362	2,254,711	5,740	2,386,834	49,102	3,452,389	71,947	407,084	3,931,420	6,317,394	42,01,973				
Kurnool.	Government ..	3,445,758	23,274	2,772	872,778	1,562	896,052	4,334	960,245	322,526	1,266,937	2,549,706	1,856,297	16,61,737	...	105	368¼	7¾
	Inam	1,042,859	10,711	1,461	564,243	1,333	574,954	2,794	467,905	..	.	467,905	1,042,859	10,37,682				
	Total ...	4,488,617	33,985	4,233	1,437,021	2,895	1,471,006	7,128	1,428,150	322,526	1,266,937	3,017,611	2,899,156	26,99,419				
Madras.	.....	17,280	Cultivation accounts are not kept in the District.										12,964	72,745	3	7	176	8
Chingleput.	Government...	1,224,563	189,327	45,167	130,115	2,244	319,942	47,411	440,302	96,104	367,615	904,621	885,034	20,67,112	34	67	639	73
	Inam	252,036	47,704	5,692	37,120	1,863	84,824	7,555	115,418	7,847	43,947	167,212	191,902	4,61,707				
	Total ...	1,476,599	237,531	50,859	167,235	4,107	404,766	54,966	556,320	103,951	411,562	1,071,833	1,076,936	25,28,819				
North Arcot.	Government .	2,410,162	172,746	38,376	333,029	27,877	505,775	66,253	445,565	514,933	943,889	1,904,387	1,119,970	24,95,614	...	...	1,151¼	114
South Arcot.	Government...	2,916,878	249,506	49,615	755,472	102,270	1,004,978	151,885	1,075,829	116,419	721,652	1,911,900	2,140,421	42,68,439	9	36	1,040	82¾
Tanjore.	Government...	1,532,545	683,586	43,789	189,795	513	873,381	44,302	244,848	57,799	356,517	659,164	1,049,536	41,17,742	*35	..	970	114
	Inam	619,466	138,253	7,697	92,421	...	230,674	7,697	225,634	16,327	146,831	388,792	461,005	3,42,912				
	Total ...	2,152,011	821,839	51,486	282,216	513	1,104,055	51,990	470,482	74,126	503,348	1,047,956	1,510,541	44,60,654				

Trichinopoly.	Government..	1,620,162	128,161	64,848	657,502	...	785,663	64,848	191,052	2,866	640,581	834,499	1,291,365	17,76,330	...	...	536¼	97
	Inam	233,286	21,394	2,428	101,496	..	122,880	2,428	40,826	..	69,580	110,406	189,587	2,52,738				
	Total ...	1,853,448	149,555	67,276	758,988	...	908,543	67,276	231,878	2,866	710,161	944,905	1,480,952	20,29,068				
Madura.	Government..	1,678,331	124,412	36,388	546,168	38,334	670,580	71,722	603,519		404,232	1,007,751	1,283,917	20,02,388	...	...	662¼	80
	Inam	239,846	17,280	2,202	84,737	1,355	102,017	3,557	114,705		23,124	137,829	215,407	3,37,007				
	Total ...	1,918,177	141,692	35,590	630,905	39,689	772,597	75,279	718,224		427,356	1,145,580	1,499,324	23,39,395				
Tinnevelly.	Government...	1,998,075	270,690	105,747	827,989	24,267	1,008,679	130,014	530,689	53,819	314,888	899,396	1,398,096	26,31,596	...	..	690¼	95
	Inam	268,193	21,535	8,055	142,118	2,196	163,653	10,251	68,250	2,662	33,628	104,540	226,997	4,16,725				
	Total ...	2,266,268	292,225	113,802	970,107	26,463	1,262,332	140,265	598,939	56,481	348,516	1,003,936	1,625,093	30,48,321				
Coimbatore.	Government...	3,695,738	82,829	21,869	1,760,412	59,290	1,843,241	81,159	784,859	474,495	593,143	1,852,497	3,130,463	31,32,097	...	...	1,388¾	148
	Inam	314,798	10,732	2,316	209,282	5,060	220,014	7,376	81,332	10,313	3,139	94,784	311,546	3,61,506				
	Total ...	4,010,536	93,561	24,185	1,969,694	64,350	2,063,255	88,535	866,191	484,808	596,282	1,947,281	3,442,009	34,93,603				
Nilgiris.	Government...	320,140	...	...	51,116	4,618	51,116	4,618	91,416		177,608	269,024	89,738	64,732	...	.	291	
Salem.	Government...	2,438,375	77,701	23,286	788,180	37,440	865,881	60,726	617,605	13,612	941,277	1,572,494	1,717,564	22,75,052	...	...	1,222	131
	Inam	182,433	33,634	890	108,743	1,949	142,377	2,839	27,568	..	12,488	40,056	170,930	2,95,061				
	Total ...	2,620,808	111,335	24,176	896,923	39,389	1,008,258	63,565	645,173	13,612	953,765	1,612,550	1,888,494	25,70,103				
South Canara.	Government...	2,713,156	177,376	165,793	104,374	...	281,750	165,793	83,588	1,877,538	470,280	2,431,406	351,541	16,23,312	*357	...	1,147	...
	Inam	27,692	15,946	15,708	8,884	...	24,830	15,708	2,862	..	..	2,862	31,626					
	Total ...	2,740,848	193,322	181,501	113,258	...	306,580	181,501	86,450	1,877,538	470,280	2,434,268	383,167					
Malabar.	Government...	3,965,216	389,237	110,530	423,047	...	812,284	110,530	Not known.				812,284	17,97,492	586	51	1,574	90
Total.	Total ...	52,457,012	4,033,592	873,196	14,295,326	387,673	18,328,918	1,260,868	12,823,962	6,296,538	11,646,140	30,967,882	34,576,266	5,00,41,813	...	...	17,119¾	1,302½

* Not distinguished.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Character of the surface for the year* 1877-78.

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.	Remarks.
	GODAVARI.			
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The area of mountains and elevated tracts is 2148·71 square miles. There are none of any importance in the district, but the largest are:			
	1. Rampa hills .. 769 square miles ...	In the Rampa Division in the north of the Rajahmundry Taluk, British territory.		
	2. Tuni hills .. 331·31 ,, ...	In the Tuni and Pithapuram Zemindaries, British territory.		
	3. Gutala hills . 279·10 ,, ...	In the Gutala Zemindari, north-east of Yernagudem Taluk, British territory.		
	4. Jaddengi hills .. 221·88 ,, ...	In the northern portion of Peddapur Taluk, British territory.		
2. Plains	The total area of plains is 3342·03 square miles. None of them are of any importance, but the following are the largest in the district.			
	1. Amalapur . 382·24 square miles ...	In the Amalapur Taluk, British territory.		
	2. Ramachandrapur 377·89 ,, ...	In the Ramachandrapur Taluk, British territory.		
	3. Tanuku .. 349·25 ,, ...	In the Tanuku Taluk, British territory.		
	4. Narsapur . 335·42 ,, ...	In the Narsapur Taluk, British territory.		
	5. Ellore ... ... 324·66 ,, ...	In the southern portion of the Ellore Taluk, and in scattered patches over the remaining portion, British territory.		
	6. Rajahmundry ... 302·92 ,, ...	In the south and south-western portion of the Rajahmundry Taluk, British territory.		
3. Forests	The total area of forests is 1440·45 square miles. None of them are of any importance, but the following are the largest in the district:			
	1. Yernagudem ... 545·74 square miles ...	In the greater portion of the Yernagudem Taluk, except the southern and eastern portions, British territory.		
	2. Rakapalli ... 300 ,, ...	In the eastern and western portions of Rakapalli Taluk, British territory.		
	3. Ellore ... ... 283·75 ,, ...	In the northern portion of the Ellore Taluk, British territory.		

4. Rivers	The area occupied by rivers is 228·12 square miles. There are 23 rivers, but none of them except the Godavari are of any importance. The Godavari and its five branches occupy an area of 167·42 square miles. The main river called the Akandi Gowtami-Godavari first forms the boundary between Bhadrachalam and Rakapalli Taluks and the Nizam's Dominions, then runs through the south-eastern portion of the Rakapalli Taluk and flows through the district in a south-eastern direction between the taluks of Rajahmundry and Ramachandrapur and Coringa Zemindari on the north and the Yernagudem and Amalapur Taluks on the south, and falls into the Bay of Bengal about 6 miles south-east of the town of Coringa. The following are the branches of the Godavari:	In portions of the Bhadrachalam, Rakapalli, Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapur, Yernagudem and Amalapur Taluks and the Coringa Zemindari, British territory.
	1. Vasista-Godavari .. 31·39 sq. ms. 2. Vainteyam-Godavari ... 10·60 ,, 3. Branch of Vainteyam-Godavari .. 3·50 ,, 4 & 5. Two branches of the Akandi Gowtami-Godavari. 8·87 ,,	In portions of the Amalapur, Tanuku and Narsapur Taluks, British territory.
5. Canals	The area under canals is 5·74 square miles. There are 19 canals and their total length is about 521 miles. The chief canals are:	
	1. Ellore canal ... ... 57 miles ...	In the Tanuku, Yernagudem and Ellore Taluks.
	2. Yanaun bank channel ... 50 ,, ...	In the Ramachandrapur Taluk and Coringa Zemindari.
	3. Teki main drainage ... ... 46 ,, ...	In the Ramachandrapur Taluk and Coringa Zemindari.
	4. Narsapur or Palkole canal ... 40 ,, ...	In the Tanuku and Narsapur Taluks.
	5. Tamalanka or east bank canal 40 ,, ...	In the Amalapur Taluk.
	6. Kalavacherla or west bank channel .. 38 ,, ...	In the Tanuku and Narsapur Taluks.
	7. Gannavaram or west bank canal .. 37 ,, ...	In the Amalapur and Narsapur Taluks.
	8. Amalapur canal .. ... 32 ,, ...	In the Amalapur Taluk.
	9. Cocanada canal ... ... 31 ,, ...	In the Rajahmundry and Ramachandrapur Taluks and Cocanada Zemindari.
6. Lakes	Nil.	All in British territory.
7. Marshes	There are 7 marshes in the district of the total area of 179·95 square miles, but none are of any importance.	

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Character of the surface for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.	Remarks.
	KISTNA.			
1. Mountains and elevated tracts	The total area of mountains and elevated tracts in the district is 831·98 square miles. The only ones of any importance are :			
	1. Vinukonda hills ... 226·15 square miles ...	In the taluks of Sattanapalle, Palnad, Narsaraopet and Vinukonda, British territory.		
	2. Palnad hills ... 170·00 ,, ..	In the Palnad Taluk, British territory.		
2. Plains	The total area of plains is 5682·57 square miles. The chief plains are :			
	1. Bapatla . ... 595·98 ,,	In Bapatla Taluk, British territory.		
	2. Narsaraopet .. 595·38 ,, .	In Narsaraopet do. do.		
	3. Repalle . 547·15 ,, .	In Repalle do. do.		
	4. Bunder .. 540·20 ,,	In Bunder do. do.		
	5 Sattanapalle 519·52 ,,	In Sattanapalle do. do.		
	6. Guntoor .. ... 463·43 ,, .	In Guntoor do. do.		
	7. Nandigama ... 461·32 ,, .	In Nandigama do. do		
	8. Palnad .. . 450·98 ,,	In Palnad do. do.		
	9. Vinukonda .. 405·66 ,, ..	In Vinukonda do. do.		
	10. Gudivada .. 400·78 ,, .	In Gudivada do. do.		
3. Forests	The area of forests is 1213·92 square miles. The chief of them are :			
	1. Vissanapet ... 300 square miles.	In the central and south-eastern portions of Vissanapet Zemindari, British territory.		
	2. Palnad ... ... 299·18 ,, ..	In the northern portion of the Palnad Taluk, British territory.		
	3. Nuzvid ... . 280 ,, .	In the northern portion of the Nuzvid Zemindari, British territory.		
4. Rivers	The area occupied by rivers is 280·18 square miles. There are 70 rivers, but none of them are of any importance except the Kistna and its branch which occupy an area of 173·20 square miles.			
	The Kistna first forms the north-western boundary of the district between Palnad and Sattanapalle Taluks and the Nizam's Dominions, then enters the district taking an easterly course for about 4 miles, then a sharp turn due south for about 12 miles and then east for 22 miles, after which it pursues a south-eastern course and falls into the Bay of Bengal by 3 mouths in the south-eastern corner of the district. The branch of the Kistna occupies an area of 5·61 square miles.	In the taluks of Palnad, Sattanapalle, Nandigama, Bezwada, Bunder, Guntoor and Repalle Taluks, British territory, and Nizam's Dominions, Native territory.		

5. Canals	The area under canals is 3·72 square miles. There are 14 canals of the total length of 297 miles, and the chief are : 1. West bank channel ... 50 miles .. 2. Nizampatam canal ... 42 ,, ... 3. Masulipatam canal ... 40 ,, ... 4. Kommaumr channel ... 40 ,, ...	 In Repalle Taluk, British territory. In Guntoor and Repalle Taluks, British territory. In Bezwada, Gudivada, and Bunder Taluks and the Nuzvid Zemindari, British territory. In Repalle and Bapatla Taluks, British territory.		
6. Lakes	Colair lake ... ... 158 square miles ..	In the north-eastern portion of Gudivada Taluk, British territory.		
7. Marshes	There are 4 marshes of the total area of 314·63 square miles, but none are of any importance.			

NELLORE.

1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of mountains and elevated tracts in the district is 543·01 square miles; but none are of any importance, except the Velugonda hills or Eastern Ghauts, 299·47 square miles.	Along the western boundary of the district running through the western portion of the Kamyagiri, Udayagiri, Atmakur and Rapur Taluks and Podili and Venkatagiri Zemindaries, British territory.		
2. Plains	The area of plains is 5027·91 square miles, and the chief are : 1. Ongole ... 761·70 square miles. .. 2. Kamyagiri . 742·56 ,, ... 3. Kandukur . 647·46 ,, ... 4. Darsi ... 576·57 ,, ... 5. Podili 481·91 ,, .. 6. Nellore .. 463·24 ,, ..	 In Ongole Taluk, British territory. In Kamyagiri do. do. In Kandukur do. do. In Darsi Zemindari do. In Podili do. do. In Nellore do. do.		
3. Forests	The total area of forests is 2778·46 square miles, and the chief are : 1. Gudur ... 524·42 square miles ... 2. Rapur ... 428·94 ,, ...	 In the north-west, west, south, and south-eastern portions of the Gudur Taluk, British territory. Throughout the Rapur Taluk except the hills in the western portion, British territory.		
4. Rivers	The total area occupied by rivers is 175·55 square miles. There are 62 rivers, but the only important one is—			
	The Pennar, 62·13 square miles, which crosses the western boundary of the district, flows in a north-eastern direction through the southern portion of the Atmakur Taluk, then in a south-easterly direction through the southern portion of the Nellore Taluk up to the town of Nellore, when it takes a north-eastern course and falls into the Bay of Bengal by three mouths.	In Nellore and Atmakur Taluks, British territory.		

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Character of the surface for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.	Remarks.
	NELLORE—(*Continued*).			
5. Canals	The total area under canals is 0·77 square miles. There are 5 canals and their total length is 68 miles. The chief are :			
	1. East coast canal ... 22 miles	In Gudur Taluk, British territory.		
	2. Krishnapatam channel ... 13 ,,	In Nellore and Gudur Taluks, British territory.		
6. Lakes	Pulicat lake 126·68 square miles (Salt water)	In the southern portion of the Gudur Taluk and in the south-eastern portion of the Polur Zemindari, British territory.		
7. Marshes	There are 2 marshes and their total area is 38·99 square miles, but neither are of any importance.			
	KURNOOL.			
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The area of mountains and elevated tracts in the district is 2690·10 square miles. The chief of them are :			
	1. Nallamalai hills ... 1675·97 square miles	In the north, north-east and eastern portions of Nandikotkur Taluk, in the north and west portions of Markapur and Cumbum Taluks, and in the eastern portion of Nandial and Sirvail Taluks, British territory.		
	2. Yerramalai hills ... 244·81 ,,	In the north and south-western portions of Nandial Taluk and in the north-west and western portions of Bunganapalli Zemindari, British territory.		
2. Plains	The area of plains is 4686·49 square miles. The chief plains are :			
	1. Pattikonda ... 961·67 square miles	In Pattikonda Taluk, British territory.		
	2. Ramallakota ... 665·03 ,,	In Ramallakota do. do.		
	3. Nandikotkur ... 650·88 ,,	In Nandikotkur do. do.		
	4. Markapur ... 540·63 ,,	In Markapur do. do.		
	5. Cumbum ... 449·96 ,,	In Cumbum do. do.		
	6. Nandial ... 436·07 ,,	In Nandial do. do.		
	7. Koilkuntla ... 407·23 ,,	In Koilkuntla do. do.		
3. Forests	The total area of forests is 291·63 square miles, but none are of any importance.			

4. Rivers	The area occupied by rivers is 107·26 square miles. There are 73 rivers, but the chief are:			
	1. Tungabudra, 12·24 square miles, which forms the northern boundary of the Ramallakota Taluk and north-western boundary of the Nandikotkur Taluk, and falls into the Kistna river.	In Ramallakota and Nandikotkur Taluks, British territory.		
	2. Kistna, 15·07 square miles, which flows along the northern boundary of the Nandikotkur Taluk, midstream being the boundary between the taluk and the Nizam's Dominions.	In Nandikotkur Taluk, British territory.		
5. Canals	Irrigation Company's canal 5·02 square miles ...	In Ramallakota, Nandikotkur, Nandial, Sirvail and Koilkuntla Taluks, British territory.		
6. Lakes	Nil.			
7. Marshes	Nil.			

MADRAS.

1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	Nil.			
2. Plains	Area 8·37 square miles	Madras, British territory.		
3. Forests	Nil.			
4. Rivers	There are 2 small rivers—1 Cooum and 2 Adyar, and the total area occupied by them is 1·19 square miles.	Madras, British territory.		
5. Canals	There are 4 small canals, and their total length is about 9 miles. The chief are:			
	1. Cochrane's canal ... 4¼ Miles	Madras, British territory.		
	2. Junction canal .. 3¼ „			
6. Lakes	Nil.			
7. Marshes ..	Nil.			

CHINGLEPUT.

1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of the mountains and elevated tracts in the district is 88·27 square miles, but the only tract of any importance is the Kambakam hills, 71 square miles.	In the north-western portion of the Tiruvallur Taluk, British territory.		
2. Plains	The total area of the plains is 2381·08 square miles. The chief plains are:			
	1. Madhurantakam... 596·36 square miles ...	In Madhurantakam Taluk, British territory.		
	2. Conjeveram ... 492·06 „ ...	In Conjeveram Taluk, British territory.		
	3. Tiruvallur ... 407·52 „ ...	In Tiruvallur do. do.		

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Character of the surface for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.	Remarks.
	CHINGLEPUT—(*Continued*).			
3. Forests	The area of forests is 219·97 square miles, but none are of any importance.			
4. Rivers	There are 12 rivers and the total area occupied by them is 67 77 square miles. The chief rivers are :			
	1. Cortelliar or Kusastala river, 8·34 square miles, which enters the district in the south-western corner of the Tiruvallur Taluk, flows in a north-east and eastern direction, then through the southern portion of the Ponneri Taluk after which it takes a north-eastern direction between the Ponneri and Saidapet Taluks and falls into the Bay of Bengal about 1 mile south-east of Ennore.	In Tiruvallur, Ponneri, and Saidapet Taluks, British territory.		
	2. Arani or Naranavaram river, 5·22 square miles, which flows through the southern portion of the Tiruvallur Taluk then through the North Arcot District and again through the Tiruvallur Taluk, then through the Ponneri Taluk and falls into the Pulicat lake about 1 mile south of Pulicat.	In Tiruvallur and Ponneri Taluks, British territory.		
	3. Palar, 28·69 square miles, which enters the district in the western boundary, flows along the southern boundary of the Conjeveram Taluk, then between the Chingleput and Madhurantakam Taluks, and takes a south-eastern direction and falls into the Bay of Bengal about 3 miles south of Sadras.	In Conjeveram, Madhurantakam and Chingleput Taluks, British territory.		
	4. Cheyair, 4·1 square miles, which enters the district in the western boundary a little below the Palar, flows along the north-western boundary of the Madhurantakam Taluk, then between Conjeveram and Madhurantakam Taluks and falls into the Palar.	In Conjeveram and Madhurantakam Taluks, British territory.		
5. Canals	There are 5 canals and their total length is about 70 miles. The chief canals are :			
	1. East Coast canal ... 39 miles ...	In Saidapet and Chingleput Taluks, British territory.		
	2. Cochrane's canal ... 14 „	In Saidapet and Ponneri Taluks, British territory.		
6. Lakes	1. Pulicat lake ...34·23 sq. miles (salt water)	In Ponneri Taluks, British territory.		
	2. Red Hills lake ... 7·34 „	In Saidapet do. do.		

	There are some very large tanks such as— 1. Chembrambakum .. 9·87 square miles. 2. Sholaveram ... ... 3·68 ,, 3. Tenneri ... ... 5·10 ,, 4. Madhurantakam ... 4·60 ,, 4. Utramerur . ... 3·40 ,,			
7. Marshes	Nil.			

TRICHINOPOLY.

1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of the mountains and elevated tracts in the district is 239·94 square miles. The only one of any importance is the Pachaimalai hills, 146·34 square miles.	In the northern portion of the Musiri Taluk, and a little within the north-western boundary of the Perambalur Taluk, British territory.		
2. Plains	The total area of the plains is 2466·10 square miles. The chief are : 1. Kulitalai ... ... 771·22 square miles ... 2. Musiri .. ... 554·67 ,, ... 3. Perambalur ... 484·52 ,, ... 4. Trichinopoly . 455·69 ,, .	 In Kulitalai Taluk, British territory. In Musiri do. do. In Perambalur do. do. In Trichinopoly do. do.		
3. Forests	The area of the forests is 744·51 square miles. The most important is Udiarpolliem, 539·51 square miles.	In Udiarpolliem Taluk, British territory.		
4. Rivers	There are 29 rivers and the total area occupied by them is 104·34 square miles. The chief rivers are : 1. Cauvery, 40·80 square miles, which enters the western boundary of the district, flows in a south-eastern course between the Musiri and Kulitalai Taluks, and then runs in the same direction through the centre of the Trichinopoly Taluk. 2. Coleroon, 25·22 square miles, which branches off from the Cauvery about 10 miles to the west of Trichinopoly, flows in a south-eastern course for about 20 miles, and then takes a north-eastern direction forming the boundary between the Trichinopoly and Udiarpolliem Taluks and the Tanjore District. 3. Vellar 5·35 square miles, which forms the northern boundary of the district, running between the Perambalur and Udiarpolliem Taluks and the South Arcot District.	 In Musiri, Kulitalai, and Trichinopoly Taluks, British territory. In Trichinopoly and Udiarpolliem Taluks, British territory. In Udiarpolliem and Perambalur Taluks, British territory.		
5. Canals	There are 10 channels of the total length of about 180 miles, and the chief are : 1. Wuyakondan channel . 48 miles . 2. Tottiam channel and Muttakad Voikal . .. 29 ,, . 3. North Aiyan Channel ... 26 ,, . 4. Periwalli ... . .. 24 ,, .. 5. Ponneri .. .. 24 ,, ..	 In Trichinopoly Taluk, British territory. In Musiri do. do. In Trichinopoly do. do. In do. do. do. In Udiarpolliem do. do.		
6. Lakes	Nil.			
7. Marshes	Nil.			

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Character of the surface, for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Nature of different tracts.	Name, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated—in British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals and products.	Remarks.
	TINNEVELLY.			
1. Mountains and elevated tracts.	The total area of the mountains, &c., in the district is 625·56 square miles. The chief are the hills dividing the Tinnevelly District from Travancore territory, 582 square miles.	In Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Sankaranainarkoil and Srivilliputtur Taluks, British territory.		
2. Plains	The area of the plains is 4,609·37 square miles. The chief plains are:			
	1. Ottaipidaram 1057·55 square miles ...	In Ottaipidaram Taluk, British territory.		
	2. Nanguneri 587·82 " ..	In Nanguneri do. do.		
	3. Sankaranainarkoil 581·61 " ...	In Sankaranainarkoil Taluk, do.		
	4. Satur . 539·21 " ...	In Satur do. do.		
	5. Tenkarai ... 536·45 " .	In Tenkarai do. do.		
	6. Srivilliputtur . 432·01 " ..	In Srivilliputtur do. do.		
3. Forests	The area of the forests is 74·82 square miles; none are of any importance.			
4. Rivers	There are 34 rivers and the total area of the land occupied by them is 46·80 square miles. The chief rivers are:	... ..		
	1. Tamrapurni, 7·79 square miles, which rises on the hills dividing Tinnevelly District from Travancore in the south-western portion of the Ambasamudram Taluk, flows in a south-easterly course and then through the centre of the Tinnevelly Taluk from south-west to north-east, then through the north-west portion of the Tenkarai Taluk and falls into the Gulf of Manar.	In Ambasamudram, Tinnevelly and Tenkarai Taluks, British territory.		
	2. Vaipar, 9·89 square miles, which enters the district in the north-west portion of the Srivilliputtur Taluk, flows in a southerly direction, runs through the Srivilliputtur and Satur Taluks, then takes a south-eastern course through Satur Taluk and then through the north-east portion of the Ottaipidaram Taluk and falls into the Gulf of Manar near Vaipar.	In Srivilliputtur, Satur and Ottaipidaram Taluks, British territory.		
5. Canals	Nil.			
6. Lakes	Nil.			
7. Marshes	There are 2 marshes of which the total area is 10·93 square miles, but none are of any importance.			

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Climate for the year* 1877.

Places at which observations taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperatures in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.			Remarks.
					May.				July.				December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
[*Not ready. Due from the Government Astronomer.*]																				
General Averages ...																				

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

(1.)—*Native states for the year* 1877-78.

Name of state.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production including manufactures and mines.
1. Travancore ..	In subsidiary alliance.	In money Rs. 8,10,000 per annum.	2,311,379 according to the census of 18th May 1875.	Rs. 59,78,021 (last year).	1,360 Infantry and 30 Artillery with four guns, drummers and fifers and the band not included.	None.	Pepper, cardamoms, cocoanut, areca nut, tamarind, coffee, jack, tapioca and yams, rice, horse-gram, green-gram, dholl and gingelly, laurel nuts, teak and other timber. *Manufactures.* *Oils.*—Cocoanut, gingelly, lemon grass and laurel oil, jaggery and molasses, salt, arrack, cotton cloths, pottery, coir yarn, coir rope and coir matting. *Mines.*—None regularly worked, but plumbago is found.
2. Cochin	In subsidiary alliance with the British Government.	In money Rs. 2,00,000 per annum.	601,114 souls according to last census taken in 1875-76.	Rs. 13,00,000.	321	None.	Paddy, cocoanuts, coffee, pepper, timber, areca-nuts, hides, cocoanut-oil, coir, mats and coarse cloth.
3. Pudukota ..	Feudatory.	None.	294,189	Rs. 5,00,000	Cavalry 21. Infantry 121.	None.	Paddy and dry grains. Iron ore is also found in places but not in great quantities, also earth salt and saltpetre. White cloth. Comblies and mats. There are also looms for weaving silk.
4. Banganapally ...	Feudatory.	None.	30,478	Rs. 2,47,726	None.	None.	Rice, jonna, corra, sajja and pulses, mango, orange and other fruits. Cloths and lacquered wares and small diamonds.
5. Soondoor ..	Feudatory.	None.	14,999 according to last census.	34,500	None.	None.	Cholum, tobacco, sugarcane, betel-leaves and iron.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1877-78.

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1. Travancore State.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Vurma, G.C.S.I., Councillor of the Empress, C.C.I.	The Maha Rajah (Regnant).	*Caste.*—Kshatrya. *Race.*—Race of Sherunman Perumal. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	46	By private tutors.	Rules the country.	Yes, the right of adopting nieces to perpetuate the line.	Primogeniture, but succession devolves on eldest male member according to the Malabar law in the female line.	All those named in column 1 are heirs to the throne.	(*a*) The Maha Rajah's elder brother is of unsound mind. (*b*) The Elliah Rajah (Maha Rajah's next younger brother) is of unsound mind.
His Highness Carela Vurma (*a*).	.....		51	...	Private life.				
His Highness Revi Vurma (*b*).	. ...		43	...	Do.				
His Highness Rama Vurma.	The 1st Prince, a Brother.		41	...	Do.				
His Highness Rama Vurma.	The 2nd Prince (Nephew).		21	...	Do.				
His Highness Carela Vurma.	The 3rd Prince (Grand Nephew).		14						
His Highness Rama Vurma.	The 4th Prince (Grand Nephew).		11						
His Highness Marthanda Vurma.	The 5th Prince (Grand Nephew).		7						
Family Name.—Thripathathu Swaroopam.									
2. Cochin State.									
Name.—His Highness Rama Vurma of Perumpadappu Swaroopam.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kshatrya. *Religion.*—Hinduism.	43	Private tuition in Malayalam and Sanscrit.	In governing the country.	Holds a Sannad authorizing adoption.	Do.	Has male heirs.	
3. Pudukottah.									
Name.—His Excellency Rajah Ramachandra Tondiman Bahaudur. *Family Name.*—Tondiman.	Rajah	*Caste.*—Kallan ... *Religion.*—Siva ...	49	Speaks and writes English well. Has had fair education.	As an independent Rajah.	Yes. Primogeniture.	Yes ..	A grand son has been adopted.	A new Sirkile, the Honorable A. Sashiah Sastri, C.S.I., has been lately appointed and it is hoped that something in the way of reform may be carried out by his influence.

NOTE.—1. These returns have been tabulated so far as information has been received.
2. A portion of the information for Banganapally is still due.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Name of individual and state and family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sannad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
4. SOONDOOR.									
Vittal Rao Sahib, founder of Family Mallaji Rao Ghorepura, an officer in the army of the Bijapur state.	Rajah	Mahratta ...	30	Privately.	...	Adoption allowed under Lord Canning's Sannad.	Yes ...	None.	
Kunde Rao Babu Sahib ..	Brother	Do. ..	28	Do.					
Anna Sahib	Do.	Do. ..	25	Do.					
Bala Sahib	Do.	Do. ..	21	Do.					

[*See next page.*]

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.	—		Number of Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.
Ganjam.	Civil.	District Judge	1	8,313	1,520,088	Berhampore ... 21,670	4,075
		Sub do.	1				
		District Munsifs	4				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	3				
		Sub do.	17				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	3				
		Tahsildars	3				
	Agency.	Agency Judge	1	...	...	.....	2,089
		Assistants to the Agent	3				
		Sub-Magistrates	3				
Vizagapatam.	Civil.	District Judge	1	18,344	2,159,199	Vizagapatam ... 32,194	12,304
		Sub do.	1				
		District Munsifs	6				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub do.	20				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	2				
		Deputy Tahsildars	18				
	Agency.	Agency Judge	1				
		Sub Judges	2				
		District Munsifs	8				
Godavari.	Civil.	District Judge	1	6,224	1,592,939	Cocanada 17,839	2,142
		Sub-Judge	1				
		District Munsifs	9				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	4				
		Sub do.	23				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	4				
		Tahsildars	13				
Kistna.	Civil		6	8,036	1,452,374	Masulipatam ... 36,188	2,102
	Criminal		25				
	Revenue		16				
Nellore.	Civil.	District Judge	1	8,462	1,376,811	Nellore 29,922	2,183
		Do. Munsifs	3				
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1				
		Divisional Magistrates	5				
		Sub do.	17				
	Revenue.	Collector	1				
		Divisional Officers	5				
		Tahsildars	9				

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average number in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
Civil ... 6 Revenue. 4 — 10	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional ... 4 Special, 1st class ... 1 2nd class ... 14 3rd do. ... 6 — 26	96	19	1,614	6,36,473	11,20,311	35,27,756
...	.....	.	.	...	...	...	...
Civil ... 14 Revenue. 5 — 19	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional ... 4 Special, 1st class .. 2 2nd class ... 15 3rd do. .. 9 Bench of Magistrates with 3rd-class powers ... ... 3 — 34	75 to 80 in direct line in the taluks of Gumsur, Navarunghur, Rayaghadu and Golconda.	9 in the plains and 25 in the hills.	2,162	4,97,735	14,33,105	25,81,778
Civil ... 10 Revenue. 7 — 17	37	90	13	1,359	5,50,937	43,15,371	55,82,669
Civil ... 6 Revenue. 5 — 11	District Magistrate .. ... 1 Divisional ... 4 Special, 1st class .. ... 1 2nd class ... 21 3rd do. ... 12 — 39	Not given ...	Not given ...	1,343	6,03,023	45,69,452	60,00,792
Civil ... 4 Revenue. 6 — 10	32	100	49	1,842	3,65,049	7,47,080	19,67,934

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.	—	Number of Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.
Cuddapah	Civil	7	8,367	1,351,194	Cuddapah 16,275	1,810
	Criminal	19				
	Revenue	15				
Bellary.	Civil. District Judge	1	11,007	1,608,006	Bellary .. 51,706	2,537
	Civil. Sub do.	1				
	Civil. District Munsifs	5				
	Criminal. District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal. Divisional Magistrates	6				
	Criminal. Sub do.	24				
	Revenue. Collector	1				
	Revenue. Divisional Officers	6				
	Revenue. Tahsildars	15				
Kurnool.	Civil. District Judge ...	1	7,358	959,640	Kurnool .. 25,579	786
	Civil. District Munsifs	3				
	Criminal. District Magistrate	1				
	Criminal. Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal. Sub do.	13				
	Revenue. Collector ..	1				
	Revenue. Divisional Officers	3				
	Revenue. Tahsildars ..	13				
Madras.	Civil	1	27	397,552	Madras 397,552	14 Villages and 149 hamlets.
	Criminal					
	Revenue					
Chingleput.	Civil. District Judge	1	2,753	938,184	Saidapet 4,642	2,267
	Civil. District Munsifs ..	3				
	Criminal. District Magistrate ..	1				
	Criminal. Divisional Magistrates ..	3				
	Criminal. Sub do.	12				
	Revenue. Collector	1				
	Revenue. Divisional Officers ...	3				
	Revenue. Tahsildars	6				
North Arcot.	Civil. District Judge	1	7,139	2,015,278	Chittur 5,572	5,383
	Civil. District Munsifs ...	5				
	Criminal. District Magistrate ..	1				
	Criminal. Divisional Magistrates ...	3				
	Criminal. Sub do.	19				
	Revenue. Collector	1				
	Revenue. Divisional Officers .	3				
	Revenue. Tahsildars	9				
South Arcot.	Civil. District Judge	1	4,873	1,755,817	Cuddalore 40,290	3,197
	Civil. Small Cause Court Judge.	1				
	Civil. District Munsifs ...	4				
	Criminal. District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal. Divisional Magistrates	3				
	Criminal. Sub do. ...	18				
	Revenue. Collector	1				
	Revenue. Divisional Officers ...	3				
	Revenue. Tahsildars	8				

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78—(*Continued*).

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average number in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
Civil ... 7 Revenue. 5 — 12	20	Not given ...	Not given ...	1,087	5,27,090	12,73,733	15,45,818
Civil ... 7 Revenue. 8 — 15	District Magistrate . Divisional Magistrate . 6 1st-class .. 1 2nd-class .. 22 3rd-class . 3 — 33	107	36	1,086	5,63,301	8,94,279	13,68,893
Civil .. 4 Revenue. 5 — 9	District Magistrate . 1 Divisional Magistrates 3 1st-class 10 2nd-class . 15 3rd-class ... 13 — 42	70	26	1,069	8,77,204	9,33,561	10,83,865
High Court Judges 4 Small Cause Judges 4 Collector 1 Deputy Collector 1 — 10	Presidency Magistrates .. 4	5	2	1,035	9,91,314	86,982	31,64,592
Civil 5 Revenue. 7 — 12	District Magistrate . 1 Divisional Magistrates . 2 1st-class Special Magistrates 3 Cantonment Magistrates . 3 2nd-class ... 12 3rd-class ... 19 — 40	30	15	1,224	12,31,137	7,51,108	41,84,696
Civil .. 6 Revenue. 5	District Magistrate .. 1 Divisional Magistrates ... 3 1st-class ... 9 2nd-class ... 25 3rd-class ... 7 — 45	45	25	1,649	2,50,344	13,82,343	17,69,445
Civil .. 6 Revenue . 4 — 10	1st-class Magistrates ... 4 2nd-class ... 21 3rd-class ... 6 — 31	90	19	1,207	771,371	23,21,910	35,80,562

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.	—		Number of Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.		Number of villages.
Tanjore.	Civil.	District Judge	1	3,654	1,973,731	Tanjore	52,175	935
		Small Cause Court Judge	1					
		Sub-Judges	2					
		District Munsifs	13					
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1					
		Divisional Magistrates	5					
		Sub do.	26					
	Revenue.	Collector	1					
		Divisional Officers	5					
		Tahsildars	9					
Trichinopoly.	Civil.	District Judge	1	3,515	1,200,408	Trichinopoly	76,530	1,644
		District Munsifs	3					
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1					
		Divisional Magistrates	5					
		Sub do.	10					
	Revenue.	Collector	1					
		Divisional Officers	5					
		Tahsildars	5					
Madura.	Civil.	District Judge	1	9,502	2,266,615	Madura	51,987	5,558
		Small Cause Court Judge	1					
		Sub-Judge	1					
		District Munsifs	6					
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1					
		Divisional Magistrates	4					
		Sub-Magistrate	Not given.					
	Revenue.	Collector	1					
		Divisional Officers	4					
		Tahsildars	Not given.					
Tinnevelly.	Civil.	District Judge	1	5,176	1,693,959	Tinnevelly	21,044	1,630
		Sub Judges	2					
		District Munsifs	5					
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1					
		Divisional Magistrates	3					
		Sub do.	18					
	Revenue.	Collector	1					
		Divisional Officers	3					
		Tahsildars	9					
Coimbatore.	Civil.	District Judge	1	7,432	1,763,274	Coimbatore	35,310	1,579
		District Munsifs	5					
	Criminal.	District Magistrate	1					
		Divisional Magistrates	4					
		Sub do.	17					
	Revenue.	Collector	1					
		District Officers	4					
		Tahsildars	10					

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78—(*Continued*).

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average number in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
Civil .. 17 Revenue. 6 — 23	District Magistrate 1 Divisional . 5 1st-class .. 1 2nd-class 19 3rd-class 7 — 33	80	33	1,460	10,75,642	42,55,311	68,23,633
Civil .. 4 Revenue. 5 — 9	District Magistrate . 1 Divisional ... 4 Cantonment Magistrate 1 2nd-class, Sub-Magistrates 10 3rd-class ... 5 — 21	80	40	869	3,46,061	14,48,376	17,23,304
Civil . 10 Revenue. 7 — 17	District Magistrate 1 Divisional Magistrate . 4 Other Magistrates ... 41 — 46	20	10	1,320	7,90,970	13,30,349	21,70,598
Civil . 8 Revenue. 4 — 12	District Magistrate ... 1 Divisional ... 3 Other ... 28 — 32	72	17	1,034	5,16,834	23,65,450	42,70,410
Civil . 6 Revenue. 5 — 11	District Magistrate .. 1 Divisional Magistrates . 4 2nd-class .. 27 3rd-class .. 1 — 33	80	13	1,114	7,75,000	13,45,044	16,81,672

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

Districts.	—	Number of Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns with population.	Number of villages.
Nilgiri.	Civil	4	749	49,501	Ootacamund ... 9,982	20
	Criminal	5				
Salem.	Civil	5	7,483	1,966,995	Salem 50,012	4,021
	Criminal	36				
	Revenue	9				
South Canara.	Civil. — District Judge	1	3,902	918,362	Mangalore 29,712	1,284
	Civil. — Sub do.	1				
	Civil. — District Munsifs ...	8				
	Criminal. — District Magistrate ...	1				
	Criminal. — Divisional Magistrates ...	2				
	Criminal. — Sub do.	11				
	Revenue. — Collector	1				
	Revenue. — Divisional Officers ..	2				
	Revenue. — Tahsildars	5				
Malabar	Judicial	21	6,002	2,261,250	Calicut 47,962	428
	Revenue	10				
	Total	.	138,318	31,281,177	. .	62,238

TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78—(*Continued*).

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average number in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
						Land.	Gross.
Civil ... [illegible] Revenue. [illegible] 5	5	20	10	161	2,54,777	49,937	1,60,380
16	52	45	19	1,554	7,78,828	10,97,768	14,81,444
Civil .. 10 Revenue. 3 13	District Magistrate .. 1 Divisional .. 2 1st-class .. 2 2nd-class ... 10 3rd-class ... 6 21	79	20	723	4,64,275	13,13,346	19,13,920
Civil . 15 Revenue. 18 33	43	32	17	1,654	14,02,262	18,59,102	31,30,466
...	...	..	...	26,556	1,42,70,527	3,48,98,838	5,93,74,974

D.—POPU

For the

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Ditto of all kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years of age. Male.	Children under 12 years of age. Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ganjam	8,869	317,165	326,024	418,906	461,744	276,389	231,937	1,388,976	182·9
Do. (Maliah villages).				50,597	27,789	33,220	19,506	131,112	
Vizagapatam ...	37,813	424,434	462,247	570,890	597,080	370,235	306,506	1,844,711	117·7
Do. (Jeypore)...				...	...	...	...	* 314,488	
Godavari	19,664	349,709	369,373	492,705	533,113	310,898	256,223	1,592,939	255·9
Kistna	43,632	228,263	271,895	466,487	481,389	271,008	233,490	1,452,374	180·7
Nellore	14,489	239,177	253,666	459,030	455,608	248,362	213,811	1,376,811	162·7
Cuddapah	46,375	278,026	324,401	456,075	452,460	237,325	205,334	1,351,194	161·5
Bellary	219,942	96,751	316,693	560,696	552,774	290,477	255,059	1,658,006	151·5
Kurnool	90,303	104,470	194,773	315,525	320,488	175,358	148,269	959,640	130·4
Madras	40,989	10,752	51,741	137,998	155,665	56,678	47,211	397,552	14724·1
Chingleput .	36,045	98,013	134,058	292,598	296,554	183,370	165,662	938,184	340·7
North Arcot	41,655	272,445	314,100	635,183	649,398	385,495	345,292	2,015,278	282·3
South Arcot .	21,287	204,495	225,782	541,538	559,589	344,384	310,306	1,755,817	360·3
Tanjore ..	86,475	271,313	357,788	597,978	702,504	355,990	317,259	1,973,731	540·1
Trichinopoly	14,890	191,117	206,007	368,357	414,520	219,777	197,754	1,200,408	341·5
Madura . . .	25,897	401,928	427,825	681,802	773,565	430,264	380,984	2,266,615	238·5
Tinnevelly	22,152	346,196	368,348	524,639	583,463	311,876	273,981	1,693,959	327·3
Coimbatore	45,741	298,922	344,663	536,677	585,739	338,298	302,560	1,763,274	237·3
Nilgiris	1,914	12,008	13,922	18,160	14,575	9,032	7,734	49,501	66·0
Salem	36,223	319,842	356,065	593,415	647,969	382,087	343,524	1,966,995	262·9
South Canara ...	1,935	158,460	160,395	294,407	321,163	165,322	137,470	918,362	235·4
Malabar	7,480	370,748	378,228	697,907	770,572	436,082	355,789	2,261,250	376·7
Total ...	863,760	4,994,234	5,857,994	9,711,570	10,357,631	5,841,827	5,055,661	31,281,177	226·2

* These persons have not been distinguished as men, women and children.

NOTE.—The figures given in this statement have been taken without modification from the census returns of 1871, exceeds the number of men given in column 5 of this statement, as in framing the census schedules boys under 12 not possible to correct.

† The figures in Columns 18 and 19 are exclusive of the population of the Maliah villages and the Jeypore

LATION.

year 1877-78.

Classification of population.							Occupation.				
Christians.											
Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration during the year.	Immigration during the year.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
149	215	679	1,513,673	4,826	45	501	327,860	161,707	Oorya ... / Telugu ...	951	129
378	925	882	2,135,432	21,030	91	461	487,670	187,570	Telugu ...	2,863	3,404
451	447	585	1,555,981	35,173	39	263	388,057	154,518	Do. ...	695	...
76	214	7,380	1,365,709	78,941	...	54	306,716	170,418	Do. ...	...	...
101	258	2,653	1,308,014	65,670	...	115	324,341	170,191	Do. ...	...	...
91	274	4,608	1,242,317	103,676	4	224	334,081	147,563	Do. ...	...	...
1,217	974	3,354	1,534,223	127,783	327	128	371,836	158,596	Do. and Canarese.	...	...
40	171	3,644	847,805	107,920	2	58	212,467	115,547	Telugu ...	...	...
3,613	12,013	21,441	308,611	50,964	...	910	28,910	83,768	Tamil ...	3,018	877
2,090	1,586	11,480	899,686	23,192	147	3	214,104	90,146	Do. ...	...	...
336	784	6,316	1,913,020	86,741	7,889	192	464,490	158,435	Do. and Telugu.	...	...
123	475	30,219	1,676,462	44,567	3,861	110	460,757	109,123	Tamil ...	2,251	135
389	758	65,262	1,803,787	102,703	239	593	426,580	172,010	Do. ...	3,427	...
623	777	50,822	1,115,776	32,024	143	243	290,348	89,911	Do. ...	148	...
168	328	70,445	2,062,768	132,833	13	60	588,573	129,541	Do. ...	111,426	42,649
107	130	102,249	1,506,021	84,753	...	9	327,772	179,829	Do. ...	43,321	45,113
153	471	11,443	1,715,081	36,026	56	44	394,958	142,562	Do. ...	...	...
1,339	796	2,935	42,451	1,936	...	44	10,964	5,358	Do. ...	...	...
256	393	12,684	1,901,060	52,312	28	262	456,301	144,872	Do. ...	89	...
130	190	46,938	777,587	83,178	8,339	...	218,035	69,603	Canarese and Malayalam.	...	...
2,679	6,783	32,280	1,637,914	581,609	31	54	492,252	161,582	Malayalam	...	...
14,409	28,062	490,299	28,863,978	1,857,857	21,254	4,328	7,127,072†	2,802,940†	...	169,089	92,307

in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India. The total number of males given under occupation years of age have in some cases been erroneously entered as adults in the occupation column, an error which it is now

Zemindari.

E.—FISCAL:

(1a.)—*Survey for the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in square miles up to 31st March 1877.			Cost and cost per square mile.				Surveyed during the year 1877-78, square miles.			Cost and cost per square mile.			
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.		Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.		By villages.	By fields.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.	Cost.	Cost per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ...	352·16	1363·09	1212·33	16,589 1 2	47 1 9	4,32,564 14 7	317 5 5	394·00	53·00	45·00	17,240 0 2	43 12 1	20,539 4 4	387 8 6
Godavari ...	582·00	2880·00	2123·20	7,467 9 10	12 13 3	2,96,160 15 11	102 13 4	71·11	...	...	2,925 12 6	41 2 4	...	...
Kistna	1126·00	5454·00	4348·10	11,092 11 7	9 13 7	5,15,820 5 7	94 9 3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ..	4506·38	4232·36	2642·80	54,050 2 9	11 15 11	4,19,849 1 9	99 3 2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	1796·97	4426·68	3659·13	34,124 7 6	18 15 10	8,15,501 5 10	184 3 7	800·00	...	...	13,100 11 9	16 6 0	...	...
Bellary ...	58·79	692·94	618·86	1,263 3 2	21 7 9	1,01,121 14 3	145 14 11	..	43·26	39·40	...	...	6,054 7 0	139 15 3
Cuddapah ...	2768·62	3324·98	2539·59	57,545 14 3	20 12 6	6,62,820 12 9	199 5 6	39·81	235 09	158·96	1,155 13 4	29 0 6	70,294 11 10	299 0 2
North Arcot ..	2260·67	1483·16	1237·08	56,045 1 9	24 12 8	2,21,372 2 10	149 4 1	526·18	602 10	517·07	9,371 9 6	17 13 0	89,232 13 2	148 3 4
Chingleput ...	745·78	2096·26	1261·72	26,150 8 5	35 1 0	388,154, 1 2	185 2 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Madras ...	...	27·00	27·00	...	...	56 882 4 0	2,106 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	...	514·00	463·00	...	...	49,734 10 3	96 12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	820·10	2740·81	2278·86	19,758 0 1	24 1 5	2,17,097 13 0	79 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	2200·89	3655·70	3145·01	70,194 0 0	31 14 4	3,04,313 8 0	83 3 11	747·25	...	...	46,012 6 11	61 9 2	...	...
Coimbatore ...	460·03	4760·71	4438·20	12,814 6 8	27 13 8	7,96,752 8 7	167 5 9	5·00	62·42	52·68	671 4 11	134 4 2	19,737 9 8	316 3 4
Madura ...	* 52·86	270·09	195·19	3,753 7 6	71 0 1	60,881 4 2	225 6 7	...	119·85	78·21	...	...	19,782 4 11	165 0 11
Tinnevelly ...	1718·91	3080·43	2730·70	60,416 15 6	35 2 4	6,89,289 13 9	223 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri ...	272·56	191·12	127·17	11,828 11 11	43 6 5	2,82,823 14 7	1,479 13 2	135·66	22·56	18·50	2,196 6 1	16 3 0	20,248 2 5	897 8 5
Malabar ...	...	6·53	6·53	...	...	1,308 5 2	200 5 8	...	2·14	2·14	...	...	2,668 2 11	1,246 13 0*

* Waste land blocks in the Wynad Taluk.

E.—FISCAL.

(1b.)—*Settlement for the year* 1877-78.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs.		
Settlement in perpetuity ...	...	...	...	
Do. for 30 years or upwards.	2,107	11,12,978	1893-94	Trichinopoly.
	1,969	15,28,873	1894-95	Godavari.
	4,548	27,75,033	1901-2	Kistna.
	2,931	17,00,919	1901-2	Salem.
	4,895	19,03,896	1902-3	Nellore.
	2,929	25,59,944	1907-8	Tinnevelly.
Total ...	19,379	1,15,81,643	...	
Settlement for 10 years and under 30 ...	...	...	...	
Do. under 10 years ...	...	...	...	
Do. in progress ...	20,086	...	...	
Total ...	39,465	...	...	
Settlement previously made including full records of right	...	...	...	
Do. without such records.	16,450	90,21,699	...	Trichinopoly. Godavari. Kistna. Salem. Nellore.
Settlement during the year. Detailed ...	2,929	25,59,944	1907-8	Tinnevelly.
Settlement during the year. Summary..	...	...	...	

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Particulars of survey and assessed area in acres for the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By Government works.	Cultivated. Irrigated. By private individuals.	Cultivated. Unirrigated.	Total.	Uncultivated. Grazing lands.	Uncultivated. Cultivable	Uncultivable	Total area assessed	Assessment. Gross amount.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivation.	Assessment. Rate per acre on cultivable lands.	Assessment. Rate per acre on total area of settlement.
									RS.	RS. A. P	RS A. P.	RS. A. P.
Godavari	308,106	154	222,739	530,999	1,985	264,040	3,234	800,258	16,09,890	2 5 10	1 3 10	2 0 2
Kistna	180,965		1,272,593	1,453,558	734,582	582,963	662,869	2,223,742	43,08,330	2 1 3	1 8 10	1 15 0
Nellore	147,349	5,550	558,205	711,104	505,859	668,871	424,946	1,455,082	22,49,509	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cuddapah *	55,706	3,059	616,811	675,576	5.011	701,097	977,098	2,358,782	22,69,935	1 14 7	1 9 0	1 2 8
Kurnool	33,985	Not given.	1,437,021	1,471,006	322,526	1,428,150	1,266,935	2,899,156	26 99,419	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 6
Chingleput	301,933	12,872	206,848	521,653	88,104	235,699	456,195	757,352	17,86,957	2 9 7	1 12 0	2 5 10
Trichinopoly	146,483	14,317	638,115	798,915	..	491,427		1,290,342	16,79,449	1 9 0	1 0 0	1 5 0
Tinnevelly	170,203	523	820,581	991,307	17,489	123,851	351,217	1,521,997	26,10,596	Irrigated 7 6 1; Unirrigated 0 12 3	Irrigated 4 15 7; Unirrigated 0 8 4	1 11 5
Salem	80,438	38,604	796,673	915,715	.	661,596	15,024	1,592,335	21,43,893	1 9 4	1 3 1	1 7 7
Total ..	1,425,168	75,079	6,569,586	8,069,833	1,675,556	5,157,694	4,157,509	14,899,046	2,13,67,288	.	.	..

* The district is only partially assessed.

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Varieties of tenure held direct from Government for the year* 1877-78.

Nature of tenures.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.	Supposed net profit per acre.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	15	9,433	16	5,680,388	378,692	..	..	...
Great Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. — Held by individuals and families under ordinary law .	1	269	1	116,102	116,102	...	...	..
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under law of primogeniture .	54	6,514	64	9,250,656	171,309	.	...	..
Large Zemindaries paying more than Rs. 5,000 revenue. — Under ordinary law	69	1,481	123	794,214	11,510	..	..	..
Small Zemindaries, Mootahs, &c., other than those of cultivating communities	869	3,411	2,143	2,202,549	2,534			..
Proprietary cultivating communities paying in common .	6,223	1,069	19,373	198,676	32	.		
Do cultivators paying more than Rs. 100 . . .	220,788	15,308	77,187	2,814,831	13	...	.	...
Do. do. paying separately including all small estates paying less than Rs. 100	2,908,649	16,216	3,305,296	17,482,803	6	.	..	.
Holders of revenue free tenures .. — In perpetuity ..	295,170	21,714	466,103	5,478,006	18	..	..	..
Holders of revenue free tenures .. — For life	992	521	1,167	21,338	20	...	..	...
Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	202	73	279	2,411	12	...	...	..
Purchase of waste lands	460	113	151	20,375	44	..	..	...
Total ...	3,433,492	..	3,872,803	44,062,349	13	...	...	.

N.B.—The last three columns are left blank correct information not being available.

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Varieties of tenure not held direct from Government for the year* 1877-78.

Nature of tenure.	Number of holdings.	Average area of each holdings.	Average rent of each holdings.	Average rent rate per acre.

[*Information not at present procurable in this Presidency.*]

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Register of transfers for the year* 1877-78.

Nature of tenure transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area in acres of each holding transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Great Zemindaries (complete).	...	...	1	...	...	378,875
Shares in do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zemindaries	2	1	...	30,536	4,600	...
Shares in do.	1	...	...	401	...	...
Small Zemindaries	2	...	1	1,130	...	3,205
Shares in do.	4	2	6	526	125	5,288
Villages owned by cultivating communities	8	3	72	4·87	4	4
Shares in do.	3	3	...	22	15	...
Holdings of proprietary cultivators	46,458	4,929	50,093	9	14	12
Revenue free tenures	946	230	637	5·22	5·57	9·49

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Land revenue for the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.								
	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.		RS.					
Ganjam		4,12,768		4,28,814					
Vizagapatam		9,75,632		9,92,134					
Godavari		7,29,813		7,01,139					
Kistna		3,01,399		3,07,096					
Nellore		3,91,551		3,59,646					
Cuddapah		...		...					
Bellary		...		...					
Kurnool		...		..					
Madras		...		...					
Chingleput		82,017		97,134					
North Arcot		2,46,936		3,25,340					
South Arcot		8,101		10,206					
Tanjore		25,113		36,745					
Trichinopoly		39,328		48,692					
Madura		4,97,984		4,58,636					
Tinnevelly		2,38,085		3,63,416					
Coimbatore		24,938		22,678					
Nilgiris		..		...					
Salem .. .		3,12,202		4,20,200					
South Canara									
Malabar		..		15,750					
Total		42,85,867		45,87,715					

Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.

Ganjam									
Vizagapatam									
Godavari									
Kistna . . .									
Nellore .. .									
Cuddapah									
Bellary									
Kurnool									
Madras . .									
Chingleput									
North Arcot									
South Arcot									
Tanjore .									
Trichinopoly									
Madura									
Tinnevelly									
Coimbatore									
Nilgiris .. .									
Salem									
South Canara									
Malabar									
Total .									

N.B.—The column headed outstanding balances is left blank as the demand is fixed for the Fasli and not the official year.

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Land revenue for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Settled estates taken off the revenue roll during present year.								
	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ganjam									
Vizagapatam									
Godavari									
Kistna									
Nellore									
Cuddapah									
Bellary .. .									
Kurnool									
Madras ...									
Chingleput									
North Arcot									
South Arcot									
Tanjore									
Trichinopoly . ..									
Madura									
Tinnevelly									
Combatore . .									
Nilgiris									
Salem .									
South Canara . .									
Malabar									
Total .									

Collections from Government or ryotwar estates.

		RS.		RS				
Ganjam		6,37,377		5,88,576				
Vizagapatam		1,35,718		1,97,443				
Godavari . ..		26,59,909		25,17,644				
Kistna . .		25,52,806		37,60,921				
Nellore		8,62,285		3,15,969				
Cuddapah . . .		4,95,691		11,26,724				
Bellary		5,47,607		7,60,842				
Kurnool . ..		3,59,146		8,24,712				
Madras ..		..						
Chingleput		4,39,716		5,41,188				
North Arcot		8,61,137		9,73,459				
South Arcot		19,00,039		22,14,084				
Tanjore		37,35,723		39,30,807				
Trichinopoly		12,07,750		12,97,956				
Madura		9,28,873		8,21,808				
Tinnevelly		19,59,264		17,63,934				
Combatore		18,22,158		12,98,308				
Nilgiris		...		37,517				
Salem		7,10,486		6,10,171				
South Canara		11,55,386		12,55,540				
Malabar		20,43,105		18,04,874				
Total		2,50,20,126		2,66,48,477				

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Land revenue for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Income from sale of Government estates.								
	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.		RS.					
Ganjam		...		631					
Vizagapatam		...		...					
Godavari		...		..					
Kistna		17		789					
Nellore		...		...					
Cuddapah		..		...					
Bellary		...		256					
Kurnool		...		...					
Madras		...		...					
Chingleput		...		...					
North Arcot		...		...					
South Arcot		...		...					
Tanjore		...		...					
Trichinopoly		...		..					
Madura		...		...					
Tinnevelly		..		...					
Coimbatore		12		65					
Nilgiris		..		..					
Salem		...		..					
South Canara		16		514					
Malabar		24,981		25,140					
Total ...		25,026		27,395					

Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above.

		RS.		RS.					
Ganjam		80,074		1,02,290					
Vizagapatam		2,41,634		2,43,528					
Godavari		10,97,404		10,96,588					
Kistna		3,63,294		5,00,646					
Nellore		1,31,123		71,475					
Cuddapah		1,31,676		1,47,009					
Bellary		1,25,323		1,33,181					
Kurnool		83,523		1,08,840					
Madras		69,069		86,982					
Chingleput		1,20,743		1,12,696					
North Arcot		1,07,123		83,544					
South Arcot		1,27,907		97,621					
Tanjore		2,69,971		2,87,759					
Trichinopoly		1,04,290		1,01,728					
Madura		92,767		49,905					
Tinnevelly		2,26,280		2,38,100					
Coimbatore		44,308		23,993					
Nilgiris		51,922		12,420					
Salem		92,090		61,307					
South Canara		84,245		62,292					
Malabar		17,286		13,338					
Total ...		36,62,052		36,35,251					

E.—FISCAL—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Land revenue for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Total.								
	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
Ganjam		11,30,219		11,20,311	1,42,288	9,78,023		270	2,892
Vizagapatam		13,52,984		14,33,105	1,32,470	13,00,635		253	...
Godavari		44,87,126		43,15,371	1,94,127	41,21,244		..	...
Kistna		32,17,516		45,69,452	2,11,030	43,58,422		4,096	57,313
Nellore		13,84,959		7,47,090	1,80,511	5,66,579		.	..
Cuddapah		6,27,367		12,73,733	1,82,128	10,91,605		890	7,398
Bellary		6,72,930		8,94,279	2,62,930	6,31,349		69	2,816
Kurnool		4,12,669		9,33,561	1,58,626	7,74,935		415	689
Madras		69,069		86,982	28,033	58,949		84	...
Chingleput		6,42,476		7,51,018	1,45,987	6,05,031		...	...
North Arcot		12,15,196		13,82,343	2,04,995	11,77,348		4,390	...
South Arcot		20,42,047		23,21,910	1,88,919	21,32,991		1,687	4,815
Tanjore		40,30,807		42,55,311	2,22,699	40,32,612		525	6,924
Trichinopoly		13,51,368		14,48,376	1,26,072	13,22,304		270	8,846
Madura		15,19,624		13,30,349	1,70,204	11,60,145		491	...
Tinnevelly		24,23,629		23,65,450	2,08,019	21,57,431		2,555	13,836
Coimbatore		18,91,416		13,45,044	1,80,494	11,64,550		134	857
Nilgiris		51,922		49,937	37,878	12,059		7	27
Salem		11,14,728		10,97,768	1,86,218	9,11,550		573	14,826
South Canara		12,39,647		13,18,346	1,38,679	11,79,667		25	277
Malabar		20,85,372		18,59,102	2,04,073	16,55,029		204	213
Total ..		3,29,93,071		3,48,98,838	35,06,380	3,13,92,458		16,938	1,21,729

DIVISION II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

DIVISION II.]

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

(1.)—*Statement of Acts passed by the local Legislature in the year* 1877-78, *and sanctioned as required by law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to amend Section 10 of Act IV of 1842.	By Government ...	Section 10 of Act IV of 1842 fixed and limited the space in the Port of Madras within which grain and other goods might be landed, but owing to the construction of the Madras Pier and the progress of the Harbour Works, the prescribed limits had become too restricted for the purpose, and it was therefore necessary to amend the section in view to admit of the landing of goods at such part of the strand as the altered circumstances of the port or the state of the weather might require. This object is effected by the present Act.	14th August 1877.
An Act to make further provision for the levy of funds in the district of Malabar under Act IV of 1871 ("The Madras Local Funds Act").	Do. ...	The objects of this Act are, (1) to place the collection of Local Fund Land cess, as now conducted under clause 1 of Section 38 of Act IV of 1871 in the district of Malabar, on a footing which shall be in accordance with the requirements of the law, and (2) to enable the Local Fund Board of that district to raise more adequate means for the purposes of the Act. It has hitherto been usual to calculate the rent value of land in Malabar in accordance with the said clause as if the land were held direct from Government under a Ryotwari Settlement; the assessment payable to Government being taken as its annual rent value for the purposes of the Act. Land in Malabar is held under ancient hereditary proprietary conditions (*Jenmom*) which are wholly at variance with the principle of holding land direct from Government; and the assessment of the revenue demand against land in Malabar is not of the character of the ordinary Ryotwari Settlement of this Presidency. The Act accordingly legalizes the application of clause 1 of Section 38 and of Sections 47, 49 and 50 of Act IV of 1871 to all land in Malabar and raises the rate of the cess on the rent value so calculated, so as not to exceed 2 Annas in the rupee.	28th February 1878.
An Act to make further provision for the prevention of fraudulent practices in connection with the Revenue from Salt.	Do. ...	The High Court have recently ruled that being in possession of salt earth for the admitted purpose of making salt is not an engaging in any clandestine or fraudulent transaction with respect to making salt in an illicit manner, and having stated their opinion that the collecting of salt earth from salt swamps, or being in possession of salt earth for the purpose of making salt does not come within any of the terms of Section 18 of Regulation I of 1805. As such a reading of the law would inevitably entail loss to the Salt revenue, the present Act declares that such proceedings are offences within the meaning of the section quoted.	9th March 1878.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the local Legislature in the year* 1877-78.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
A Bill to amend the law relating to the Court of Wards.	By Government ...	To effect several improvements in the law at present regulating the superintendence of estates of Minors and others by the Court of Wards.	Introduced on the 23rd February 1875.	.....	Select Committee's report presented, and the amended Bill re-committed for further consideration on the 17th June 1875. The Committee has not met since.
A Bill to amend the Madras Local Funds Act, 1871.	Do. ...	To amend Section 38 of the Act as to the mode of fixing the rent value of lands for the purpose of the land cess leviable under the Act.	Do. ...	.....	Select Committee's report presented, and the amended Bill re-committed on the 17th June 1875.
A Bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of hemp and other intoxicating drugs.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to place the manufacture and sale of hemp, ganjah, bhang and all other intoxicating drugs and preparations in this Presidency under proper regulation and management by a system of licenses and penalties for breach of such licenses, or for trafficking without proper licenses. The Bill also provides for restrictions being placed on the transport possession and use of such articles.	Introduced on the 17th June 1875.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report.
A Bill to incorporate the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to incorporate the Fund and to render its officers more amenable to the Courts The prosecution of its Secretary for embezzlement of considerable funds showed how necessary it was that this Fund should be incorporated.	Introduced on the 16th November 1875 and the Bill published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 4th April 1876.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report.
A Bill to provide for the better management of the Municipal affairs of the City of Madras.	By Government ...	For the efficient maintenance of the existing purposes of the present Acts, and the addition thereto of a system of effective drainage, the revision of the existing enactments was rendered indispensable. The present average income is Rupees 5,10,576, and the charge Rupees 5,68,171, showing a deficit of Rupees 57,595; while to fulfil present purposes and provide effective drainage, an additional income of about 3 lakhs of rupees is estimated to be necessary.	Introduced on the 3rd February 1876.	.....	Passed and submitted for the Agent of the Governor-General on the 27th March 1878.
A Bill to amend Madras Act I of 1870.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is to remove the restriction under which tolls levied under this Act are applied only to the maintenance of the ferries and canals brought under its operation, and to provide that the same might also be lawfully expended on roads and communications leading to such ferries.	Introduced and passed on the 16th January 1878.	.....	Passed as Act No. IV of 1877.
A Bill to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract and other misconduct between domestic and other servants and their employers.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to give summary jurisdiction to Magistrates to determine disputes between masters and servants instead of civil remedy.	Introduced on the 16th January 1878 and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on the 22nd January 1878.	.....	The Bill has been published for general information; but the mover has not proceeded with it, pending action in the Council of the Governor-General in connection with the Bill there introduced for a similar purpose.

A Bill to prevent thefts of Coffee.	By Government ...	The object of this Bill is to check the extensive petty pilfering of coffee on the part of coolies employed on Coffee Plantations in the Wynaad and other coffee growing tracts in this Presidency. Accordingly the Bill contains provisions designed more particularly to restrict the power of disposing of the stolen coffee and to remove the main incentive to petty pilfering.	Introduced on the 6th February 1878.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report.
A Bill to provide further means for carrying out the objects of the City of Madras Municipal Act, 1878.	By the Honorable J. G. Coleman.	The object of this Bill is to alleviate the burden generally on house property, relieve the lowest class of persons assessable to the profession tax, and make the incidence of taxation less unequal and more equitable than at present, by imposing a Town duty on certain articles of consumption when imported or brought into the town of Madras. The introduction of such a duty will enable the Municipality to limit the taxes on houses for general, water and lighting purposes to about 10 per cent. of the annual value thereof, and to meet all the requirements contemplated by the Bill recently passed, with less oppression to house-owners.	Introduced on the 13th February 1878.	.....	Referred to a Select Committee for report.
A Bill for licensing Trades, Dealings, and Industries in the Presidency of Madras.	By Government ...	The Government of India having decided that additional taxation is necessary in order to provide a surplus of revenue each year to enable the Government to discharge the obligation placed upon it by the periodical occurrence of famine in different parts of British India, the present measure is proposed with the view of supplying such portion of the said additional taxation as is at present deemed reasonable to levy in the Madras Presidency.	Introduced on the 11th March 1878.	....	Passed as Act No. III of 1878.
A Bill to provide for the payment from Municipal funds of a portion of the cost of the Police force employed in the City of Madras and in all Municipal towns within the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Do. ...	The object of this Bill is sufficiently indicated by its title.	Introduced on the 1st April 1878.	.....	Passed and submitted for the Assent of the Governor-General on the 22nd April 1878.

(3.)—*Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Madras Government for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year* 1877-78.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
		Nil.	

B.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals,*

Class of Tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Village Officers (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	53,089	2¾	575	(a) 46,253	One Judge.	12 hours' imprisonment or 6 hours' stocks in petty assaults, thefts, &c., final jurisdiction in Civil Suits the value of which does not exceed 10 Rs., or on agreement of the parties in Suits not exceeding Rs. 100.	Hereditary.
2. Taluk Magistrates (exercising Criminal powers).	155	892	198,860	155	One Judge.	Powers of 2nd or 3rd Class Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes. Special Test in Revenue Acts, Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue, Taluk and Village Account System and Rules of the Stamp Department.
3. Other Local Magistrates.	331	417¾	90,100	331	Do.		
4. Cantonment Judges (exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court and Criminal powers.	7	..	..	7	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure and of a Justice of the Peace and Small Cause jurisdiction in Suits not exceeding Rs. 500.	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, and in Special and Local Acts relating to jurisdiction.
5. District Munsifs (exercising Civil powers).	110	1,263¾	277,688	110	One Judge.	Original Suits up to Rs. 2,500 and Small Cause Suits up to Rs. 50 (Act III of 1873).	Special Test Examination in the Evidence Act, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, Law of Contracts and of Torts, Equity and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
6. Assistant and Deputy Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers) having no independent local jurisdiction.	51	...	..	51	Do.	Powers of Magistrates of 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class.	Assistant Collectors and Magistrates, Covenanted Civil Service Examination, Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Special Test Examination in Law and Revenue. —*Vide* Taluk Magistrates.

(*a*) *i.e.*, The number of Heads of Villages.
(*b*) *i.e.*, The number who actually exercised jurisdiction.
(*c*) One-fifth of the cost of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.

STATEMENTS.

original and appellate, existing on the 31st December 1877.

Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
.	...	...	(b) 32,529	...	Grants in land and fees in kind.	...	Revenue Executive.	...	...	23,903	44,163	...	...	...
..	...	10	145	2,200	2,200	(c) 900	Revenue Executive.	.	..	(d) 150,324	(e) 1,078	...	...	...
.	..	6	325	800	800	(c) 120								
...	7	...	..	8,400	.	1,392	None	288	.	(d) 2,953	1,006	...	...	..
...	...	7	103	2,600	2,600	1,400	None.	252	15	..	130,446		...	..
22	...	5	24	4,800	4,800	..	Revenue Executive.	288	..	(d) 17,411	486	...	2,101	1

(d) Including Preliminary Inquiries into cases triable by the Sessions Courts.
(e) Civil work performed by the Sub-Magistrates of Anjengo, Vythri and Gudalur in the South Malabar District, by the Sub-Magistrate of the Pulney Hills and by the Sub-Magistrates under the Agencies of Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

B.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals,*

Class of tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Assistant Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers).	3	4,692	...	3	One Judge.	Powers of Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace, Civil jurisdiction in cases referred (Act XXIV of 1839 and Madras Act I of 1868).	Covenanted Officers.
8. Divisional Officers (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	54	2,561	570,804	54	Do.	Powers of a Magistrate of 1st Class and Justice of the Peace—Powers of a Collector in Revenue Suits.	Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers.
9. Small Cause Courts (exercising also the powers of a Sub-Judge).	4	5,534	1,577,302	4	Do.	Small Causes not exceeding in value Rs. 500. Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred for disposal.	Covenanted Officers and Uncovenanted. No Special qualification for the latter.
10. Subordinate Judges (exercising also the powers of Small Cause Courts).	12	4,594	1,298,095	12	Do.	Original Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction in appeals referred.	Special Test Examination in Law. - *Vide* District Munsifs.
11. District Collectors and Magistrates (exercising Criminal and Revenue powers).	17	6,160	1,505,257	17	Do.	Powers of District Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Judicial powers under Special Revenue Acts, Regulations XII of 1816, IX of 1822, VI of 1831 and Madras Act VIII of 1865.	Covenanted Officers.
Agents and Commissioners (exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers).	3	9,135	1,242,929	3	One Judge with Assessors in Criminal cases.	Powers of a Collector in Revenue matters. Powers of a District and Sessions Judge.	Do. ...
District and Sessions Courts (exercising Civil and Criminal powers).	20	6,272	1,397,888	20	Do. Also in six Districts with Juries in certain cases.	Civil Suits exceeding Rs. 2,500. Appellate jurisdiction from decrees of District Munsifs and Subordinate Judges where the value is less than 5,000 Rs.	Do.
Total	767			767			

(*a*) *i.e.*, One-fifth of the Revenue Establishment is debited to Law and Justice.
(*b*) Including Preliminary Inquiries in cases triable by the Sessions Courts.

STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

original and appellate, existing on the 31*st December* 1877—(Continued).

Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
3	...	..	...	10,000	10,000	(a) 580	Revenue Executive.	288	..	(b) 17,411	486	...	2,101	1
36	...	3	15	8,500	8,500									
2	...	2	...	15,000	...	5,000	None.	236	10	(c) 1	4,585	...	...	402
..	...	1	11	6,000	6,000	6,402	Do	236	11	101	6,728	..	(c) 5	2,701
17	..	.	..	28,000	..	.	Chief Executive Officer of the District.	288	.	625	...	(d) 6,500	290	...
3	..	...	...	28,000	...	(a) 4,687			.	60	12	..	17	11
20	.	.	..	28,000	.	7,721	None.	236	28	2,905	305	.	696	4,52
103	7	34	623							198,373	188,814	6,500	3,109	7,642

(*c*) The Sub-Judge of Cochin exercises the powers of a Magistrate.
(*d*) This includes Revenue Suits decided by Divisional Officers

B.—JUDICIAL

(1.)—(*Civil and Criminal*)—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals,*

Class of tribunal, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments.	Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16. High Court. (Original Side).	...	27	397,552	..	Division Court of one Judge.	Ordinary Original Jurisdiction in all matters within the Presidency Town.	According to Letters Patent.
(Appellate Side).	.	138,291	30,823,121		Division Court of two Judges	Appeals from Division Courts (High Court). Regular Appellate jurisdiction from decrees and sentences and orders of District and Sessions Courts and Sub-Judges' Courts. Special Appellate Jurisdiction from decrees, &c., and orders of Lower Appellate Courts. General powers of revision.	

(*a*) Not including the pay of menial servants.

STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

original and appellate, existing on the 31st December 1877—(Continued).

Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.		Average annual cost of establishment of each tribunal.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates or Pleaders attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.				
European and East Indian.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European and East Indian.	Native.					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Criminal Appeal.	Civil Appeal.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	75,000	None.	243	98	71	681 Insolvent Petitions 144	...	...	...
2	..	2	...	48,000	.	(a) 84,000				..	..	...	826	(b) 987

(b) Of these 118 are Miscellaneous Regular and Special Appeals.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence during the year* 1877.

Serial number.	Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*					
1	115, 117 to 119 ... Substantive abetments	3	2	1	1	...
2	131 to 136, 138 Offences relating to Army and Navy .	1	...	...	...	..
3	231 to 263, 467 & 471. Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	443	353	50	290	13
4	212, 216 ... ... Harbouring an offender	20	14	2	12	...
5	224 to 226 .. Other offences against public justice ...	949	929	72	787	70
6	143 to 153, 157, 158. Rioting or unlawful assembly .	763	3,707	721	2,799	187
7	140, 170, 171 ... Personating public servant or soldier ..	23	15	4	11	...
	Total .	2,202	5,020	850	3,900	270
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396 ... Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...
9	Do. dacoits	33	70	39	20	11
10	Do. robbers	48	58	24	32	2
11	Do. poison	18	19	13	5	1
12	Other murders	493	599	254	243	102
13	337 ... ... Attempts at murder	110	90	27	47	16
14	304, 308 ... ... Culpable homicide	263	371	138	146	87
15	376 ... ... Rape	57	25	8	12	5
16	377 ... . Unnatural offences . . .	5	3	1	1	1
17	317, 318 .. ... Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	162	56	7	46	3
18	305, 306, 309 ... Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide .	322	220	22	194	4
19	329, 331, 333 ... Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	9	13	2	8	3
20	325, 326, 335 ... Grievous hurt	433	531	102	425	4
21	328 ... ... Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	44	26	11	12	3
22	327, 330, 332 ... Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	93	103	40	45	18
23	324 ... ... Hurt by dangerous weapon	533	603	123	479	1
24	363 to 369 ... ... Kidnapping or abduction . ..	171	164	47	100	17
25	346 to 348 ... ... Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	37	46	24	17	5
26	372, 373 ... ... Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	19	13	5	4	4
27	371 ... ... Habitually dealing in slaves .. .	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ... Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	464	641	111	487	43
29	338 ... ... Rash act causing grievous hurt	14	11	2	9	...
	Total .	3,328	3,662	1,000	2,332	330
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398 . . Dacoity	1,956	9,794	4,147	4,757	890
31	399, 402 . ... Preparation and assembly for dacoity .	25	61	35	26	....
32	394, 397, 398 Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1	...	...	...	...
	Robbery with hurt. By other means ..	220	225	31	186	8
33	392, 393 ... . Robbery. In dwelling house .	132	82	15	62	5
	Robbery. On the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	236	257	23	205	29
	Robbery. Other robberies . .	1,044	1,133	153	933	47
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. Serious mischief and cognate offences .	1,178	849	338	475	36

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence during the year* 1877—(Continued).

Serial number.	Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(Continued).					
35	454, 455, 457 to 460. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	19,858	18,103	1,415	16,353	335
36	449 to 452 ... ... House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	1,547	1,012	123	855	34
37	412, 413 ... .. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	35	63	22	40	1
	Total	26,232	31,579	6,302	23,892	1,385
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
37*a*	323 ... . Hurt	12,645	10,156	3,565	6,569	22
38	334 Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	126	137	31	106	...
39	341 to 344 . . Wrongful restraint and confinement	986	1,114	609	505	...
40	336, 337 . . Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	60	65	15	50	...
41	374 . . .. . Compulsory labour	..	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	13,817	11,472	4,220	7,230	22
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
41*a*	428, 429 ... . . Mischief (simple)	758	1,009	123	884	2
42	453, 456 .. . . Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	290	206	25	174	7
43	379 to 382 ... .. Theft { Of cattle	18,916	29,336	2,082	26,806	448
			Ordinary	37,310	44,896	4,263	39,889	744
44	406 to 408 .. .. Criminal breach of trust	3,214	1,887	394	1,389	104
45	411, 414 ... .. Receiving stolen property	1,749	2,048	277	1,719	52
46	447, 448 .. ... Criminal or house-trespass	6,022	8,104	5,056	3,036	12
47	461, 462 .. ... Breaking open closed receptacle .	719	993	119	874	...
	Total .	68,978	88,479	12,339	74,771	1,369
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
48	311, 400, 401 ... Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	.	...	...	...
49	295 to 297 .. Offences against religion . . .	33	63	41	17	5
50	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Public and local nuisances .. .	982	1,857	445	1,402	10
	Total ..	1,016	1,920	486	1,419	15
	Miscellaneous.					
51	100 to 111 & 113 to 116 Abetments	83	107	15	91	1
52	120 ... ... Concealment of Criminal designs .. .	.	...	..	...	...
53	225 *a* . Rescue	7	7	3	2	2
54	304 *a* ... . Causing death by negligence . ..	92	78	32	37	9
55	511 ... ... Attempts not otherwise provided for ...	2,979	967	96	857	14
	Total .	3,161	1,159	146	987	26
	Grand Total Cognizable Offences ..	118,734	143,291	25,343	114,531	3,417

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each offence during the year* 1877—(Continued).

Serial number.	Description of offence.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	PART II.—*Non-Cognizable*—(Continued).					
	Offences against—					
5	Contract Act XIII of 1859	1,694	859	240	615	4
6	C. P. C. Disposal of Lunatics, Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXI.	2	.	.	...	...
6*a*	Security for keeping the Peace, Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXVII.	9	20	.	20	.
6*b*	Breaches of orders not to repeat nuisances, Act X of 1872, Chapter XXXIX.	2	3	.	3	..
6*c*	Disputes concerning occupancy of land, Act X of 1872, Chapter XL.	6	31	8	3	20
6*d*	Maintenance of Wives and Families, Act X of 1872, Chapter XLI and Act VIII of 1867	1,017	505	214	291	..
6*e*	Contempt and disobedience and frivolous charge, Act X of 1872.	6	7	.	7	..
7	Disobedience to order of Sub-Magistrate, Act (Madras) I of 1863.	...	...	.	...	..
8	Emigration Act VII of 1871	1	1		1	..
9	Moplai (Malabar) Acts XXIV of 1854 and XX of 1859 .	1	...		...	...
10	Native Passengers' Shipping Act XII of 1870	6	2	1	1	..
11	Overcrowding Native Passenger's Act XXV of 1859	6	6	.	6	..
12	Petty assaults (trouble by Heads of Villages), Regulation XI of 1816.	6,482	7,522	1,425	6,097	...
13	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	114	130	24	104	2
14	Police Act (by others), XXIV of 1859 .	178	359	82	273	4
15	Port Regulation XXII of 1855 and Boat Rules Act IV of 1842 and XII of 1875.	30	85	20	65	...
16	Post Office Act XIV of 1866	53	51	13	36	2
17	Railway Laws, Regulation XVIII of 1854 and Act XXV of 1871.	556	811	148	653	10
18	Registration Act VIII of 1871	16	41	...	33	8
19	Salt Laws, Regulation I of 1805, and Acts XVII of 1840, VII of 1852 and VI of 1871.	2,096	5,183	627	4,536	20
20	Telegraph Act I of 1876	5	4	1	3	...
21	Trespass, &c., by European subjects, Regulation II of 1820 and Act VII of 1853.	..	...	...	...	...
22	Miscellaneous and old Laws	12	27	1	25	1
	Total, Non-cognizable Offences ...	12,715	16,524	3,020	13,431	73
	Total, Cognizable Offences ..	78,044	94,820	8,058	86,705	57
	Grand Total, Offences against Special and Local Laws .	90,759	111,344	11,078	100,136	130

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes during the year* 1877.

Class of tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1877.				Received by transfer from other districts.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Appeared voluntarily.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers	...	7,517	50	7,812	17,160	...	32,539	2,607	2,245	27,686	...	1	...	2	36,951
Unpaid Magistrates*	1	4,044	479	7,632	191	...	12,347	1,420	1,599	9,328	...	...	...	7	10,077
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	(*a*) 5,455	139,712	13,292	119,484	3,943	11	281,837	100,557	34,510	131,162	11,620	484	3,504	8	332,589
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the District.	(*b*) 304	25,214	3,207	8,509	661	4	37,899	10,012	4,195	21,796	1,151	217	528	10	54,709
Chief Magistrates of Districts	31	347	55	154	28	...	615	173	90	325	12	...	15	7	1,000
Magistrates of Madras Town	...	36,689	131	20,022	...	...	56,842	13,868	5,406	37,477	90	1	...	...	22,686
Total Magistracy ...	5,791	213,513	17,214	163,563	21,983	15	422,079	128,637	48,045	227,774	12,873	703	4,047	11	458,012
Sessions Courts	787	...	...	...	...	...	13,564	74	5,564	7,310	...	80	536	4	30,057
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	20	74	...	...	2	1	422
Total Courts ...	787	...	...	...	..	...	13,660	74	5,584	7,384	...	80	538	3	30,479
Total Magistrates and Courts ...	6,578	213,513	17,214	163,563	21,983	15	435,739	128,711	53,629	235,158	12,873	783	4,585	11	488,491

* Persons shown under this head are those disposed of by Honorary Magistrates.

(*a*) 3 persons were transferred to full power Magistrates, 5 persons erroneously shown in 1876 struck out this year, and 8 persons transferred from full power Magistrates are included and 1 person omitted to be shown in 1876.

(*b*) 8 persons were transferred to Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates, 3 persons were transferred from Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates and 6 persons omitted to be shown last year are included.

B.—JUDICIAL

(4.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the punishments inflicted*

Class of tribunals.	Death.	Transportation: For life.	Transportation: For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Rigorous: Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment: Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine: With imprisonment.	Fine: Without imprisonment.	Whipping: In addition to other punishments.	Whipping: In lieu of other punishments.	Order to find or give: Surety of the peace.	Order to find or give: Recognizance.	Order to find or give: Sureties for good behaviour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Village Officers ...	..	...	...	..	..	.	27,686	.	...		.	...	...	.	..
Unpaid Magistrates (*a*) ...	.	..	..	.	..	62	254		13	9,011	.	.		..	..
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates (*b*).	...		..	..	38	53,196	5,165	.	8,164	52,008	2,347	20,475	1	136	1
Full power Magistrates exercising Jurisdiction throughout the District (*c*).	.		...	.	17	10,216	1,267	..	1,586	4,577	285	5,430	35	26	107
Chief Magistrates of Districts (*d*).	.	..	..	..	2	158	11	..	22	42	8	98	...	...	13
Magistrates of Madras Town (*e*)	..	.	...	...	...	2,610	41	..	103	32,756	62	1,617	1	...	...
Total Magistrates ...	.	...	...	..	57	66,242	34,424	...	9,888	98,394	2,702	27,620	37	162	121
Sessions Courts (*f*)	120	292	590	.	7	5,645	68	.	342	31	78	506	9	9	...
High Court (*g*)	3	3	3	2	1	57	..	.	1	...	2	1	...	...	...
Total Courts ...	123	295	593	2	8	5,702	68	..	343	31	80	507	9	9	...
Total Magistrates and Courts ...	123	295	593	2	65	71,944	34,492	..	10,231	98,425	2,782	28,127	46	171	121

Of these, 8,358 persons were put in stocks.

(*a*) 1 person was ordered to fulfil contract.

(*b*) 224 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts, 22 to repay the advance, 17 to pay damages, 13 were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases, 3 persons were disposed of under Section 518, C. C. P., 136 persons were ordered to execute recognizances in addition to other punishments. One person suffered simple as well as rigorous imprisonment.

(*c*) 111 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts, 26 were ordered to pay maintenance, 2 were not punished as they were convicted in other cases, 6 were cautioned, 3 were ordered to register their names as prostitutes, 11 to give surety in addition to other punishments, 16 to give recognizances in addition to other punishments.

STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

by various criminal tribunals during the year 1877.

Details of punishments.																		
Imprisonment												Fines not exceeding						
Not exceeding								Exceeding 7 years.		Total.								
15 Days.		6 Months.		2 Years.		7 Years.										Exceeding 1,000 rupees.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	5 rupees.	50 rupees.	200 rupees.	1,000 rupees.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
..	27,686		.	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	27,680	...	...	...		...	...	...
42	254	20	.	.		..	..	...	..	62	254	8,741	283	...	...	...	9,206	8,800
15,092	4,256	38,068	905	74	4	.	..	...	.	53,234	5,165	44,652	14,740	780	..	...	3,91,443	2,41,700
1,854	956	4,727	287	3,640	24	12		...	..	10,233	1,267	3,634	2,010	454	65	...	1,32,655	57,081
6	9	86	2	68	.	..	.	...	...	160	11	21	30	7	6	...	4,139	1,087
719	37	1,697	4	194		...	..	...		2,610	41	32,167	651	40	1	...	44,566	28,903
17,713	33,198	44,598	1,198	3,976	28	12	.	..		66,299	34,424	89,215	17,714	1,281	72	..	5,82,009	3,37,571
26	31	714	32	1,657	5	3,107	.	148	...	5,652	68	2	215	103	46	7	53,984	14,135
..	...	9	..	20	.	25		4	...	58	...	...	1	...	...	...	50	...
26	31	723	32	1,677	5	3,132	...	152	..	5,710	68	2	216	103	46	7	54,034	14,135
17,739	33,220	45,321	1,230	5,653	33	3,144	...	152	...	72,009	34,492	89,217	17,930	1,384	118	7	6,36,043	3,51,706

(*d*) One person was ordered to pay maintenance.

(*e*) 152 persons were ordered to fulfil their contracts, 241 were ordered to pay maintenance, 20 to go on board, 4 warned, 35 were not punished as they were convicted in other cases.

(*f*) 52 persons were not punished as they were sentenced in other cases, 1 person suffered solitary confinement as well as rigorous imprisonment, 9 were ordered to find surety in addition to other punishments and 9 were ordered to execute recognizances in addition to other punishments.

(*g*) 4 persons were not punished as they were convicted in other cases.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the results of appeal in original cases in the year* 1877.

Courts.	Number of persons.											
	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1877.	Filed in 1877.	Total for disposal.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of records.			Otherwise disposed of, by transfer, death, &c.	Total of columns 5 to 9.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.				Cases.	Persons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Divisional Magistrates	329	4,852	5,181	609	2,388	446	1,421	74	4,938	118	99	243
District Magistrates	71	615	686	71	267	35	136	121	630	31	27	56
Sessions Courts	62	1,225	1,287	537	335	119	224	15	1,230	8	32	57
Total	462	6,692	7,154	1,217	2,990	600	1,781	210	6,798	157	158	356
High Court, Appellate Side.	39	1,953	1,992	1,657	180	34	36	...	1,907	...	21	85
High Court, Appellate Side (as a Court of Reference).	1	120	121	...	91	20	3	1	115	...	5	6
High Court, Appellate Side (as a Court of Revision).	..	..	..	..	38	90	82	...	210	...	...	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the number and nature of civil suits instituted in the several classes of courts in the year* 1877.

Nature of claims.	Number of cases in different courts.												Ordinary suits.
	Ordinary suits.							Small causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	Dist. Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Dist. Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CIVIL COURT CASES.													
Money due on contract. — On written promise for sum certain.	5,448	...	22,012	103	23	83	27,669	34,742	3,801	3,506		42,049	188
Money due on contract. — On unwritten promise for sum certain.	25,935	...	2,320	7	..	2	28,264	15,223	788	446		16,457	20
Money due on contract. — On account stated	5,479	...	1,482	16	1	5	6,983	7,280	460	415	..	8,255	16
Money due on contract. — Money paid or received ..	1,280	..	432	10	1	2	1,725	705	161	187		1,053	14
Money due on contract. — For goods sold and delivered.	3,660	..	304	2		1	4,027	1,527	269	325		2,121	23
Rent . .	505	.	1,943	6	7	26	2,487	5,364	439	209		6,012	4
Recovery of personal property, or value thereof.	1,588	..	947	8		8	2,551	2,694	163	38		2,895	10
Damages. — For injuries to person ...	1	.	17				18		8			8	1
Damages. — For injuries to property ..	.		265	6			271	206	42	43		291	1
Damages. — For defamation	..		83	5			88	3				3	1
Damages. — For other injuries not included in the above.	1	..	165			1	167	79	1			80	...
Damages. — For breaches of contracts, not included in the above.	2	...	183	6	1	4	196	169	108	65		342	42
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	..	..	389	7		2	398	121	1			122	2
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident.			104	2	2	1	109	7				7	4
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	...	..	101	3		1	105					..	...
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.	...	.	70	2	1	15	88						43
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping.	..	.	1	2			3						2
Suits connected with religion and caste	...	.	7	3			10						...
Suits relating to administration of trust and religious endowments.	.	.	15	2	1	7	25					..	4
Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce.	...	..	208	1		5	214	17	8	3		28	5
Suits to establish or dispute adoption ...	...		16	1		4	21					...	..
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	..		15			1	16					.	..
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	...	.	440	3	4	4	451		2			2	17
Suits to establish or contest Wills ..	...		17				17					.	5
Claims to inheritance. — Under Hindu Law ...	...	.	713	18	2	8	741	4				4	19
Claims to inheritance. — " Mahomedan Law .	...	..	109	5		3	117	2				2	2
Claims to inheritance. — " any other Law ..	...	.	11	3		1	15						1
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.	...	..	60		3		63	8				8	.
Suits relating to the Revenue	7	...	339	11		1	358	403	31			434	..
Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property.	...		13,342	50		19	13,411	.	.			..	89
Claims in right of pre-emption	...	.	114		.		114					.	..
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands..	...	..	27	.			27					.	..
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than (Rent Suits).	...	..	834			10	844					..	.
Suits for partition of immovable property.	...	.	676	11	7	11	705	..					3
Suits regarding boundaries . ..	..		80	2			82	.					
Suits for, or relating to, real property, not included in the above.	..	.	10,451	102	15	36	10,604						45

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the number and nature of civil suits instituted in the several classes of courts in the year* 1877—(Continued).

Nature of claims.	Number of cases in different courts.												Ordinary suits.
	Ordinary suits.							Small causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of S. C. Courts as Subordinate Judges.	Dist. Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Dist. Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
REVENUE COURT CASES.													
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII of 1861, Section 4).		1			.	.	1	...	...	..	..	..	..
Claims to hereditary offices or their emoluments (Regulation VI of 1861, Section 3).	..	374	..		.		374	...	..	..	...	.	.
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11).	.	4,463	...	.			4,463	.	...	..	.	..	..
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12) .	..	151	2	.	..	.	153	.	...	.		.	.
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c. (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49 and 80).	.	1,581	.	.		.	1,581		.	.			.
Total	43,906	6,570	58,354	397	68	261	109,556	68,654	6,282	5,237		80,173	561

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the year* 1877.

Value.	Number of suits disposed of in different courts.														
	Ordinary suits.								Small causes.						Ordinary suits.
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total number of suits.	Total value in rupees.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total number of Small Causes.	Total value in rupees.	High Court.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Not exceeding Rupees 5	23,034	1,033	789	11	4	...	24,871	79.048	4,528	34	117	...	4,679	18,422	...
Do. do. 20	20,613	2,060	4,669	10	...	13	27,365	2,50,775	28,816	224	411	...	29,451	3,88,058	...
Do. do. 100	322	2,100	29,082	24	2	35	31,565	28,78,616	36,982	2,828	2,363	...	42,173	18,70,312	...
Do. do. 500	1	567	22,456	43	3	36	23.106	45,77,883	61	3,132	2,592	...	5,785	11,77,406	76
Do. do. 1,000	...	43	3,020	26	13	19	3,121	21,17,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Do. do. 2,500	...	17	1,345	30	12	11	1,424	22,90.386	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
Do. do. 5,000	...	4	...	208	38	87	337	10,42,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
Do. do. 10,000	...	1	...	91	27	54	173	11,86,579	...	...	...	...	..	...	52
Do. do. 1,00,000	...	...	...	50	9	34	93	21,00,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Exceeding 1,00,000	...	...	...	1	...	9	10	57,85,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value.	198	675	262	7	...	19	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87
Total ...	44,168	6,500	61,623	510	108	317	113,226	2,23,08,765	70,387	6,218	5,483	...	82,088	34,54,258	681

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(8)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the year* 1877.

Class of courts.	Suits remaining on the 1st January 1877.	Filed in 1877 (including suits remanded and re-admitted).	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Uncontested. Dismissed for default.	Uncontested. Withdrawn with leave.	Uncontested. Compromised.	Uncontested. Decreed on confession.	Uncontested. Decreed *ex-parte*. For plaintiff.	Uncontested. Decreed *ex-parte*. For defendant.	Contested. Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Contested. Judgment for defendant.	Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1877.	Pending. Over two months.	Pending. Over four months.	Pending. Over twelve months.	Average duration of suits in days. Contested.	Average duration of suits in days. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Village Munsifs	9,996	44,016	...	54,012	6	1	6,873	738	9,370	7,452	8,338	371	9,743	1,283	44,168	9,838	3,055	1,480	2,673	84	88	15
Revenue Courts	2,140	6,706	638	9,484	638	116	856	419	234	197	1,379	174	1,986	1,255	6,500	2,346	622	749	712	181	155	1
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner. Ordinary ...	20,745	59,463	1,548	81,756	1,481	94	1,732	1,250	13,459	4,332	14,166	1,559	17,792	7,333	61,623	18,652	5,641	4,857	778	342	202	251
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner. Small Causes .	5,737	69,257	327	75,321	260	52	4,173	1,313	16,274	6,322	18,452	2,700	15,812	5,341	70,387	4,674	537	89	69	90	73	27
Subordinate Judges. Ordinary ...	302	419	76	797	28	2	30	30	80	12	28	1	216	113	510	259	56	88	39	224	112	4
Subordinate Judges. Small Causes ..	706	6,342	73	7,121	107	74	249	42	1,505	440	1,632	11	1,695	644	6,218	796	45	5	1	45	33	16
Small Cause Court Judges. As Subordinate Judges.	62	72	15	149	3	...	...	5	12	12	10	...	44	25	108	38	18	3	1	405	317	5
Small Cause Court Judges. Small Causes .	955	5,292	17	6,264	207	1	273	314	1,124	431	1,685	20	1,289	347	5,483	574	115	37	2	85	27	40
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Ordinary ...	184	271	136	593	112	8	1	10	57	18	43	1	98	78	317	162	38	47	36	310	187	3
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Small Causes ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40,827	191,838	2,830	235,496	2,842	348	14,198	4,121	42,115	19,216	45,733	4,837	48,675	16,419	195,314	37,339	10,127	7,355	4,311	...	...	362
High Court (Original Side) ...	768	561	...	1,329	...	...	195	113	1	48	162	7	101	54	681	648	...	...	...	...	...	1

NOTE.—1,984 Village Munsifs exercised civil jurisdiction.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the business of the Appellate Courts in the year* 1877.

Class of courts.	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1877.	Instituted in 1877 (including appeals remanded and re-admitted).	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1877.	Pending		Remanded.	Objections under Section 561 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
						Dismissed for default or under Sections 97 and 557 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Withdrawn, compromised or decreed on confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over four months.	Over twelve months.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges	678	483	2,465	3,626	113	108	121	39	19	37	1,521	276	581	2,702	811	276	27	126	66	15
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	78	127	346	551	20	17	21	1	..	1	230	45	87	402	129	2	74	19	4	1
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Revenue ...	263	601	...	864	3	78	38	6	...	9	216	12	187	546	315	68	8	107	5	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner. Civil ...	3,362	5,523	114	8,999	2,790	176	136	103	14	42	2,270	466	785	3,992	2,217	993	161	140	59	21
Total ...	4,381	6,734	2,925	14,040	2,926	379	316	149	33	89	4,237	799	1,640	7,642	3,472	1,339	270	392	124	37
High Court Regular Appeals ...	51	133	1	185	1	...	7	6	...	5	70	16	34	139	46	13	5	28	8	2
Special Appeals ...	84	800	...	884	...	8	7	112	5	18	446	12	101	709	175	42	2	54	21	8
Civil Miscellaneous ...	...	83	...	90	...	2	4	5	1	7	38	...	7	66	24	5	...	...	2	.
Regular Appeals ...	7	47	...	55	...	...	1	22	...	5	21	2	3	52	3	...	...	...	1	...
Do. Special Appeals	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals from Original Side	6	24	...	30	...	1	...	...	1	1	15	...	2	21	9	1	1	2	...	.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(10.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement showing the execution of decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the year* 1877.

Class of courts.		Application to execute decrees.				Decrees		Pending at the end of 1877.	Nature and number of coercive processes issued.					Orders under Section 308 of the Civil Procedure Code.
		Pending on the 1st January 1877.	Filed in 1877.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of person.	Movable property. Attached.	Movable property. Sold.	Immovable property. Attached.	Immovable property. Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	11,312	58,914	2,064	72,290	44,351	16,443	11,645	5,354	7,751	1,980	18,308	10,783	203
	Small Causes.	5,244	42,881	413	48,538	33,018	10,282	4,581	4,690	11,220	1,987	1,568	814	6
Subordinate Judges.	Ordinary ..	316	923	81	1,320	860	229	349	88	85	19	304	184	13
	Small Causes.	530	4,236	32	4,798	3,984	505	510	1,387	965	341	...	...	9
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges	61	254	11	326	277	32	22	16	29	11	116	70	8
	Small Causes.	448	4,292	34	4,774	4,279	357	302	444	731	194	...	...	...
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ...	270	677	71	1,018	664	248	210	118	159	71	280	152	...
	Small Causes.	...	5	.	5	5	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...
Revenue Courts		41	610	.	651	608	5	41	.	26	5	...	..	...
	Total	18,222	112,792	2,706	133,720	88,046	28,101	17,360	12,099	20,967	4,609	20,577	12,003	239

(11.)—(*Criminal*)—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the year* 1877.

Courts.		Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in any one trial.	Remaining and committed for trial.		Number of persons in Jury trials.						Number of persons in Assessors' trials.				Pending.	
			Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial. Convicted.	After trial. Acquitted.	Number in cases in which records were submitted to the High Court under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Result in cases submitted to the High Court. Verdict sustained.	Result in cases submitted to the High Court. Verdict set aside.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After trial. Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	After trial. Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	After trial. Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.	Cases.	Persons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sessions Courts.	Assessors.	2	3,086	13,408	70	858	1,143	15	..	15	* 1406	8,009	1,305	497	31	90
	Jury ...	5														
High Court (Jury) .		9	71	87	15	55	17		.	...	.	...	...	...	.	..

* Inclusive of 91 persons died before trial, &c.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of rupees 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of rupees 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause *d*).	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale of the value of less than rupees 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than rupees 100.	Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause *c*).	Leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause *f*).	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses (*a*) and (*b*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
									RS. A. P.										RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Madras District ..	2	30	1,652	1,685	322	1	496	4,186	9,018 2 0	194	59	28	10	3	8	5	4	311	276 4 0	64,11,287 8 1
Ganjam do. ..	10	6	867	1,107	44	6	510	2,540	3,959 2 0	478	266	15	30	...	4	25	1	819	739 2 0	11,71,828 11 9
Vizagapatam do. ...	14	43	1,202	1,741	97	29	950	4,062	6,428 6 0	260	133	360	149	.	4	16	1	923	983 10 0	21,77,232 3 7
Godavari do. ...	19	105	2,689	2,863	190	19	2,175	8,041	11,339 10 0	1,944	1,000	115	448		55	68	7	3,637	2,901 11 0	26,48,645 6 4
Kistna do. ...	17	47	1,020	1,290	51	4	548	2,960	4,448 6 0	510	207	9	21	2	10	27	4	790	712 11 0	9,65,566 10 2
Nellore do. ...	14	12	898	1,814	80	13	525	3,342	4,887 0 0	852	642	14	44	2	11	488	25	2,078	1,831 9 0	12,29,706 0 0
Cuddapah do. ...	15	24	1,736	1,141	31	22	18	2,972	4,190 0 0	1,790	431	8	14	.	8	17	1	2,269	1,703 3 0	8,83,390 3 1
Karnool do. ...	12	41	766	772	21	..	483	2,083	2,861 8 0	841	396	8	49	..	7	6	1	1,308	913 12 0	5,62,170 0 0
Bellary do. ...	22	41	1,143	1,463	24	.	46	2,717	4,084 0 0	670	323	9	6	..	31	19	6	1,064	847 0 0	9,55,868 2 11
Chingleput do. ...	11	9	1,480	2,062	53	57	239	3,900	5,943 4 0	547	184	10	12	1	3	31	...	788	733 0 0	15,15,749 6 0
North Arcot do. ...	16	16	2,306	3,137	754	46	211	6,470	9,925 15 0	1,246	831	12	27		3	54	1	2,174	2,104 12 0	34,86,804 0 0
South Arcot do. ...	13	15	2,566	4,154	173	5	259	7,172	10,843 13 0	1,639	1,385	72	155	10	22	190	2	3,475	3,264 8 0	25,18,995 0 0
Tanjore do. ...	17	121	7,307	11,690	1,252	28	2,230	22,634	37,095 7 0	2,063	1,783	357	1,430	1	106	202	17	5,959	5,232 9 0	1,15,89,588 0 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	17	82	7,539	12,185	384	31	202	20,423	32,163 2 0	3,568	4,475	84	75	1	28	374	1	8,606	6,539 5 0	83,05,697 0 0
Madura do. ...	17	38	3,727	8,376	203	64	315	12,723	18,701 3 0	2,644	4,376	50	40	...	31	540	31	7,712	6,127 4 0	53,98,458 9 10
Trichinopoly do. ...	7	21	2,437	3,917	216	36	477	7,104	11,072 4 0	[illegible]	600	118	307	...	9	25	1	2,006	1,645 15 0	28,54,500 1 11
Salem do. ...	18	14	2,478	2,875	61	31	170	5,629	8,269 4 0	947	493	27	30	...	12	55	2	1,566	1,475 6 0	19,58,975 2 9
Coimbatore do. ...	15	16	4,195	5,377	154	39	428	10,209	15,244 11 0	941	879	15	70	...	82	442	...	2,429	2,495 7 0	36,19,399 0 0
South Canara do. ...	11	51	1,777	3,080	1,175	1,238	775	8,096	12,407 1 0	500	507	217	121	...	141	411	2	1,899	2,753 8 0	41,59,242 0 2
Tellicherry do. ...	10	114	1,132	5,401	1,708	124	9,299	17,778	18,585 11 0	284	6,272	428	3,490	...	2,451	...	..	12,925	9,136 10 0	35,05,379 2 0
Calicut do. ...	19	31	2,300	14,333	2,267	35	7,305	26,271	33,873 5 0	1,386	15,234	5,992	653	...	2,183	1,033	4	26,485	18,885 12 0	1,10,70,261 15 2
Nilgiri do. ...	2	2	230	125	30	...	43	430	1,180 0 0	167	12	1	...	...	...	20	...	200	197 0 0	11,86,007 4 2
Total ...	298	879	51,447	90,594	9,290	1,828	27,704	181,742	2,67,521 2 0	24,417	40,488	7,949	7,181	29	5,209	4,046	111	89,423	71,497 14 0	7,75,86,690 7 11

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.					Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of memoranda received under Section 42 of Act XX of 1866.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 20, 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Amount of ordinary fees collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total ordinary fees on registered and unregistered documents.
	Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18, Clauses *d* and *f*).	All other documents registered under (Section 18, Clause *f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.												
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36(*a*)	36(*b*)
					RS. A. P.										RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras District	33	121	160	314	891 5 0	3	48	...	...	3	1	28	165	489	10,377 11 0	98 0 0	10,475 11 0
Ganjam do.	12	152	84	248	450 8 0	1	9	...	...	6	6	7	89	190	5,184 12 0	38 8 0	5,223 4 0
Vizagapatam do. ...	8	333	116	457	820 2 0	..	11	..	.	12	15	49	135	391	8,276 2 0	320 0 0	8,596 2 0
Godavari do. ...	180	1,212	208	1,600	2,635 12 0	1	37	...	30	9	19	32	231	1,224	17,021 15 0	167 2 0	17,189 1 0
Kistna do. ..	25	96	53	174	352 0 0	..	18	...	.	21	35	27	76	347	5,581 6 0	231 13 0	5,813 3 0
Nellore do. ...	9	117	38	164	355 0 0	...	35	..	10	5	7	29	43	200	7,211 1 0	114 4 0	7,325 5 0
Cuddapah do. ...	22	31	66	119	201 0 0	...	15	1	...	11	14	20	18	104	6,158 3 0	88 0 0	6,246 3 0
Kurnool do. ...	18	26	31	75	163 0 0	...	5	1	..	1	1	10	16	120	3,962 4 0	14 8 0	3,976 12 0
Bellary do. ...	17	39	72	128	271 0 0	.	6	...	...	5	2	9	15	157	5,226 0 0	14 8 0	5,240 8 0
Chingleput do. ..	4	64	43	111	205 0 0	...	33	3	...	15	59	41	57	241	7,025 4 0	180 0 0	7,205 4 0
North Arcot do. ...	6	90	147	243	608 8 0	1	30	...	...	19	79	66	39	256	12,755 15 0	360 8 0	13,116 7 0
South Arcot do. ...	4	90	117	211	359 8 0	...	37	...	...	24	91	85	27	678	14,615 13 0	355 0 0	14,970 13 0
Tanjore do. ...	32	560	633	1,225	2,233 12 0	.	109	...	...	36	181	259	323	4,348	44,997 12 0	2,955 6 0	47,953 2 0
Tinnevelly do. ...	94	894	389	1,377	2,123 0 0	1	46	..	...	21	28	121	158	2,247	41,009 7 0	578 3 0	41,587 10 0
Madura do. ...	28	456	205	689	1,484 0 0	...	25	1	...	11	19	82	265	1,054	27,413 15 0	286 8 0	27,700 7 0
Trichinopoly do. ...	6	335	180	521	799 11 0	...	35	...	...	24	45	41	77	1,065	13,657 [illegible] 0	338 8 0	13,996 6 0
Salem do. ..	3	56	86	145	263 15 0	...	12	...	...	9	26	68	62	216	10,053 1 0	218 0 0	10,271 1 0
Coimbatore do. ...	3	154	62	219	394 5 0	...	4	...	...	4	28	67	47	545	18,150 7 0	198 8 0	18,348 15 0
South Canara do. ...	83	898	480	1,461	1,819 8 0	3	19	...	...	6	18	90	188	2,884	17,054 1 0	447 9 0	17,501 10 0
Tellicherry do. ...	1,356	1,916	762	4,034	4,885 12 0	...	8	...	...	14	18	92	222	2,027	32,640 1 0	334 9 0	32,974 10 0
Calicut do. ...	219	2,814	1,305	4,338	5,597 4 0	..	13	...	...	22	59	117	389	2,070	58,406 5 0	351 12 0	58,758 1 0
Nilgiri do. ...	...	38	3	41	103 0 0	1	2	...	...	10	21	4	36	103	1,488 0 0	23 8 0	1,511 8 0
Total ...	2,162	10,492	5,240	17,894	27,016 14 0	11	557	6	40	288	772	1,344	2,578	20,956	3,68,267 5 0	7,714 10 0	3,75,981 15 0

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—(*Civil*)—*Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Deduct amount of ordinary fees collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (ordinary fees).	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance during the several months of the year on instruments not admitted to registration.	Total extraordinary fees and fines on registered and unregistered documents.	Deduct amount of extraordinary fees and fines collected in advance on documents not admitted to registration in the several months of the year but for which registration has been completed subsequently.	Balance showing the actual collections of the year (extraordinary fees and fines).	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	36(*c*)	36(*d*)	37	37(*a*)	37(*b*)	37(*c*)	37(*d*)	38	39
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	(*a*)43,315 8 1	(*a*) This sum includes the following items:—Estimated value of paper for Registers, Office Stationery, Packing Materials, Registration Ink and Printing done in the Government Press, Rupees 10,330-6-9; estimated cost of repairing an Iron safe at D.P.W. Workshops and Clothing for Peons' belts supplied by Army Clothing Department, Rupees 31-5-9. Amount debited for Buildings, Rupees 5,499-6-8.
Madras District ...	94 0 0	10,381 11 0	4,085 2 0	7 6 0	4,092 8 0	5 14 0	4,086 10 0	(*b*)13,971 12 11	
Ganjam do. .	29 0 0	6,194 4 0	1,488 5 0	30 8 0	1,468 13 0	15 8 0	1,453 5 0	5,015 12 8	
Vizagapatam do. .	218 0 0	8,378 2 0	2,852 5 6	175 2 0	3,027 7 6	28 2 0	2,999 5 6	7,659 4 11	
Godavari do. .	116 10 0	17,072 7 0	3,819 1 9	101 8 0	3,920 9 9	57 8 0	3,863 1 9	11,673 4 11	
Kistna do. ..	176 5 0	5,636 14 0	1,595 2 0	112 8 0	1,707 10 0	88 8 0	1,619 2 0	5,732 13 1	
Nellore do. .	76 5 0	7,249 0 0	1,475 2 11	78 2 0	1,553 4 11	65 0 0	1,488 4 11	7,320 0 6	
Cuddapah do. ...	64 0 0	6,182 3 0	928 1 0	3 0 0	931 1 0	...	931 1 0	5,113 8 4	
Kurnool do. ...	16 8 0	3,960 4 0	666 0 0	7 0 0	673 0 0	...	673 0 0	4,365 2 5	
Bellary do. ..	9 8 0	5,231 0 0	680 11 6	10 0 0	690 11 6	...	690 11 6	5,662 7 9	
Chingleput do. ..	119 8 0	7,085 12 0	1,315 1 0	108 0 0	1,423 1 0	65 0 0	1,358 1 0	6,254 11 6	
North Arcot do. ...	171 8 0	12,944 15 0	2,234 7 3	127 8 0	2,361 15 3	2 0 0	2,359 15 3	9,383 11 7	
South Arcot do. ...	218 0 0	14,752 13 0	2,069 2 9	178 11 0	2,247 13 9	60 0 0	2,187 13 9	10,104 15 4	
Tanjore do. ..	2,383 14 0	45,569 4 0	10,682 2 4	102 8 0	10,784 10 4	54 8 0	10,730 2 4	34,735 6 9	
Tinnevelly do. ..	430 11 0	41,156 15 0	6,453 15 2	145 14 0	6,599 13 2	156 7 0	6,443 6 2	27,370 4 6	
Madura do. ..	132 0 0	27,568 7 0	3,553 3 6	103 0 0	3,656 3 6	85 0 0	3,571 3 6	17,481 13 6	
Trichinopoly do. ...	259 0 0	13,737 6 0	2,217 15 11	62 13 0	2,280 12 11	33 5 0	2,247 7 11	10,137 12 1	
Salem do. ...	113 8 0	10,157 9 0	975 14 9	75 0 0	1,050 14 9	33 0 0	1,017 14 9	9,014 11 2	
Coimbatore do. ...	139 6 0	18,209 9 0	1,525 0 0	55 8 0	1,580 8 0	53 8 0	1,527 0 0	12,101 8 1	
South Canara do. ...	331 7 0	17,170 3 0	7,876 12 0	303 2 0	8,179 14 0	213 2 0	7,966 12 0	15,826 10 8	
Tellicherry do. ...	149 4 0	32,825 6 0	7,536 9 9	447 3 0	7,983 12 9	365 4 0	7,618 8 9	25,703 3 2	
Calicut do. ...	242 0 0	58,516 1 0	9,882 1 2	137 0 0	10,019 1 2	97 10 0	9,921 7 2	40,290 13 11	
Nilgiri do. ...	29 0 0	1,482 8 0	464 4 0	...	464 4 0	...	464 4 0	1,273 11 8	
Total ...	5,519 6 0	3,70,462 9 0	74,326 9 3	2,371 5 0	76,697 14 3	1,479 4 0	75,218 10 3	3,29,449 1 6	

C.—

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Russelkonda ...	Hill Jail	Convicts	91	..	91	304	5	309	395	5	400
		Civil ..		..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
		Under trial ..	.	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Security . ..	..		...	...	..	..	...	...	...
		Insane		..	.	.	...	.	...	..	...
		State .. .		..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Berhampore ...	District Jail	Convicts	200	14	214	887	70	957	1,087	84	1,171
		Civil . ..			...	9	1	10	9	1	10
		Under trial ..	17	1	18	148	18	166	165	19	184
		Security . .	4	.	4	1		1	5	..	5
		Insane . .	.	..	..			...	...	..	...
		State	1	.	1	.		...	1	..	1
Vizagapatam ..	Do. ...	Convicts . .	305	27	332	1,481	188	1,669	1,786	215	2,001
		Civil	2	..	2	16	1	17	18	1	19
		Under trial	5		5	318	19	337	323	19	342
		Security	.			4	..	4	4		4
		Insane .				..	..	...	...	..	...
		State .	..	.	.	...	...	..	...	..	...
Rajahmundry ..	Central Jail	Convicts	990	42	1,032	720	62	782	1,710	104	1,814
		Civil		.	..		.	..	.	...	...
		Under trial .	...	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	...
		Security . .	3	.	3	2	..	2	5	...	5
		Insane ..	..	.	...	..		...	...	...	...
		State .. .	7	..	7	..	.	.	7	...	7
Do. ...	District Jail	Convicts . ..	99	5	104	743	72	815	842	77	919
		Civil . .	5	..	5	13	1	14	18	1	19
		Under trial	16	..	16	236	24	260	252	24	276
		Security	...	.	...	.	...	..		...	..
		Insane	.	.	.	...	.	...	..	.	..
		State	..	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam ...	Jail ...	Convicts	78	..	78	421	25	446	499	25	524
		Civil	...	..	...	4	..	4	4	...	4
		Under trial ...	...	..	...	104	3	107	104	3	107
		Security ..	.	.	..	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Insane	1		1	3	3	6	4	3	7
		State	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
Guntoor ...	District Jail	Convicts	174	5	179	1,321	60	1,381	1,495	65	1,560
		Civil	3	.	3	6	...	6	9	...	9
		Under trial ...	63	1	64	321	4	325	384	5	389
		Security . .	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State . ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts	667	31	698	3,548	272	3,820	4,215	303	4,518
		Civil . ..	1	..	1	4	..	4	5	...	5
		Under trial ..	170	3	173	1,102	30	1,132	1,272	33	1,305
		Security	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Insane	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	3
		State	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnool ...	Do. ...	Convicts	592	12	604	2,673	183	2,856	3,265	195	3,460
		Civil	.	..	...	12	2	14	12	2	14
		Under trial .	198	..	198	237	12	249	435	12	447
		Security	2	..	2	19	...	19	21	...	21
		Insane	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts	700	21	721	5,449	257	5,706	6,149	278	6,427
		Civil	7	...	7	20	1	21	27	1	28
		Under trial ...	193	1	194	1,549	24	1,573	1,742	25	1,767
		Security	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	1	..	1	5	4	9	6	4	10
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRISONS.

classes confined in jails during the year 1877.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
255	4	259	140	1	141	135·59	·73	136·32	135·59	·73	136·32
...	..	.		..	.	..	..	..			
.		.	.		.	.	.	..			
.			.	..	.	..	..	...			
.		..	.	.	..	.	.				
..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.			
796	65	861	291	19	310	249·48	15·31	264·79	260·57	15·96	276·53
8		8	1	1	2	·62	·03	·65			
161	19	180	4	.	4	8·16	·62	8·78			
5		5	...	.	..	1 31		1·31			
.		.		.			.				
	.	.	1		1	1 00		1·00			
1,298	191	1,489	488	24	512	337·86	28 59	366·45	350·76	29·38	389·14
14	1	15	4		4	2·44	·07	2 51			
309	17	326	14	2	16	17 97	·72	18·69			
4		4	.			1·40		1 40			
.			.	.				..			
	.		.	.							
569	52	621	1,141	52	1,193	982·84	45·02	1027·86	991·60	45·02	1036·62
4		4	1		1	1 76		1·76			
.	.										
.			7		7	7 00	.	7·00			
638	66	704	204	11	215	161 21	7·53	168 74	182·34	8·29	190·63
15	1	16	3		3	3·36	·02	3 38			
244	24	268	8	.	8	17 77	·74	18·51			
.											
.											
340	20	360	159	5	164	120 61	3·41	124·02	126·89	4·06	130·95
4		4		.		09		09			
89	3	92	15	.	15	5 27	·23	5 50			
1		1				·50		·50			
3	3	6	1		1	·42	42	·84			
.			.								
1,138	39	1,177	357	26	383	356 64	17 04	373·68	376·53	17·20	393·73
8		8	1		1	·84		·84			
384	5	389				19 05	16	19 21			
..						.		.			
.						.		.			
..	.										
3,040	252	3,292	1,176	51	1,227	1222 76	47·33	1270·09	1295·18	49·49	1344·67
5	.	5		...		·36		·36			
1,205	33	1,238	67		67	69 02	1·78	70 80			
7	..	7	..			2 40		2·40			
2	1	3				·64	·38	1·02			
..	..	.	...								
2,533	167	2,700	732	28	760	863·95	35·29	899·24	889·55	36·08	925·63
12	2	14				1 21	·04	1·25			
428	12	440	7		7	17·99	·75	18·74			
16	.	16	5		5	6·40		6·40			
.	.		.		.						
..	..	..		.				.			
4,289	232	4,521	1,860	46	1,906	1589·77	56 76	1646·53	1712·46	58·83	1771·29
21	1	22	6		6	7·52	·17	7·69			
1,655	22	1,677	87	3	90	114·61	1·64	116·25			
..	.	.	.								
6	4	10				56	·26	·82			
..	...	.				.	.	.			

C.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Cuddapah ..	District Jail	Convicts ...	443	17	460	1,811	115	1,926	2,254	132	2,386
		Civil . ..	6	...	6	41	2	43	47	2	49
		Under trial ...	75	..	75	543	9	552	618	9	627
		Security	15	.	15	35	1	36	50	1	51
		Insane .. .			.	..	.	...	...	...	..
		State			.	.	..		..	.	...
Chittur ..	Do. ..	Convicts	339	11	350	3,375	296	3,671	3,714	307	4,021
		Civil . ..	7		7	19	.	19	26	.	26
		Under trial ..	122	.	122	1,242	18	1,260	1,364	18	1,382
		Security .			.	2		2	2	..	2
		Insane ..	3		3	5		5	8	..	8
		State	..	.	.	..		.	..	..	..
Vellore .	Central Jail	Convicts .	972	33	1,005	721	60	781	1,693	93	1,786
		Civil . .	..	.		.	..	.	..	.	...
		Under trial		..		.	..		..	.	.
		Security							...		.
		Insane	1		1	.	.	..	1	..	1
		State						.	.	...	...
Vellore ...	Camp ...	Convicts ...	27		27	1,010	..	1,010	1,037		1,037
		Civil . ..					..		...		.
		Under trial .		.		1	..	1	1	..	1
		Security . .			.	.		...	.	..	...
		Insane .					..	...	...	.	
		State ...	.					...	...	...	...
Salem ...	Central Jail	Convicts	745	21	766	5,633	307	5,950	6,388	328	6,716
		Civil . ..	6		6	30	3	33	36	3	39
		Under trial ...	63	1	64	1,266	17	1,283	1,329	18	1,347
		Security	3		3	2	..	2	5	.	5
		Insane ...		.			..	...	.	...	...
		State	..		...	..	.	...	...	...	...
Gundy .	Jail ...	Convicts	70	...	70	190	..	190	260	...	260
		Civil . ..	.		.	.	.	...	.	...	...
		Under trial .	...	..	..		...	..	.	..	...
		Security . .						..	..	...	...
		Insane .	.	.		.		...	...	...	...
		State		.	.	.	..	.	...	..	...
Chingleput	District Jail	Convicts	201	14	215	1,718	138	1,856	1,919	152	2,071
		Civil . .	4		4	28	1	29	32	1	33
		Under trial .	82	3	35	847	6	353	429	9	438
		Security .	.	.	..	.		..	..	..	..
		Insane			.	..	...	.	..	.	.
		State		.	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
Cuddalore ..	Do. .	Convicts	408	17	425	2,506	71	2,577	2,914	88	3,002
		Civil ..	4	..	4	47	2	49	51	2	53
		Under trial ..	57		57	925	17	942	982	17	999
		Security	1		1	.	..	...	1	...	1
		Insane		...	..	6	1	7	6	1	7
		State . .		..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar	Jail	Convicts . .	100	12	112	464	58	522	564	70	634
		Civil	14		14	44	2	46	58	2	60
		Under trial			..	17	6	23	17	6	23
		Security	4		4			.	4	.	4
		Insane				.				..	.
		State .	.	.	.	.		..		.	...
Tanjore	District Jail	Convicts	172	7	179	693	65	758	865	72	937
		Civil	15		15	78	1	79	93	1	94
		Under trial	2	1	3	287	19	306	289	20	309
		Security	7		7	4		4	11	..	11
		Insane			.			.	.	..	..
		State						...			.

(*Continued*).

classes confined in jails during the year 1877—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,767	111	1,878	487	21	508	492·01	25·77	517·78	542·11	26·41	568·52
45	1	46	2	1	3	6·22	·09	6·31			
608	8	616	10	1	11	31·69	·43	32·12			
38	1	39	12	.	12	12·19	·12	12·31			
.	...	...	..	...	...		...	...			
.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...			
2,864	224	3,088	850	83	933	637·44	43·85	681·29	709·62	44·53	754·15
21	.	21	5	...	5	3·14	..	3·14			
1,254	18	1,272	110	.	110	67·15	·68	67·83			
2	...	2	..	.	...	·40	...	·40			
7	..	7	1	..	1	1·40		1·40			
..	...	..	...	...	...		.	..			
655	46	701	1,038	47	1,085	946·67	32·32	978·99	947·67	32·32	979·99
.	...	..	.	..	...		.	..			
..		...		.	.	.	...	...			
.	...	..	.	..			.				
.	.	.	1	..	1	1·00	.	1·00			
.	.	.	.	..	..		..	...			
324	...	324	713	..	713	435·50	..	435·50	435·53	...	435·53
..	..	.		.	.		.	...			
1	..	1	..	...		·03	.	·03			
.	..	...	.	...				..			
..	..	...	...	..			...	...			
.	...	.	.	..	..	.	.	...			
4,405	254	4,659	1,984	74	2,058	1,613·41	63·76	1677·17	1703·28	65·01	1768·29
33	3	36	3		3	2·19	·16	2·35			
1,305	18	1,323	24	..	24	85·92	1·09	87·01			
4	...	4	1	..	1	1·76	..	1·76			
.	...	.	.	.	...	..	..	..			
..	...	.		..	..		...	..			
207	...	207	53	...	53	67·32	...	67·32	67·32	...	67·32
..	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...			
..	...	..		..	..	.	...	...			
...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...			
...	..	.	..	...	...	.	..	...			
1,603	136	1,739	316	16	332	349·76	27·14	376·90	371·80	27·62	399·42
26	1	27	6	..	6	2·19	·01	2·20			
423	9	432	6	...	6	19·85	·47	20·32			
..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..			
..	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	.			
.	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...			
1,612	70	1,682	1,302	18	1,320	757·87	20·53	778·40	830·16	21·34	851·50
48	2	50	3	...	3	3·66	·06	3·72			
957	17	974	25	...	25	67·87	·66	68·53			
1	...	1	...	..	...	·04		·04			
6	1	7	...	...	...	·72	·09	·81			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
416	57	473	148	13	161	131·62	13·89	145·51	143·42	14·08	157·50
47	1	48	11	1	12	9·20	·12	9·32			
17	6	23	...	...	..	·43	·07	·50			
3	...	3	1	..	1	2·17	..	2·17			
.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..			
..		.	..	..	...	..	...	.			
636	51	687	229	21	250	176·16	13·97	190·13	200·36	14·73	215·09
88	1	89	5	.	5	7·10	·03	7·13			
270	20	290	19		19	12·39	·73	13·12			
9	..	9	2	.	2	4·71	...	4·71			
.	...			.		.	.				
.	.	..			.		.				

C.—PRISONS

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Trichinopoly ...	Central Jail	Convicts	989	47	1,036	573	195	768	1,562	242	1,804
		Civil	.		.	..	.		.	.	.
		Under trial		.	..			.	..	..	.
		Security			.			.	.		.
		Insane			.		.	..	.	.	
		State ..			.				.	.	
Do.	District Jail	Convicts	98		98	1,000	1	1,001	1,098	1	1,099
		Civil	2	1	3	37	3	40	39	4	43
		Under trial	8	1	9	289	17	306	297	18	315
		Security				1		1	1	..	1
		Insane									
		State							.	...	
Do.	Camp Jail.	Convicts			.	586		586	586		586
		Civil								.	
		Under trial								.	
		Security								.	..
		Insane									
		State							.		
Madura	District Jail	Convicts	404	7	411	3,508	169	3,677	3,912	176	4,088
		Civil	37	1	38	123	5	128	160	6	166
		Under trial	67		67	1,041	15	1,056	1,108	15	1,123
		Security	3		3	14		14	17	.	17
		Insane				1		1	1		1
		State							.	.	
Tinnevelly .	Do	Convicts	346	6	352	1,"06	86	1,392	1,652	92	1,744
		Civil	5	1	6	43	2	45	48	3	51
		Under trial	7		7	463	9	472	470	9	479
		Security	1		1	7	.	7	8	.	8
		Insane					1	1		1	1
		State .				.		.	.	.	
Cochin .	Jail	Convicts		.		34		34	34	.	34
		Civil								.	
		Under trial			.	20	.	20	20	.	20
		Security					.				.
		Insane		.					.	.	..
		State				.		.			..
Calicut .	District Jail	Convicts	169	6	175	888	17	905	1,057	23	1,080
		Civil	17	.	17	134	4	138	151	4	155
		Under trial	6		6	236	6	242	242	6	248
		Security	2		2	2		2	4	.	4
		Insane				9	6	15	9	6	15
		State .	.			2		2	2	.	2
Tellicherry ..	Do. ..	Convicts	77	1	78	435	13	448	512	14	526
		Civil	19		19	85	1	86	104	1	105
		Under trial	1	.	1	60	2	62	61	2	63
		Security	.	.		1		1	1		1
		Insane		.	..	5	1	6	5	1	6
		State .		.		..		..	.	..	..
Cannanore ..	Central Jail	Convicts	776	.	776	415		415	1,191	.	1,191
		Civil			.		.	.		..	
		Under trial			.	.	.	..		..	...
		Security . .			.		.	..		..	..
		Insane	.			1		1	1	..	1
		State	.	..	..	...	.	..	..	..	.
Mangalore ..	District Jail	Convicts	117	8	125	376	29	405	493	37	530
		Civil	8	.	8	52	6	58	60	6	66
		Under trial	2	..	2	87	14	101	89	14	103
		Security .	. .		.	4	.	4	4	...	4
		Insane	..		.	5	1	6	5	1	6
		State . .	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	...

—(*Continued*).

classes confined in jails during the year 1877—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
530	170	715	1,023	66	1,089	1037·17	60·68	1097·85	1037·17	60·68	197·85
..	..	.	.	.	.			..			
...	..										
..	..	..	.				.	.			
..	..	...	...	..	.	..	..	..			
	...	...	.	..		..		.			
820	1	821	278		278	234·04	·06	234·10	254·29	1·20	255·49
35	3	38	4	1	5	2 51	·32	2·83			
258	18	276	39	..	39	17·24	·82	18·06			
1	...	1	.		.	·50		·50			
...		...	.	...	.	...					
..	.	.	..	.	..	.	..	.			
55	...	55	531	.	531	397·18	.	397·18	397·18	.	397·18
...		...						.			
..				.		.	.	..			
...		.					.				
	.	.						..			
..	..	.			.		.	...			
2,146	93	2,239	1,766	83	1,849	1028·80	37·48	1066·28	1102·38	38·62	1141·00
146	5	151	14	1	15	18 12	·52	18·64			
957	15	972	151	..	151	51·10	·62	51 72			
11	...	11	6	.	6	4 09	.	4 09			
1	..	1	..	..		·27		·27			
...	.	...	..	..		.		.			
1,195	64	1,259	457	28	485	396·21	18·78	414·99	429 46	19·42	448·88
46	3	49	2	.	2	3·70	·11	3·81			
459	9	459	20		20	26·35	·46	26·81			
5	..	5	3		3	3·20		3·20			
...	1	1	.		.		07	07			
...	...	...	..					.			
27	...	27	7	.	7	1·49		1·49	1·59	...	1·59
..	..	.		.	..		.	.			
20	..	20	.		.	·10	..	·10			
..	..	..	.	..		..		..			
.	..	..	..	.	..		.	...			
...	..	..	..	.	..	..	.				
839	14	853	218	9	227	212·36	6·19	218·55	234·89	6·91	241·80
132	3	135	19	1	20	12·38	·32	12·70			
231	6	237	11	.	11	7·56	·14	7·70			
2	.	2	2	.	2	2·14	.	2·14			
8	5	13	1	1	2	·36	·26	·62			
2	..	2	.	.	.	·09	.	·09			
385	8	393	127	6	133	98·01	3·34	101·35	108·30	3·49	111·79
97	1	98	7	.	7	6·12		6·12			
52	2	54	9	.	9	3 46	·12	3·58			
.	..	.	1		1	·37		·37			
5	1	6		.		·34	·03	·37			
...	...	...	.	..		..		.			
336	...	336	855	..	855	804·93	..	804·93	805·06		805·06
			..				...	.			
.	.		..								
..		...	.	.		.		..			
1		1	.			·13	.	·13			
..	..	.	.		.	...		..			
326	24	350	167	13	180	120·39	7 80	128·19	131·10	9·60	140·70
49	3	52	14	3	14	6 01	·94	6·95			
84	12	96	5	2	7	3·39	·69	4·08			
..	...	.	4		4	·09	.	·09			
4	1	5	1	.	1	1·22	·17	1·39			
.				.			.				

C.—PRISONS—

(1.)—*Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all*

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Palghat ...	Fort Jail ..	Convicts	179	...	179	612	...	612	791	...	791
		Civil ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under trial .	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...
		Insane	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		State	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	Central Jail	Convicts	1,033	28	1,061	958	28	986	1,991	56	2,047
		Civil	10	..	10	29	.	29	39	...	39
		Under trial ..	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	...
		Security	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	..
		Insane	...	..	..	5	2	7	5	2	7
		State	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. ...	District Jail	Convicts	127	7	134	3,016	94	3,110	3,143	101	3,244
		Civil	..	..	...		.	..	...	...	...
		Under trial ..	66	2	68	805	27	832	871	29	900
		Security	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	.	...
		Insane	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...
		State	..	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...
Ootacamund ...	Do. ...	Convicts	129	4	133	274	70	344	403	74	477
		Civil . ..	...	.		3	2	5	3	2	5
		Under trial ..	1	...	1	21	2	23	22	2	24
		Security . ..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	..	...	2	..	2	2	...	2
		State	...	..	...	...	.	..	...	...	...
Do. ...	European Prison.	Convicts	31	...	31	21	..	21	52	...	52
		Civil	...	.	..	...	.	...	..	...	..
		Under trial ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Security	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Insane	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	...
		State	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	Penitentiary.	Convicts	435	53	488	3,638	674	4,312	4,073	727	4,800
		Civil	..	.	...	.	.	.		...	..
		Under trial ..	13	1	14	233	22	255	246	23	269
		Security .. .	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	...	5
		Insane	...	2	2	33	14	47	33	16	49
		State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do.	Debtors' Jail.	Civil	14	2	16	383	38	421	397	40	437
		Total .	13,763	479	14,242	66,670	4,132	70,802	80,433	4,611	85,044

(*Continued*).

classes confined in jails during the year 1877—(Continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
361	...	361	430	...	430	404·59	...	404·59			
..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	404·59	...	404·59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
.	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...			
705	27	732	1,286	29	1,315	1205·87	25·81	1231·68			
35	...	35	4	...	4	5·25	...	5·25			
.	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...			
...	...	...	.	.	..	...	..	...	1212·39	26·26	1238·65
5	2	7	..	...	...	1·27	·45	1·72			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,408	75	2,573	645	26	671	673·89	22·42	696·31			
.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...			
819	28	847	52	1	53	43 31	1 48	44 79	717·20	23·90	741·10
235	59	294	168	15	183	140 32	6 01	155 33			
3	2	5				12	03	·15			
12	2	14	10		10	1 34	16	1 50	150·83	6·20	157·03
2		2				05		·05			
26		26	26		26	25 01		25 01			
									25·01	...	25·01
3,480	658	4,138	593	69	662	574 99	69 11	644 10			
198	19	217	48	4	52	11 91	1 24	13 15			
4		4	1		1	1 36		1 36	590·00	71·15	661·15
32	15	47	1	1	2	1 74	80	2 54			
384	39	423	13	1	14	16 24	97	17 21	16·24	·97	17·21
57,272	3,686	60,958	23,163	925	24,088	19899 42	779 48	20678 90	19899·42	779·48	20678·90

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in jails during the year* 1877.

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8				9	
								Received from other jails.							Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.	
								A.		B.					A.		B.		A.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1876.		Imprisoned during the year 1877.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation to other jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russelkonda	91	...	302	5	393	5	2	...	..	...	395	5	400	2	...	..	.	20	.
2	Berhampore	200	14	884	70	1,084	84	3	.		..	1,087	84	1,171	56	1			20	1
3	Vizagapatam . ..	303	27	1,476	188	1,781	215	5		.	..	1,786	215	2,001	60	4	8	2	6	1
4	Rajahmundry Central ..	990	42	192	17	1,182	59	528	45	.		1,710	104	1,814	24		26	2	8	1
5	Do. District .	99	5	743	72	842	77	.	..	..	..	842	77	919	101	37	.	.	21	...
6	Masulipatam	78	...	371	25	449	25	50		...	..	499	25	524	32	..	..	...	2	...
7	Guntoor	174	5	1,313	60	1,487	65	8	.	...	...	1,495	65	1,560	313	4	3	1	20	.
8	Nellore	667	31	3,547	272	4,214	303	1	...	...	..	4,215	303	4,518	1	.	16	.	14	..
9	Kurnool	592	12	2,671	183	3,263	195	2	..	..	..	3,265	195	3,460	148	...	1	1	17	..
10	Bellary	700	21	5,410	257	6,110	278	39	.	..	.	6,149	278	6,427	548	5	9	...	18	1
11	Cuddapah	443	17	1,797	115	2,240	132	14	..		.	2,254	132	2,386	238	1	131	3	46	2
12	Chittur	339	11	3,362	295	3,701	306	13	1	.	..	3,714	307	4,021	647	33	143	2	33	.
13	Vellore Central	972	33	44	2	1,016	35	677	58	..	.	1,693	93	1,786	96	3	223	3	9	...
14	Do. Camp	27	...	18	..	45	..	992		..	..	1,037	.	1,037	49	...	...	..	18	..
15	Salem Central	745	21	5,616	306	6,361	327	27	1	.	..	6,388	328	6,716	189	1	...	.	32	2
16	Gundy	70	...	.	...	70	..	190	.		.	260	.	260	1		..	...	..	.
17	Chingleput	201	14	1,696	138	1,897	152	22			.	1,919	152	2,071	364	11	9	...	18	1
18	Cuddalore .. .	408	17	2,506	70	2,914	87	..	1		.	2,914	88	3,002	1	3	46	..	11	.
19	Tranquebar	100	12	446	58	546	70	18			..	564	70	634	26	1		.	17	.
20	Tanjore	172	7	684	65	856	72	9	.			865	72	937	121	13			6	.
21	Trichinopoly Central	989	47	216	180	1,205	227	357	15			1,562	242	1,804	159		17	1	1	.
22	Do. District ..	98	...	963	1	1,061	1	37		.		1,098	1	1,099	150	.			23	.
23	Do. Camp	.	.	.	.	.		586	.	.		586		586	43	.	.		.	
24	Madura	404	7	3,508	169	3,912	176	.	...	..	.	3,912	176	4,088	431				54	
25	Tinnevelly	346	6	1,306	86	1,652	92	...		...	..	1,652	92	1,744	210	1	10	1	44	
26	Cochin	...	...	34	...	34	..	..	..	.	.	34	..	34		..	..	...	.	...
27	Calicut	169	6	886	17	1,055	23	2	.		.	1,057	23	1,080	149	...	11	1	14	.
28	Tellicherry	77	1	414	13	491	14	21	..		.	512	14	526	17	...	5	...	15	.
29	Cannanore Central	776	...	122	...	898	.	293	.	...	..	1,191	...	1,191	6	...	5	.	6	.
30	Mangalore	117	8	370	29	487	37	6	.	..	.	493	37	530	56	2	1	.	17	1
31	Palghat Fort	179	...	...	...	179	..	612		..	..	791	..	791	8	..	..	..	1	..
32	Coimbatore Central	1,033	28	452	18	1,485	46	506	10	...	.	1,991	56	2,047	241	1	44	1	11	2
33	Do. District	127	7	3,010	91	3,137	98	6	3	.	...	3,143	101	3,244	154	...	...	...	9	..
34	Gotacamund District	129	4	251	70	380	74	23	...	...	..	403	74	477	58	10	1	...	1	..
35	European Prison	31	...	20	...	51	.	1	..	...	...	52	.	52	15	.	...	.	..	..
36	Penitentiary	435	53	2,990	660	3,425	713	60	1	588	13	4,073	727	4,800	161	3	...	...	1	..
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	.	.	..			..	..		...	.
	Total ...	12,283	456	47,620	3,532	59,903	3,988	5,110	135	588	13	65,601	4,136	69,737	4,875	134	709	18	533	12

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number and disposal of convicts in jails during the year* 1877—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	9—(*Continued*). Released during the year—(*Continued*). B. On expiry of sentence.		C. On payment of fine.		D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness		b. On other grounds		10 Transferred beyond seas.		11 Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		12 Escaped.		13 Executed.		14 Died.		15 Remaining on the 31st December 1877.			16 Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F	M.	F	M	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda ...	212	4	1				16										4		140	1	141	135·59	·73	136·32
2	Berhampore ...	674	57	4		...		20	3							4		18	3	291	19	310	249·48	15·31	264·79
3	Vizagapatam ...	1,145	171	9				10	1			1		1		7		51	9	488	24	512	337·86	28·59	366·45
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	391	38					35	11					1				24		1,141	52	1,193	982·84	45·02	1,027·86
5	Do. District ...	509	29	1												1		5		204	11	215	161·21	7·53	168·74
6	Masulipatam ...	286	20	6				14												159	5	164	120·61	3·41	124·02
7	Guntoor ...	768	34					27				1				3		3		357	26	383	356·64	17·04	373·68
8	Nellore ...	2,666	237	5				87	5			1		5			1	244	9	1,176	51	1,227	1,222·76	47·33	1,270·09
9	Kurnool ...	2,005	156	1				79	2					5		4		273	8	732	28	760	863·95	35·29	899·24
10	Bellary ...	3,078	212	8				84	3					1		13		530	11	1,860	46	1,906	1,589·77	56·76	1,646·53
11	Cuddapah ...	1,217	99	31				42	3							4		58	3	487	21	508	492·01	25·77	517·78
12	Chittur ...	1,541	164	11	1			139	8							6	1	344	15	850	83	933	637·44	43·85	681·29
13	Vellore Central ...	151	25					156	14			1						19	1	1,038	47	1,085	946·67	32·32	978·99
14	Do. Camp ...	246						1										10		713		713	435·50		435·50
15	Salem Central ...	3,778	230	1				112	13							9		283	8	1,984	74	2,058	1,613·41	63·76	1,677·17
16	Gundy ...	293																3		53		53	67·32		67·32
17	Chingleput ...	1,110	111	14				40	7							2		46	6	316	16	332	349·76	27·14	376·90
18	Cuddalore ...	1,465	66	1				28	1					1		1		58		1,302	18	1,320	757·87	20·53	778·40
19	Tanjuebar ...	324	52	19				22	3									8	1	148	13	161	131·62	13·89	145·51
20	Tanjore ...	466	35	15												2		26	3	229	21	250	176·16	13·97	190·13
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	193	155			1		110	17					1				57	3	1,023	66	1,089	1,037·17	60·68	1,097·85
22	Do. District ...	556	1	5				25				1						60		278		278	234·04	·06	234·10
23	Do. Camp ...	1																11		531		531	397·18		397·18
24	Madura ...	1,156	83	111				65	1							2		327	9	1,766	83	1,849	1,028·80	37·48	1,066·28
25	Tinnevelly ...	875	60	14				30	2							3		9		457	28	485	396·21	18·78	414·99
26	Cochin ...	27																		7		7	1·49		1·49
27	Calicut ...	569	10	3				37	3							3		53		218	9	227	212·36	6·19	218·55
28	Tellicherry ...	322	8	15				1								2		8		127	6	133	98·01	3·34	101·35
29	Cannanore Central ...	84						145				1						89		855		855	804·93		804·93
30	Mangalore ...	230	20	3				9	1							3		7		167	13	180	120·39	7·80	128·19
31	Palghat Fort ...	255						30										67		430		430	404·59		404·59
32	Coimbatore Central ...	186	5	1				68	11			1		6		9		138	7	1,286	29	1,315	1,205·87	25·81	1,231·68
33	Do. District ...	1,847	66	3				4	1					1				480	8	645	26	671	673·89	22·42	696·31
34	Cootacamund District ...	143	46	3	1			23	1									6	1	168	15	183	149·32	6·01	155·33
35	European Prison ...	3						7										1		26		26	25·01		25·01
36	Penitentiary ...	2,578	618	62	5			76	10	581	12	2		1		8		15	1	593	69	662	574·99	69·11	644·10
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...																								
	Total ...	31,260	2,815	347	7	1	...	1,602	130	581	12	9	...	23		81	2	3,335	106	22,245	900	23,145	18,902·72	755·92	19,748·64

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in jails during the year* 1877.

1	2	3														4			
		Religion.														Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
		Christians.																	
		a.		b.		c.													
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindoos.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russelkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	79	...	307	3	...	2	330	3
2	Berhampore	7	...	...	...	4	...	20	...	494	55	...	...	559	29	23	5	622	59
3	Vizagapatam	...	...	..	...	7	..	19	3	958	164	...	...	797	48	30	8	1,357	176
4	Rajahmundry Central	1	..	...	...	6	..	51	1	1,692	58	...	...	32	...	33	3	823	47
5	Do. District	2	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	203	26	...	...	613	51	...	...	698	61
6	Masulipatam	..	..	...	..	2	.	17	1	409	22	...	...	21	2	11	...	385	22
7	Guntoor	..	..		.	19	...	201	10	1,267	55	...	...	...	...	29	...	1,400	53
8	Nellore	.	.	.	.	1	...	160	15	4,053	288	...	..	...	...	50	12	3,136	218
9	Kurnool	...	...	1	...	8	..	172	13	3,082	182	...	...	.	..	42	4	2,171	125
10	Bellary	1		..	...	16	1	450	12	570	39	...	...	5,073	226	73	9	5,285	241
11	Cuddapah	...	..	1	..	12	1	199	10	730	40	...	...	1,298	81	18	1	1,886	108
12	Chittur	..	1	1	...	8	3	306	23	3,381	279	5	...	...	...	64	28	2,217	246
13	Vellore Central	3	..	1	.	1	1	57	1	918	33	...	...	36	...	9	...	805	29
14	Do. Camp	...	..	..	..	...	..	11	.	34	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	41	...
15	Salem Central	1	..	1	...	28	2	218	7	6,087	318	24	...	2	...	250	8	4,779	313
16	Guindy	...	.	...	..	3	..	6	..	41	..	...	...	20	...	...	...	61	...
17	Chingleput	..	...	3	...	38	8	72	3	1,784	141	..	...	...	...	23	7	1,668	113
18	Cuddalore	1	..	2	...	90	3	54	4	2,117	68	4	...	646	12	24	4	2,509	60
19	Tranquebar	..	.	1	...	12	2	32	5	483	60	...	...	18	3	22	10	423	54
20	Tanjore	1	..	..	...	30	...	9	1	816	71	..	...	...	...	16	1	677	58
21	Trichinopoly Central	...	...	2	...	12	4	25	16	1,127	207	39	...	...	...	39	6	752	172
22	Do. District	...	...	2	...	26	...	29	...	583	1	...	..	421	...	...	...	781	...
23	Do. Camp	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
24	Madura	...	...	1	...	49	...	66	8	3,796	168	...	...	...	...	47	8	2,818	140
25	Tinnevelly	...	...	1	..	73	2	392	11	1,186	79	...	...	...	...	8	5	1,012	59
26	Cochin	34	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
27	Calicut	1	...	...	...	27	...	417	10	609	13	...	...	1	...	8	...	846	20
28	Tellicherry	...	..	2	...	16	2	127	3	346	9	...	...	...	...	17	1	383	5
29	Cannanore Central	8	..	2	..	15	..	300	...	537	...	36	..	...	...	2	...	665	...
30	Mangalore, ...	...	...	...	...	50	7	86	2	296	23	6	2	49	3	7	2	302	28
31	Palghat Fort	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...
32	Coimbatore Central	...	...	2	...	11	..	49	1	1,214	44	48	...	161	1	5	...	1,327	42
33	Do. District	...	...	1	...	6	1	30	3	3,100	94	...	...	...	...	83	9	2,717	73
34	Ootacamund District	...	...	3	...	31	22	32	1	297	51	...	...	17	...	7	9	348	63
35	European Prison	50	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...
36	Penitentiary	218	2	48	10	112	23	615	51	2,412	627	20	...	...	...	93	...	2,155	399
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	..	..	...	...	.	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	328	3	76	10	714	82	4,258	215	44,195	3,217	261	2	10,071	459	1,033	142	45,614	2,983

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts, &c., during the year* 1877—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	4—(*Contd.*) Age—(*Contd.*) C. 40 to 60. M.	C. 40 to 60. F.	D. Above 60. M.	D. Above 60. F.	5 Previous occupation. Males. A. Of independent property.	B. Agriculturists.	C. Non-agriculturists.	D. Domestic servants.	E. Government servants.	F. No occupation.	Females. G. Married.	H. Unmarried.	I. Widows.	J. Prostitutes.	6 Total. M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda	61	..	2	...	51	167	...	9	21	145	1	2	1	1	393	5	398
2	Berhampore	355	14	84	6	88	556	150	131	51	108	28	15	30	11	1,084	84	1,168
3	Vizagapatam	379	28	15	3	6	1,182	203	326	23	36	110	38	54	13	1,781	215	1,996
4	Rajahmundry Central	278	6	48	3	9	594	104	34	28	413	25	18	14	2	1,182	59	1,241
5	Do. District	126	16	18	...	1	303	476	32	14	16	25	7	43	2	842	77	919
6	Masulipatam	42	2	11	1	..	159	238	30	13	9	5	..	19	1	449	25	474
7	Guntoor	50	12	8	...	20	811	489	32	21	114	29	4	28	4	1,487	65	1,552
8	Nellore	998	69	30	4	46	405	3,460	5	80	218	170	15	102	16	4,214	303	4,517
9	Kurnool	946	63	104	3	.	378	2,772	7	76	30	102	4	80	9	3,263	195	3,458
10	Bellary	635	27	117	1	100	3,042	2,533	149	134	152	130	13	106	29	6,110	278	6,388
11	Cuddapah	331	20	5	3	98	546	1,383	124	41	48	75	6	51	...	2,240	132	2,372
12	Chittur	1,250	27	170	5	.	2,415	724	191	52	319	102	38	163	3	3,701	306	4,007
13	Vellore Central	188	4	14	2	80	449	67	322	31	67	17	2	16	...	1,016	35	1,051
14	Do. Camp	3	...	1	...	6	14	10	5	1	9	...	..	...	...	45	...	45
15	Salem Central	1,222	6	110	...	...	2,149	4,106	16	64	26	121	9	195	2	6,361	327	6,688
16	Guindy	9	..	..	...	...	12	23	10	3	22	...	...	...	..	70	...	70
17	Chingleput	172	29	34	3	...	323	1,345	99	74	56	39	5	22	86	1,897	152	2,049
18	Cuddalore	365	23	16	...	.	1,551	273	987	60	43	48	17	16	6	2,914	87	3,001
19	Tranquebar	92	6	9	...	57	307	...	26	34	122	28	8	30	4	546	70	616
20	Tanjore	145	8	18	5	...	456	377	12	9	2	39	4	28	1	856	72	928
21	Trichinopoly Central	338	46	76	3	78	551	74	206	23	273	109	14	49	55	1,205	227	1,432
22	Do. District	270	1	10	...	...	591	440	3	18	9	1	..	...	..	1,061	1	1,062
23	Do. Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
24	Madura	1,002	28	45	...	57	2,028	700	78	63	986	35	28	72	41	3,912	176	4,088
25	Tinnevelly	423	19	209	9	185	211	762	28	9	457	35	22	24	11	1,652	92	1,744
26	Cochin	1	..	...	..	...	..	...	34	..	..	...	...	...	...	34	...	34
27	Calicut	196	2	5	1	.	318	696	18	11	12	12	1	8	2	1,055	23	1,078
28	Tellicherry	80	7	11	1	11	115	314	27	16	8	5	1	8	...	491	14	505
29	Cannanore Central	204	...	27	...	6	328	526	14	13	11	...	...	...	...	898	...	898
30	Mangalore	159	6	19	3	10	295	60	32	9	81	24	2	5	6	487	37	524
31	Palghat Fort	26	..	...	...	...	58	113	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	179	...	179
32	Coimbatore Central	142	4	11	...	...	453	928	84	18	2	26	...	19	1	1,486	46	1,531
33	Do. District	320	16	17	...	...	246	102	19	15	2,755	52	11	33	2	3,137	98	3,235
34	Ootacamund District	25	2	...	...	21	37	269	25	13	15	41	18	14	1	380	74	454
35	European Prison	2	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51
36	Penitentiary	1,015	298	162	16	...	649	1,440	245	89	1,002	267	52	175	219	3,425	713	4,138
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11,850	789	1,406	72	690	21,699	25,207	3,362	1,135	7,570	1,701	354	1,405	528	59,903	3,988	63,891

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing the convicts in jails for the year* 1877, *according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2	3																				4				5		
		Classes according to length of sentence.																				Nature of imprisonment.						
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.				I.		A.		B.		Total.		
		Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
																For life.		For a term.										
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda	42	2	199	3	51	.	67	.	18	.	16		.			.	. .		.		11	4	382	1	393	5	398
2	Berhampore	93	2	414	78	285	1	208	2	53	1	14	.	. .		13	.	.		4	..	271	28	813	56	1,084	84	1,168
3	Vizagapatam ...	308	54	1,301	146	76	7	62	3	10	3	3				13	2	.		8		34	8	1,747	207	1,781	215	1,996
4	Rajahmundry Central ..	..	—	9	1	29	3	313	36	246	12	381	2	86		68	5	50				8	3	1,174	56	1,182	59	1,241
5	Do. District ..	81	5	631	63	126	9									1	.	..		3	.	17	4	825	73	842	77	919
6	Masulipatam	90	10	205	11	99	1	21	2	3	1	30		.	..	..	.	..	.	1		4		445	25	449	25	474
7	Guntoor	108	4	754	45	290	9	159	5	103	1	64		..		6	1	.		3		40	12	1,447	53	1,487	65	1.552
8	Nellore	529	56	2,109	205	684	31	575	8	219	1	75	1	2		11		9		1	1	49	17	4,165	286	4,214	303	4,517
9	Kurnool	390	60	2,053	128	309	4	235	2	228		39		...		5	1	..		4		25	4	3,238	191	3,263	195	3,458
10	Bellary	475	51	3,427	198	696	17	868	6	904	2	96	1	3		34	3	91		16		88	22	6,022	256	6,110	278	6,388
11	Cuddapah	132	21	1,427	95	286	12	232	.	10				...		74	4	75		4		75	23	2.165	109	2,240	132	2,372
12	Chittur	304	86	1,956	196	932	11	109	5	94	3	33		...		22	2	245	2	6	1	40	14	3.661	292	3,701	306	4,007
13	Vellore Central	1	...	5	1	20	5	275	10	218	8	351	9	41	1	85	1	20				1	1	1,015	34	1,016	35	1,051
14	Do. Camp	..	..	2		23		20																45		45		45
15	Salem Central	1,019	52	3,153	232	899	11	712	14	180	4	237	2	43	5	40	5	69	2	9		93	8	6,268	319	6,361	327	6,688
16	Guindy	.	.	31		34		2				3												70		70		70
17	Chingleput	397	32	1,015	101	223	11	166	5	70	2	13	1	..		1		10		2		17	5	1,880	147	1,897	152	2,049
18	Cuddalore	451	29	1,684	51	177	3	293	2	123		61		1		10	2	112		2		65	17	2,849	70	2,914	87	3,001
19	Tranquebar	69	15	389	45	68	7	20	3													41	10	505	60	546	70	616
20	Tanjore ...	60	5	485	40	110	18	88	7	54	1	46				10				3	1	28	12	828	60	856	72	928
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	6	107	23	71	2	8	314	16	249	13	476	8	39	2	51	1	45	1			1	39	1,204	188	1,205	227	1,432
22	Do. District ...	139	1	810	..	106		6		..				..								14	1	1,047	...	1,061	1	1,062
23	Do. Camp ...	..	...																									
24	Madura	55	14	1,920	120	894	38	465	1	241		237				12	3	86		2		180	27	3,732	140	3,912	176	4,088
25	Tinnevelly	102	9	703	59	451	17	178	3	92		85				13	3	25	1	3		33	6	1,619	86	1,652	92	1,744
26	Cochin	28	...	6																		10		24	..	34	..	34
27	Calicut	121	1	619	11	133	2	53	4	46	1	57	1	3		16	3	4		3		57		998	23	1,055	23	1,078
28	Tellicherry	131	3	275	8	46	1	27	2	1						2		7		2		55	2	456	12	491	14	505
29	Cannanore Central ..	7	...	1	...	9		289		203		195	..	18		73		103				3		895	..	898	...	898
30	Mangalore	33	6	237	20	79	5	86	3	22	2	9		2	1	14				5		14	6	473	31	487	37	524
31	Palghat Fort	...	...	27	...	146		5		1													...	179	..	179	..	179
32	Coimbatore Central ...		...					516	25	412	11	353	2	91	2	16	6	88		9				1,485	46	1,485	46	1,531
33	Do. District ...	202	12	2,697	80	238	6							...			...					8	11	3,129	87	3,137	98	3,235
34	Ootacamund District ...	66	44	126	18	30	5	70	7	33		52	..	2		1	..					34	1	346	73	380	74	454
35	European Prison ...	...	...	1	...	15		18	...	13	...	2	...	2			...	...						51	...	51	...	51
36	Penitentiary	1,675	415	1,010	251	483	41	206	5	22		16	...	..	...	5	1	5		3		97	25	3,328	688	3,425	713	4,138
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	.	..		..			.	.						..	..	..	..	..
	Total ...	7,114	1,096	29,704	2,277	8,049	283	6,658	176	3,368	66	2,944	27	333	11	596	43	1,044	6	93	3	1.393	310	58,510	3,678	59,903	3,988	63,891

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing the convicts in jails during the year* 1877, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2	3			4									5			6			
					Number previously convicted.												Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, Sec. 318, Criminal Procedure Code).			
		Total.			A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.			Ratio of column 4 D to column 3.			A. Number imprisoned.		B. Number previously convicted.	
Serial number.	Jails.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Russelkonda	393	5	398	35	.	2	..	1	...	38		38	9·66		9·54	..	2	..	...
2	Berhampore	1,084	84	1,668	97	1	10	..	2	..	109	1	110	10·06	1·19	9·42	23	5	..	...
3	Vizagapatam . .	1,781	215	1,996	123	18	39	8	20	4	182	30	212	10·21	13·95	10·62	30	8	15	5
4	Rajahmundry Central	1,182	59	1,241	172	5	96	2	54	...	322	7	329	27·24	11·86	26·43	33	3	12	...
5	Do. District ...	842	77	919	111	12	14	.	5	..	130	12	142	15·43	15·58	15·45	...	...	...	..
6	Masulipatam	449	25	474	26	1	1	..	8	..	35	1	36	7·79	4·00	7·59	11	..	4	...
7	Guntoor	1,487	65	1,552	36	3	11		4	..	51	3	54	3·42	4·61	3·47	29	..	1	...
8	Nellore	4,214	303	4,517	220	2	20	1	13	2	253	5	258	6·00	1·65	5·71	50	12	4	...
9	Kurnool	3,263	195	3,458	237	7	12	3	3	..	252	10	262	7·72	5·12	7·57	42	4	1	..
10	Bellary	6,110	278	6,388	302	9	34	...	47	.	383	9	392	6·26	3·23	6·13	73	9	..	..
11	Cuddapah	2,240	132	2,372	107	2	13	1	3	...	123	3	126	5·49	2·27	5·31	18	1	1	..
12	Chittur	3,701	306	4,007	213	9	46	5	37	2	296	16	312	7·99	5·22	7·78	64	28	16	2
13	Vellore Central	1,016	35	1,051	118	1	54	2	27	1	199	4	203	19·58	11·28	19·31	9	...	7	...
14	Do. Camp	45		45	14	...	4	..	...	...	18	..	18	40·00	..	40·00	.	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	6,361	327	6,688	429	...	55	...	32	...	516	..	516	8·11	...	7·71	250	8	...	...
16	Guindy	70		70	16	.	5	..	3	.	24	...	24	34·28		34·28	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	1,897	152	2,049	238	22	27	5	1	.	266	27	293	14·02	17·76	14·29	23	7	5	...
18	Cuddalore	2,914	87	3,001	489	3	47	1	23	...	559	4	563	19·18	4·59	18·76	24	4	4	1
19	Tranquebar	546	70	616	42	4	7	...	...	...	49	4	53	8·97	5·71	8·60	22	10	...	...
20	Tanjore . . .	856	72	928	64	2	4		4	..	72	2	74	8·41	2·77	7·97	16	1	1	..
21	Trichinopoly Central .	1,205	227	1,432	193	6	68	12	54	41	315	59	374	26·14	25·99	26·11	39	6	3	...
22	Do. District .	1,061	1	1,062	51	...	3	...	3	...	57	...	57	5·37	...	5·36	...	...	...	...
23	Do. Camp ..	.	.	.	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
24	Madura	3,912	176	4,088	297	9	92	2	103	...	492	11	503	12·57	6·25	12·30	47	8	...	...
25	Tinnevelly	1,652	92	1,744	45	3	26	1	12	1	83	5	88	5·02	5·43	5·04	8	5	3	2
26	Cochin	34	..	34	4	...	...	..	...	..	4	...	4	11·76	...	11·76	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	1,055	23	1,078	29	...	10	...	3	...	42	...	42	3·98	...	3·89	8	...	4	...
28	Tellicherry	491	14	505	43	...	6	...	4	...	53	...	53	10·79	...	10·49	17	1	2	...
29	Cannanore Central ...	898	..	898	105	...	29	...	20	...	154	...	154	17·14	...	17·14	2	...	...	...
30	Mangalore	487	37	524	42	1	16	1	4	...	62	2	64	12·73	5·40	12·21	7	2	1	...
31	Palghat Fort	179	.	179	45	...	4	...	2	...	51	...	51	28·49	...	28·49	...	...	...	...
32	Coimbatore Central ...	1,485	46	1,531	146	2	68	1	53	...	267	3	270	17·97	6·58	17·63	5	...	...	...
33	Do. District ...	3,137	98	3,235	153	5	46	...	12	...	211	5	216	6·72	5·10	6·36	83	9	3	1
34	Ootacamund District ...	380	74	454	15	3	18	...	11	...	44	3	47	11·57	4·05	10·35	7	9	...	...
35	European Prison	51	...	51	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	5·88	...	5·88	...	...	...	...
36	Penitentiary	3,425	713	4,138	382	77	376	69	485	93	1,243	239	1,482	36·29	33·52	35·81	93	...	52	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	59,903	3,988	63,891	4,641	207	1,864	114	1,653	144	6,958	465	7,423	11·61	11·66	11·61	1,033	142	139	11

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in jails during the year* 1877.

1	2	3		4		5								6												7
						Breaches of jail rules.								Punishments inflicted.												
														A.		B. By jail officers.								C.		
																a.		b.		c.		d.	e.			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		By Criminal Courts.		Separate confinement.		Reduced diet.		Separate confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.		Ratio of column 6 C to column 3.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Russelkonda	135·59	·73	1		39		4		24		67		1				22		..	..	42	5		70	..	51·34
2	Berhampore ...	249·48	15·31	1		15		4		55	1	74	1	1		4		1	1	47		17	4		74	1	28·32
3	Vizagapatam ...	337·86	28·59			70		34		20	19	124	19				2	23	10		7	97	4		124	19	39·02
4	Rajahmundry Central	982·84	45·02	3		115	1	101	4	451	3	667	8	3				433	8	63	..	56	115		670	8	65·96
5	Do. District ..	161·21	7·53			20		37		59		116						70		10	..	31	5		116	...	68·74
6	Masulipatam ..	120·61	3·41			13		5		33	1	51	1					22	1	2		20	7		51	1	41·92
7	Guntoor	356·64	17·04			25		37		203	70	265	70					196	68	1	2	67	1		265	70	89·64
8	Nellore	1,222·76	47·33	2		87	2	126	8	335	27	598	37	2				7	35	...	..	586	5	2	600	37	50·15
9	Kurnool	863·95	35·29			47		80		195	1	322	1				1	70		...	..	252		..	322	1	36·91
10	Bellary	1,589 77	56·76			46	1	291	2	275		612	3			9		9		2	1	507	133	2	660	3	40·26
11	Cuddapah	492·01	25·77			4		8		40		52				1		5		4		42	5		57	...	11·00
12	Chittur	637·44	43·85	4		10		11	8	131	3	152	11	4		1		27	11	...	..	118	12		162	11	25·24
13	Vellore Central ..	946·67	32·32	..		109	2	196	..	289	36	594	38			80	8	135	21	...	...	71	575	28	861	57	93·77
14	Do. Camp ..	435·50				83		69		110		262				7		151		...	...	61	84	..	303		69·57
15	Salem Central ...	1,613·41	63·76			57		114		225	3	396	3			40	..	136	3		...	176	92	..	444	3	26·65
16	Gundy	67·32				16		17	..	12		45						37		...		8	...		45	..	66·84
17	Chingleput ..	349·76	27·14	2	..	94	17	26		180	47	300	64	2			1	208	62	1	1	88	8		307	64	98·43
18	Cuddalore	757·87	20·53	1		..		12	1	21	4	33	5	1			3	1		..	2	30	2	...	34	5	5·01
19	Tranquebar ..	131·62	13·89			15	2	5		23	6	43	8	..		1		1	..	4	8	36	1		43	8	35·04
20	Tanjore	176·16	13·97			17		1	...	9	..	27						8		1	...	14	4	..	27	...	14·20
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	1,037·17	60·68	2		54		72		59		185		2		9	...	57		2	...	41	76		187	...	17·03
22	Do. District ..	234·04	·06	1				1	..	14		15		1		...		2		...	..	12	1		16	...	6·83
23	Do. Camp ..	397·18				17		10		27		54						39		...	..	13	2		54	..	13·59
24	Madura	1,028·80	37·48		..	15		57		188	10	260	10			..		107	10	...		150	3		260	10	25·32
25	Tinnevelly ...	396 21	18·78			8		7		50	11	65	11					21	11	...		38	6	..	65	11	18·31
26	Cochin ...	1·49				..	..	...									...	...	..	...	..		...	..	...		
27	Calicut	212·36	6·19	...		9		14	2	12		35	2					5		..	2	29	3		37	2	17·84
28	Tellicherry	98·01	3·34		..	16		3		21	1	40	1	..			1	6		...	...	32	2	..	40	1	40·45
29	Cannanore Central ..	804·93		..		34		73		62		169	..			8		...		...		96	65	..	169	...	20·99
30	Mangalore	120·39	7·80	...	..	3	..	62		8		73		..			...	4	..	...	...	68	1	..	73	...	56·94
31	Palghat Fort ..	404·59		1	..	42		12		201		255	..	1		6		59		2	...	156	46	...	270	...	66·73
32	Coimbatore Central	1,205·87	25·81	1		116	..	535		365	..	1,016	..	1		1		351		204	...	225	690		1,472	...	119·51
33	Do. District	673·89	22·42		...	11	...	28	...	86	..	125	..	..		2	...	12	...	16	...	95	...	...	125	...	17·95
34	Ootacamund District ..	149·32	6·01	1	...	18	..	16	...	59		93	...	1		2	..	21	..	9	...	50	11	...	94	...	60·51
35	European Prison ..	25·01		...	..			1		6		7		...			..	...	..	6	...	1	...	..	7	...	27·98
36	Penitentiary	574·99	69·11			343	5	409	2	534	3	1,286	10	..		154	4	...	..	769	6	335	28	...	1,286	10	201·21
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	..		..	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...			...	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Total ...	18,992·72	755·92	20		1,568	30	2,278	27	4,432	246	8,278	303	20		325	20	2,246	241	1,143	29	3,660	1,996	32	9,390	322	49·17

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from jails for the year* 1877.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9					
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were						Number released during the year after more than six months in jail.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F
1	Russelkonda	302	5	293	5	2	.	7	.	135·59	·73	11·53	.	249	4	209	4	23	.	17	..	21	.	7	..	8	...
2	Berhampore	884	70	492	69	209	.	183	1	249·48	15·31	6·00	..	718	61	324	61	268	.	126	.	23	2	10	..	6	...
3	Vizagapatam	1,476	188	1,439	188	31	.	6	.	337·86	28·59	.	.	1,170	176	1,141	176	23	.	6	.	86	6	4	..	1	...
4	Rajahmundry Central	192	17	182	17	3	.	7	.	982·84	45·02	647·72	36·98	494	50	98	8	82	13	314	29	49	3	74	4	241	8
5	Do. District ..	743	72	724	72	8	.	11	.	161·21	7·53	. .	..	531	29	514	29	5	.	12	.	10	1	1	.	1	...
6	Masulipatam	371	25	353	25	9	.	9	.	120·61	3·41	...	...	308	20	294	20	11	.	3	.	34	...	4	..	...	...
7	Guntoor	1,313	60	1,253	60	41	.	19	.	356·64	17·04	...	..	815	34	789	34	14	.	12	.	46	4	13	..	9	...
8	Nellore	3,547	272	3,511	272	21	.	15	.	1,222·76	47·33	.	.	2,772	242	2,738	242	22	.	12	.	156	4	9	..	4	...
9	Kurnool	2,671	183	2,572	181	15	2	84	.	863·95	35·29	13·45	..	2,102	158	2,041	157	9	1	52	.	150	2	21	.	34	...
10	Bellary	5,410	257	5,199	257	85	.	126	.	1,589·77	56·76	573·42	.	3,188	216	3,026	216	97	.	65	.	160	3	5	..	10	...
11	Cuddapah	1,797	115	1,695	115	37	.	65	.	492·01	25·77	.	.	1,336	104	1,264	104	22	.	50	...	614	12	15	..	15	...
12	Chittur	3,362	295	2,577	295	367	.	418	.	617·44	43·85	10·30	..	1,724	173	1,356	173	263	.	105	..	38	...	9	.	4	...
13	Vellore Central ...	44	2	34	2	3	.	7	.	9·46·67	32·32	824·21	..	316	39	170	39	111	.	35	.	169	19	101	..	31	...
14	Do. Camp .. .	18	.	15	.	1	.	2	.	435·50	.	.	..	265	.	237	.	18	.	10	.	136	.	8	.	3	...
15	Salem Central	5,616	306	5,527	306	62	.	27	.	1,613·41	63·76	145·74	.	3,923	245	3,718	245	186	.	19	.	307	11	152	.	13	...
16	Guindy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67·32	.	. .	...	203	.	177	.	20	.	6	.	24	.	3	.	1	...
17	Chingleput	1,696	138	1,468	138	176	.	52	.	349·76	27·14	.	...	1,182	119	934	119	154	.	94	.	26	5	12	.	8	...
18	Cuddalore	2,506	70	2,354	69	93	1	59	.	757·87	20·53	325·74	...	1,505	*67	1,398	66	78	1	29	.	109	1	13	1	4	...
19	Tranquebar	446	58	289	58	111	.	46	.	131·62	13·89	.	...	382	55	286	55	72	.	24	.	36	7	20	.	12	...
20	Tanjore	684	65	591	65	30	.	63	.	176·16	13·97	2·78	..	487	35	373	35	29	.	85	...	24	.	7	..	16	...
21	Trichinopoly Central .	216	180	203	180	6	.	7	.	1,037·17	60·68	960·68	...	305	172	42	172	192	.	71	.	42	29	177	..	71	...
22	Do. District ..	963	1	869	1	5	...	89	.	234·04	·06	215·00	...	609	1	419	1	123	.	67	..	27	...	9	.	7	...
23	Do. Camp ..	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	397·18	.	130·08	.	1	.	.	..	1	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	...
24	Madura	3,508	169	3,002	169	316	.	190	..	1,028·80	37·48	1,028·80	37·48	1,386	84	1,106	84	205	..	75	.	346	21	198	.	73	...
25	Tinnevelly	1,306	86	1,166	85	89	.	51	1	396·21	18·78	. .	..	963	62	885	61	51	..	27	1	151	9	18	..	12	...
26	Cochin	34	...	11	.	23	.	.	.	1·49	.	...	...	27	.	11	...	16	.	...	..	..	...	. .	.	...	...
27	Calicut	886	17	698	17	172	..	16	.	212·36	6·19	..	...	623	13	496	13	118	.	9	.	55	3	9	.	2	...
28	Tellicherry	414	13	353	13	34	..	27	.	98·01	3·34	·75	..	353	8	291	8	40	.	22	.	11	...	3	...	1	...
29	Cannanore Central ...	122	...	89	.	8	.	25	.	804·93	..	621·44	..	235	.	57	.	105	..	73	..	56	.	100	.	66	...
30	Mangalore	370	29	250	29	72	.	48	.	120·39	7·80	..	...	259	22	201	22	37	.	21	...	29	4	7	...	6	...
31	Palghat Fort	...	..	...	.	...	.	.	.	464·59	.	.	..	286	.	266	...	12	.	8	..	100	.	59	..	2	...
32	Coimbatore Central ...	452	18	340	18	94	...	18	.	1,205·87	25·81	963·04	...	266	18	105	18	156	.	5	.	18	...	7	.	...	...
33	Do. District ...	3,010	91	2,912	91	80	...	18	.	673·89	22·42	.	...	1,863	67	1,791	67	60	.	12	.	26	2	6	..	4	...
34	Ootacamund District ...	251	70	220	69	27	1	4	..	146·32	6·01	..	...	176	48	147	48	15	.	8	.	23	..	5	...	6	.
35	European Prison ...	20	.	3	.	8	.	9	.	25·01	.	.	...	10	.	1	.	6	.	3	.	1	..	6	..	3	...
36	Penitentiary	2,990	660	1,983	648	697	12	310	..	574·90	69·11	192·00	...	2,717	642	1,609	631	773	11	335	..	436	45	235	1	42	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...
	Total ...	47,620	3,532	42,667	3,514	2,935	16	2,018	2	18,992·72	744·22	6,672·68	74·46	33,743	2,964	28,514	2,908	3,417	26	1,812	30	3,539	193	1,327	8	716	8

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(8.)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jails during the year* 1877, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2	3							4				5			
		Average number of prisoners.							Rations.				Establishment.			
									A.	B.			A.	B.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Civil.	Under trial.	Security.	Insane.	State.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners and under trials.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
									RS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Russelkonda	136						136	6,383	46	14	11	2,079	15	4	6
2	Berhampore	266	1	9	1		1	278	14,882	55	8	5	3,184	11	7	3
3	Vizagapatam	366	3	19	1			389	19,629	53	7	9	3,121	8	0	4
4	Rajahmundry Central	1,028			2		7	1,037	66,130	63	12	4	19,259	18	9	2
5	Do. District	169	3	19				191	10,671	63	2	3	3,922	20	8	7
6	Masulipatam	124		6		1		131	7,051	56	6	6	2,138	16	5	1
7	Guntoor	374	1	19				394	25,530	68	4	2	2,742	6	15	4
8	Nellore	1,270		71	3	1		1,345	80,876	63	7	8	4,869	3	9	11
9	Kurnool	899	1	19	7			926	61,562	67	15	2	4,506	4	13	9
10	Bellary	1,651	8	116		1		1,776	1,06,651	64	8	11	5,874	3	4	11
11	Cuddapah	518	6	32	13			569	31,379	59	1	6	3,550	6	3	10
12	Chittur	683	3	68		1		755	44,244	64	10	11	4,080	5	6	5
13	Vellore Central	979				1		980	61,354	62	9	8	18,875	19	4	2
14	Do. Camp	436						436	25,652	58	13	4	1,815	4	2	7
15	Salem Central	1,677	2	87	2			1,768	1,10,901	66	0	10	11,240	6	5	9
16	Gundy	67						67	4,095	61	1	11	1,675	25	0	0
17	Chingleput	377	2	20				399	26,017	69	0	2	3,419	8	9	1
18	Cuddalore	778	4	69		1		852	48,964	62	13	8	4,731	5	8	10
19	Tranquebar	146	9	1	2			158	9,191	62	1	7	2,306	14	9	6
20	Tanjore	199	7	13	5			215	11,996	61	8	3	2,681	12	7	6
21	Trichinopoly Central	1,096						1,096	71,814	65	8	4	16,953	15	7	6
22	Do. District	244	3	18				255	14,807	63	4	5	3,252	12	12	1
23	Do. Camp	397						397	7,624	19	3	3	700	1	12	3
24	Madura	1,066	19	52	4			1,141	73,297	68	6	8	3,596	3	2	5
25	Tinnevelly	415	4	27	3			449	28,032	67	1	0	2,792	6	3	6
26	Cochin	2						2	251	125	8	0	240	120	0	0
27	Calicut	219	13	7	2	1		242	12,193	54	14	9	2,772	11	7	3
28	Tellicherry	101	6	4	1			112	8,185	80	3	11	2,266	20	3	9
29	Cannanore Central	805						805	55,119	68	7	6	19,458	24	2	9
30	Mangalore	128	7	4		2		141	7,424	57	1	9	2,574	18	4	1
31	Palghat	405						405	27,139	67	0	2	6,261	15	7	4
32	Coimbatore Central	1,232	5			2		1,239	71,757	58	2	8	18,794	15	2	8
33	Do. District	699		44				743	38,754	55	7	1	1,353	1	13	2
34	Ootacamund District	155		2				157	11,625	75	0	0	2,153	13	11	5
35	European Prison	25						25	4,060	162	6	5	7,271	290	13	5
36	Penitentiary	644	17	13	1	3		678	32,948	50	13	6	20,597	30	6	1
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras		17					17					2,698	158	11	4
	Total	19,757	141	739	47	14	8	20,706	12,38,097	62	7	2	2,19,796	10	9	10

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(8.)—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jails during the year* 1877, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs*—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	6 Police guard. A. Total cost.	6 Police guard. B. Cost per head of average strength.	7 Hospital charges. A. Total cost.	7 Hospital charges. B. Cost per head of average strength	7 Hospital charges. C. Cost per head of average number sick.	8 Clothing. A. Total cost.	8 Clothing. B. Cost per head of average strength excluding civil and under trial prisoners.	9 Contingencies. A. Total cost.	9 Contingencies. B. Cost per head of average strength.	10 Grand total expended.	11 Total cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Russelkonda	2,980	21 14 6	230	1 11 1	57 8 0	285	2 1 6	592	4 5 8	12,549	92 4 4
2	Berhampore	4,495	16 2 8	419	1 8 1	59 13 9	751	2 12 10	1,665	5 15 9	25,396	91 5 8
3	Vizagapatam	7,793	20 0 7	377	0 15 6	47 2 0	913	2 7 9	1,301	3 5 6	33,134	85 2 10
4	Rajahmundry Central .	4,241	4 1 5	1,534	1 7 8	21 9 8	3,129	3 0 3	3,235	3 1 11	97,528	94 0 9
5	Do. District	2,388	12 8 0	185	0 15 6	16 13 1	690	4 1 4	581	3 0 8	18,437	96 8 5
6	Masulipatam	2,649	20 3 6	261	1 15 10	87 0 0	1,025	8 3 2	1,789	13 10 6	14,913	113 13 5
7	Guntoor	7,830	19 13 10	115	0 4 8	28 12 0	763	2 9 8	1,941	4 14 9	38,921	98 12 7
8	Nellore . .	24,372	18 1 11	1,021	0 12 2	17 0 3	3,254	2 8 10	4,487	3 5 4	1,18,879	88 6 2
9	Kurnool	13,458	14 8 6	342	0 5 10	9 12 4	1,625	1 12 8	4,345	4 11 1	85,838	92 11 2
10	Bellary	13,639	7 10 10	442	0 3 11	4 13 9	5,580	3 6 1	8,582	4 13 4	1,40,768	79 4 2
11	Cuddapah	10,117	17 12 6	1,145	2 0 2	71 9 0	1,553	2 14 9	4,552	8 0 0	52,296	91 14 6
12	Chittur . ..	16,719	22 2 4	872	1 2 6	15 4 9	2,541	3 11 5	1,989	2 [illegible] 2	70,445	93 4 8
13	Vellore Central . .			560	9 2 0	37 5 4	3,245	3 4 11	3,803	3 14 1	87,837	89 10 1
14	Do. Camp	3,422	7 13 7	428	0 15 8	38 14 7	1,695	3 14 2	1,103	2 8 5	34,115	78 3 11
15	Salem Central .. .	27,309	15 7 2	486	0 4 5	6 13 6	5,651	3 5 10	6,185	3 8 0	1,61,772	91 8 0
16	Gumdy	1,647	24 9 4	86	1 4 6	86 0 0	5	0 1 2	316	4 11 6	7,824	116 12 5
17	Chingleput	7,864	19 11 4	715	1 12 8	28 9 7	717	1 14 5	1,848	4 9 8	40,570	101 10 10
18	Cuddalore .. .	9,842	11 8 10	814	0 15 3	54 4 3	2,366	3 0 7	2,137	2 8 2	68,854	80 13 0
19	Tranquebar	2,183	13 13 1	76	0 7 8	25 5 4	334	2 4 1	498	3 2 5	14,588	92 5 3
20	Tanjore ...	2,938	13 10 8	319	1 7 9	53 2 8	651	3 5 5	744	3 7 4	19,329	89 14 5
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	17,205	15 11 2	2,057	1 14 0	171 6 8	4,810	4 6 3	3,492	3 3 0	1,16,331	106 2 3
22	Do. District ...	3,526	13 13 3	504	1 15 7	63 0 0	761	3 4 0	566	2 3 6	23,416	91 13 3
23	Do. Camp	5,508	13 14 0	364	0 14 8	182 0 0	741	1 13 10	579	1 7 4	15,516	39 1 4
24	Madura	11,042	9 10 10	3,882	3 6 7	70 9 4	2,789	2 9 8	3,220	2 13 1	97,736	85 10 6
25	Tinnevelly	11,059	24 10 1	486	1 1 4	97 3 2	865	2 1 1	1,634	3 10 3	44,868	99 14 10
26	Cochin	23	11 8 0						68	34 0 0	582	291 0 0
27	Calicut	4,619	19 1 5	177	0 11 8	19 10 8	1,033	4 10 5	1,728	7 2 3	22,522	93 1 1
28	Tellicherry	2,133	19 0 9	35	0 5 0	11 10 8	435	4 4 3	326	2 14 7	13,380	119 7 5
29	Cannanore Central	10,842	13 7 6	463	0 9 2	9 1 3	2,368	2 15 1	2,742	3 6 6	90,992	113 0 6
30	Mangalore	2,039	14 7 5	119	0 13 6	13 3 7	386	2 15 6	729	5 2 9	13,271	94 1 11
31	Palghat	9,006	22 3 10	260	0 10 3	10 13 4	1,070	2 10 3	1,869	4 9 10	45,605	112 9 8
32	Coimbatore Central	14,509	11 11 4	5,971	4 13 1	129 12 10	5,134	4 2 7	4,985	4 0 4	1,21,150	97 12 6
33	Do. District	13,036	17 8 8	5,325	7 2 8	76 1 2	2,677	3 13 3	2,710	3 10 4	63,855	85 15 1
34	Ootacamund District ...	5,811	37 0 2	682	4 5 6	85 4 0	737	4 12 1	2,855	18 2 11	23,863	151 15 11
35	European Prison			117	4 11 0	117 0 0	1,181	47 3 10	1,466	58 10 3	14,096	563 12 10
36	Penitentiary ..	6,517	9 9 10	1,150	1 11 2	71 14 0	4,270	6 9 5	33,109	48 13 4	98,591	145 6 7
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	..		...	..		..	...	367	21 9 5	3,068	180 4 8
	Total ...	2,82,761	13 10 6	32,019	1 8 9	38 5 6	66,030	3 5 3	1,14,128	5 8 2	19,52,831	94 5 0

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(9.)—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in jails during the year* 1877.

1	2	3		4		5		6						7		
								Employment.						Ratio per cent. on column 5 of those employed.		
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labor.		Average number not sentenced to labor.		Average number of effectives.		A. Prison officers.	B. Prison servants.	C. Building and repairing jail.	D. On jail garden.	E. On manufactures.	F. Extra-mural.	As prison officers	As prison servants.	On manufactures.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
1	Russelkonda ..	133		2	..	114	.	10	24	1	25	10	44	9	21	9
2	Berhampore	227	13	30	1	162	11	23	76	17	27	6	24	13	44	3
3	Vizagapatam	336	26	3	3	295	21	28	..	89	37		162	9	.	.
4	Rajahmundry Central ..	979	44	4	1	788	34	91	259	19	26	349	78	11	32	42
5	Do. District .	159	7	3	.	122	5	12	23	17	1	33	41	9	18	26
6	Masulipatam	316	6	.		69	1	5	19	11	9	.	26	9	27	..
7	Guntoor	350	15	7	2	294	14	8	90	10	21	10	169	3	29	3
8	Nellore	1,217	44	6	3	1,015	38	37	209	100	52	78	577	4	20	7
9	Kurnool	358	35	6	1	706	29	31	160	169	2	27	346	4	22	4
10	Bellary	1,380	54	14	3	1,154	39	19	172	441	23	408	130	2	14	34
11	Cuddapah	398	16	94	10	333	13	10	32	218	...	...	86	3	9	...
12	Chittur	631	40	8	4	462	34	52	105	98	29		212	10	21	...
13	Vellore Central	946	32			774	25	97	114	14	17	548	9	12	14	69
14	Do. Camp	436		.		358	.	16	37	60	80	90	75	4	10	25
15	Salem Central	1,662	62	11	1	969	47	43	218	176	44	344	181	4	22	34
16	Guindy	67	.	..	.	56	..	4	12		5	.	35	8	22	..
17	Chingleput	340	27	9	..	278	18	..	166	43	9	27	51	..	56	9
18	Cuddalore	747	18	11	3	599	15	19	117	81	31	102	264	3	19	17
19	Tranquebar	129	12	3	2	107	12	5	33	6	6	21	48	4	28	18
20	Tanjore	172	11	4	3	141	8	8	31	14	39	46	11	5	21	31
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	1,036	59	...	2	825	35	95	259	82	78	236	110	11	30	27
22	Do. District ...	232	..	2	..	186	..	11	62	14	...	99	..	6	33	53
23	Do. Camp	132	...	..	..	109	...	10	20	35	.	9	35	9	18	8
24	Madura	1,032	38	12	3	877	31	161	37	100	266	79	265	18	4	9
25	Tinnevelly	396	19	3	1	391	19	32	84	58	66	..	170	8	21	...
26	Cochin	1	.	.	..	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	202	6	10	..	148	6	5	45	2	31	9	62	3	29	6
28	Tellicherry	94	3	4	.	75	3	5	22	25	5	19	2	7	29	25
29	Cannanore Central	802	..	2	.	658	..	53	151	66	37	267	84	8	23	41
30	Mangalore	119	7	1	1	90	5	5	28	16	7	..	39	5	30	1
31	Palghat Fort	405	.	...	..	331	...	52	54	27	4	..	214	10	16	...
32	Coimbatore Central	1,206	26	...		961	21	124	129	121	39	366	203	13	13	37
33	Do. District	675	20	1	2	515	18	...	72	9	82	...	370	...	13	..
34	Ootacamund District ...	148	6	1	.	120	3	12	26	7	6	...	72	10	21	..
35	European Prison	25	..	..	...	19	...	...	5	1	...	13	...	...	25	69
36	Penitentiary	572	67	3	2	483	61	42	154	97	13	221	27	8	28	40
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras ...	...	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Total ...	18,699	713	254	48	14,585	566	1,105	3,045	2,245	1,117	3,417	4,222	7	20	23

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(10.)—*Statement showing the expenditure on the construction of new jails and on additions, alterations and repairs, with the gross and nett cost of the prisoners in jails during the year* 1877.

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Serial number.	Jails.	On jail Buildings. A. By Jail Department.	On jail Buildings. B. By Public Works Dept.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.	Expenditure on manufactures.	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from manufactures.	Nett cost or columns *minus* column 8.	Total expenditure (col. 5) per head of average strength.	Nett cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Russelkonda	76	1,129	12,549	13,754	35	13,789	373	13,416	101	99
2	Berhampore	281	2,618	25,396	28,295	90	28,385	431	27,954	102	101
3	Vizagapatam	879	28	33,134	34,041	...	34,041	338	33,707	88	87
4	Rajahmundry Central	1,211	696	97,528	99,435	26,144	1,25,579	17,388	1,08,191	96	104
5	Do. District	747	...	18,437	19,184	677	19,861	1,602	18,259	100	98
6	Masulipatam	430	...	14,913	15,343	...	15,343	...	15,343	117	117
7	Guntoor	1,067	98	38,921	40,086	170	40,256	501	39,755	102	101
8	Nellore	3,385	2,413	1,18,879	1,24,677	2,204	1,26,881	2,455	1,24,426	93	93
9	Kurnool	2,596	.	85,838	88,434	4,700	93,134	922	92,212	96	100
10	Bellary	4,160	13,258	1,40,768	1,58,186	15,806	1,73,992	5,061	1,68,931	89	95
11	Cuddapah	822	..	52,296	53,118	. .	53,118	1,981	51,137	93	90
12	Chittur	485	.	70,445	70,930	...	70,930	...	70,930	94	94
13	Vellore Central	1,393	6,808	87,837	96,038	75,739	1,71,777	20,511	1,51,266	98	154
14	Do. Camp	2,460	...	34,115	36,575	. .	36,575		36,575	84	84
15	Salem Central	4,830	...	1,61,772	1,66,602	15,960	1,82,562	11,050	1,71,512	94	97
16	Guindy	10	...	7,824	7,834	...	7,834	..	7,834	117	117
17	Chingleput	1,482	. .	40,570	42,052	...	42,052	462	41,590	106	104
18	Cuddalore	931	...	68,854	69,785	11,773	81,558	5,441	76,117	82	89
19	Tranquebar	210	...	14,588	14,798	643	15,441	1,146	14,295	94	90
20	Tanjore	702	..	19,329	20,031	947	20,978	2,638	18,340	93	85
21	Trichinopoly Central	830	1,813	1,16,331	1,18,974	24,864	1,43,838	11,719	1,32,119	109	121
22	Do. District	466	490	23,416	24,372	189	24,561	765	23,796	96	93
23	Do. Camp	1,641	...	15,516	17,157	...	17,157	. .	17,157	43	43
24	Madura	1,696	. .	97,736	99,432	1,323	1,00,755	2,712	98,043	87	86
25	Tinnevelly	1,813	6,307	44,868	52,998	...	52,988	...	52,988	118	118
26	Cochin	4	...	582	586	...	586	..	586	293	293
27	Calicut	280	736	22,522	23,538	2,075	25,613	3,039	22,574	97	93
28	Tellicherry	97	...	13,380	13,477	5,495	18,972	7,109	11,863	120	106
29	Cannanore Central	565	870	19,990	92,427	24,384	1,16,811	9,328	1,07,483	115	134
30	Manaralore	326	7,215	13,271	20,812	227	21,039	1,843	19,196	146	156
31	Palghat Fort	2,508	...	45,605	48,113	...	48,113	...	48,113	119	119
32	Coimbatore Central	2,833	...	1,21,150	1,23,483	65,313	1,88,796	21,540	1,67,256	100	135
33	Do. District	134	...	63,855	63,989	...	63,989	...	63,989	86	86
34	Ootacamund District	406	...	23,863	24,269	...	24,269	...	24,269	155	155
35	European Prison	585	...	14,095	14,680	2,169	16,849	2,387	14,462	587	578
36	Penitentiary	747	...	98,591	99,338	7,696	1,07,034	5,415	1,01,619	...	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	2	...	3,065	3,067	...	3,067	...	3,067	180	180
	Total ...	42,590	44,479	19,52,831	20,39,900	2,88,623	23,28,523	1,38,157	21,90,366	99	106
	Add cost of Inspector-General's Office, travelling on inspections, &c. ...				15,932						
	Grand Total ...				20,55,832						

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(11.)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in jails during the year* 1877.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Capacity of the jail barracks at 40 superficial feet per head.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda	127	3	130	135·59	·73	136·32	192	1	193	184	.	184	3·66	...	3·66	4	..	4
2	*Berhampore	160	32	192	260·57	15·96	276·53	338	25	363	139	12	151	6·01	·68	6·69	19	3	22
3	*Vizagapatam	282	18	300	359·76	29·38	389·14	561	42	603	281	26	307	7·23	·41	7·64	58	10	68
4	*Rajahmundry Central .	992	48	1,040	991·60	45·02	1,036·62	1,150	65	1.215	1,065	41	1,106	69·28	2·21	71·49	24	..	24
5	* Do. District	88	18	106	182·34	8·29	190 63	314	18	332	206	9	215	9·58	1·05	10·63	5	...	5
6	*Masulipatam	106	4	110	126·89	4·06	130·95	264	8	272	55	3	58	2 41	·10	2·51	1	...	1
7	*Guntoor	105	15	120	376·53	17·20	393·73	595	21	616	92	5	97	4·25	·18	4·43	3	.	3
8	*Nellore	317	34	351	1,295·18	49·49	1,344 67	1,482	63	1,545	1,645	57	1,702	58·51	1·19	59·70	255	10	265
9	*Kurnool	127	5	132	889·55	36·08	925·63	1,163	52	1,215	1,237	14	1,251	34·04	·60	34·64	279	8	287
10	*Bellary	388	27	415	1,712·46	58·83	1,771·29	2,855	114	2,969	1,690	41	1,731	88·46	2·12	90·58	553	12	565
11	*Cuddapah	153	22	175	542·11	26·41	568·52	739	42	781	467	19	486	15·77	·53	16·30	65	3	68
12	*Chittur	254	22	276	709·62	44·53	754·15	1,069	85	1,154	1,604	103	1,707	54·41	2·94	57·35	388	16	404
13	*Vellore Central	996	88	1,084	947·67	32·32	979·99	1,044	68	1.112	414	13	427	14·74	·29	15·03	18	1	19
14	* Do. Camp	300	.	300	435·53		435·53	755		755	342		342	10·80	..	10·80	10	...	10
15	*Salem Central	518	30	548	1,703·28	65·01	1,768·29	2,557	131	2,688	1,307	31	1,338	69·41	1·47	70·88	202	8	500
16	Guindy	87		87	67·32		67·32	87		87	46		46	1·33	...	1·33	3	...	3
17	*Chingleput	130	29	159	371 80	27·62	399·42	540	49	589	557	90	647	23·11	2·09	25·20	50	6	56
18	*Cuddalore	345	13	358	839·16	21 34	851·50	1,363	22	1,385	624	11	635	14 99	·37	15·36	65	...	65
19	Tranquebar	116	8	124	143·42	14·08	157·50	178	15	193	100	10	110	3·20	·19	3·39	8	1	9
20	Tanjore	169	28	197	200·36	14·73	215·09	257	22	279	121	5	126	6·11	·31	6·42	29	3	32
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	982	86	1,068	1,037·17	60·68	1,097·85	1,136	86	1,222	279	21	300	11·49	·78	12·27	57	3	60
22	Do. District ...	180	18	198	254·29	1·20	255·49	487	6	493	221	1	222	7·47	·05	7·52	64	1	65
23	* Do. Camp ...	500	...	500	397·18		397·18	532		532	54	..	54	2·24	..	2·24	11	..	11
24	*Madura	264	12	276	1,102·38	38·62	1,141·00	1,937	85	2,022	1,406	115	1,521	51·91	3·44	55·35	333	10	343
25	*Tinnevelly	366	23	389	429 46	19 42	448·88	569	34	603	200	6	206	4·76	·14	4·90	12	..	12
26	Cochin	29	8	37	1·59		1 59	7	...	7	..	..	..	.	...	..	..	...	..
27	Calicut	221	9	230	234·89	6·91	241·80	288	8	296	169	1	170	9·05	·26	9·31	52	...	52
28	Tellicherry	161	5	166	108·30	3·49	111·79	181	7	188	71	2	73	2·66	·17	2·83	8	...	8
29	Cannanore Central ...	829	30	859	805·06		805·06	888	..	888	775	..	775	51·15	...	51·15	89	...	89
30	Mangalore	223	15	238	131·10	9·60	140·70	215	19	234	200	16	216	8·08	·53	8·61	7	2	9
31	*Palghat Fort	500	.	500	404·59		404·59	520	.	520	629	.	629	24·42	.	24·42	68	...	68
32	Coimbatore Central ...	988	52	1,040	1,212·39	26·26	1,238·65	1,304	28	1,332	734	11	745	43·22	1·05	46·27	140	6	146
33	* Do. District ...	180	..	180	717·20	23·90	741·10	1,308	34	1,342	1,544	12	1,556	69·79	·26	70·05	484	8	492
34	Ootacamund District ...	201	12	213	150·83	6·20	157·03	200	15	215	170	3	173	7·82	·07	7·89	8	1	9
35	European Prison	35	.	35	25·01	.	25·01	33	.	33	31	...	31	·91	.	·91	1	..	1
36	Penitentiary	436	45	481	590·00	71·15	661·15	959	89	1,048	392	56	448	14·20	2·11	16·31	17	1	18
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras .	40	6	46	16·24	·97	17·21	28	5	33	40		40	1·32	.	1·32	...	..	...
	Total ...	11,895	765	12,660	19,899·42	779·48	20,678·90	..	..	..	19,091	734	19,825	809·79	25·59	835·38	3,480	113	3,593

N.B.—Additional temporary accommodation was provided in the jails marked thus * during the year.

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(11.)—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the convicts in jails during the year* 1877—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	9														
		Ratio per cent. of average strength.														
		A. Of admissions into hospital.			B. Of daily average number of sick.			C. Of deaths from cholera.			D. Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of hospital.			E. Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Russelkonda	135·70		134·97	2·69		2·68	...	..	...	...	..	..	2·95		2·93
2	*Berhampore	53·34	75·18	54·60	2·30	4·26	2·41	.	.	.	.	.	..	7·29	18·79	7·95
3	*Vizagapatam	78·10	88·49	78 89	2·00	1·39	1·96	11·11	30·63	12·59	5·00	3·40	4·88	16·12	34·03	17·47
4	*Rajahmundry Central	107·40	91 07	106·69	6·98	4·90	6 89	.	.	.	.	.	..	2·42	...	2·31
5	* Do. District	112·97	108·56	112·78	5·25	12·66	5·57	·54	.	·52	2·19	...	2·09	2·74	...	2·63
6	*Masulipatam	43·34	73·89	44·29	1·89	2·46	1·91	...	.	..	.	..	... *	·78	...	·76
7	*Guntoor	24·43	29·06	24·63	1·12	1·04	1·12	.	.	.	.	.	.	·79	...	·76
8	*Nellore	127·00	115 17	126·57	4 51	2 40	4·43	3·55	2 02	3·49	16·13	18·18	16·21	19·68	20·20	19·70
9	*Kurnool	139·05	38·80	135 15	3·82	1·66	3·67	1·57	..	1·51	29·79	22·17	29·49	31·36	22·17	31·00
10	*Bellary	98·68	69·69	97·72	5·16	3 60	5·11	·40	...	·39	31·88	20·39	31·50	32·29	20·39	31·89
11	*Cuddapah	86·14	71·94	85·48	2·72	2·00	2·86	1·10	..	1·05	10·88	11·35	10·90	11·99	11·35	11·95
12	*Chittur	226·03	231·30	226·34	7·66	6 60	7·60	13·81	15·71	13·92	40·86	20·21	39·64	54·67	35·93	54·89
13	*Vellore Central	43·68	40·22	43·57	1·55	·89	1·53	.	.	..	.		.	1·89	3·09	1·93
14	* Do. Camp	78·52		78·52	2 47		2·47	·45	..	·45	1·83	..	1·83	2·29	...	2·29
15	*Salem Central	76·73	47 68	75 66	4·07	2·16	4·08	·23	...	·22	16·90	.	20·13	17·14	12·30	20·35
16	Gundy	68·82		68·82	1 97		1·97	.	.	.			..	4·45	..	4·45
17	*Chingleput	149·81	325·85	161·98	6·21	7·50	6·30	7·15	14·48	7·76	6·21	7·24	6·25	13·44	21·72	14·02
18	*Cuddalore	75·40	51·54	74·57	1·80	1·70	1·80	1·92	.	1·87	5·92	...	5·75	7·82	...	7·63
19	Tranquebar	69·72	71·02	69·84	2·23	1·34	2·15	3·48	7·10	3·80	2·09	.	1·90	5·57	7·10	5·73
20	Tanjore	60·39	33·94	58·58	3·04	2·10	2·94	1 99	...	1·85	12·47	20·36	13·01	14·42	20·36	14·87
21	Trichinopoly Central	26·90	34·60	27·32	1·10	1·28	1·11	·19	.	·18	5·30	4·94	5·28	5·49	4·94	5·46
22	* Do. District	86·90	83·33	86·89	2·93	4·16	2·94	·78	83·33	1·13	24·38	..	24·26	25·16	83·33	25·44
23	* Do. Camp	13·59		13·59	·56		·56	.	.			..		2·76	.	2·76
24	*Madura	127·54	297·77	133·30	4·65	*8·90	4·85	11·97	15·53	12·08	18·23	19·36	17·96	30·20	25·89	30·06
25	*Tinnevelly	46·57	30·89	45·89	1·10	·72	1·09	...	..	...	...	...	...	2·79	...	2·67
26	Cochin	.					...	...	..	.		..			...	
27	Calicut	71·94	14·47	70·30	3·85	3·76	3·85	·85	..	·82	21·28	...	20·67	22·13	...	21·50
28	Tellicherry	65·55	57·30	65·30	2·45	4·87	2·53	...	...	..		...	..	7·38	...	7·15
29	Cannanore Central	96·26		96·26	6·35		6·35	3·22	...	3·22	7·82	...	7·82	11·05	...	11·05
30	Mangalore	152·55	166·66	153·51	6·16	5·52	6·11	.	...	..		..	..	5·33	20·83	6·39
31	*Palghat Fort	155·46	..	155·46	6·03	..	6·03	1·23	..	1·23	15·57		15·57	16·80		16·80
32	Coimbatore Central	60·54	41·88	60·14	3·72	3·99	3·73	1·56	.	1·53	9·98	22·84	10·25	11·54	22·84	11·78
33	* Do. District	215·28	50·62	209·55	9·73	1·08	9·04	3·48	4·18	3·50	63·99	29·28	62·87	67·48	33·47	66·38
34	Ootacamund District	112·71	46·38	110·17	5·18	1·12	5·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·30	16·12	5·73
35	European Prison	123·71		123·71	3·63		3·63	...	...	...		..	...	3·99	...	3·99
36	Penitentiary	66·44	78·70	67 76	2·40	2·96	2·46	·50	...	·45	2·37	1·40	2·26	2·88	1·40	2·72
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	246·30	...	232·42	8·12	..	7·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	95·93	94·16	95·87	4·06	3·28	4·03	2·44	3·84	2·49	15·04	10·64	14·88	17·48	14·49	17·57

N.B.—Additional temporary accommodation was provided in the jails marked thus * during the year.

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(12.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding civil prisoners in jails during the year* 1877.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15								16	
																										Hospital.								Cost.	
																										A.		B.		C.		D.		A.	B.
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1877.		Capacity of barracks at 40 superficial and 600 cubic feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.	Average cost per prisoner.
		M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M	F	M.	F.		
																																RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	Russelkonda	..	.	..	.	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
2	Berhampore	.	.	9	1	9	1	·62	·03	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	.	.	.	6·38	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55 5 0	5 8 6
3	Vizagapatam	2	.	16	1	18	1	2·44	·07	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181 0 4	9 8 5
4	Rajahmundry Central ...	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
5	Do. District ...	5	.	13	1	18	1	3·36	·02	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	137 8 9	7 3 10
6	Masulipatam	..	.	4	.	4	.	·09	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3·91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
7	Guntoor	3	.	6	.	9	.	·84	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	3·16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120 0 0	13 5 4
8	Nellore	1	.	4	.	5	.	·36	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 3 0	1 10 2
9	Kurnool	.	.	12	2	12	2	1·21	·04	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3·79	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
10	Bellary	7	.	20	1	27	1	7·52	·17	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	11	5	.	.	3·48	4·83	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96 0 0	3 8 11
11	Cuddapah	6	.	41	2	47	2	6·22	·09	45	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	14	4	.	.	7·78	3 91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96 0 0	1 14 11
12	Chittur	7	.	19	.	26	.	3·14	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	*3	.	5	.	12	.	.	.	8 86	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89 9 7	3 7 2
13	Vellore Central	...	.	..	.	...	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
14	Do. Camp	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
15	Salem Central	6	.	30	3	36	3	2·19	·16	32	3	.	.	.	.	†1	.	3	.	14	4	.	.	11·81	3·84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59 12 11	1 8 6
16	Guindy	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
17	Chingleput	4	.	28	1	32	1	2·19	·01	25	1	.	.	.	.	‡1	.	6	.	12	.	.	.	9·81	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200 0 0	4 1 0
18	Cuddalore	4	.	47	2	51	2	3·66	·06	48	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	16	.	.	.	12·34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
19	Tranquebar	14	.	44	2	58	2	9·20	·12	47	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	10	.	.	.	·80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	320 5 6	5 5 5
20	Tanjore	15	.	78	1	93	1	7·10	·03	88	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	8	.	.	.	·90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	112 13 7	1 3 2
21	Trichinopoly Central ...	..	.	..	.	...	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
22	Do. District ...	2	1	37	3	39	4	2·51	·32	35	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	21	5	.	.	18·49	4·68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81 12 5	1 14 5
23	Do. Camp ...	.	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
24	Madura	37	1	123	5	160	6	18·12	·52	145	5	..	.	.	.	‖1	.	14	1	89	6	.	.	70·88	5·48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	273 2 3	1 10 4
25	Tinnevelly	5	1	43	2	48	3	3·70	·11	46	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120 0 0	2 5 8
26	Cochin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
27	Calicut	17	.	134	4	151	4	12·38	·32	132	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	15	7	.	.	2·62	6·68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	580 1 7	3 11 11
28	Tellicherry	19	.	85	1	104	1	6·12	.	97	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	35	5	.	.	28·88	5·00	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	108 0 0	1 0 5
29	Cannanore Central ..	.	..	...	.	.	.	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
30	Mangalore	8	.	52	6	60	6	6·01	·94	49	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	21	5	.	.	14·99	4·06	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..
31	Palghat Fort	..	.	..	.	..	.	...	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
32	Coimbatore Central ...	10	.	29	.	39	.	5·25	..	33	.	..	.	.	.	§2	.	4	..	20	.	.	.	14·75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
33	Do. District ...	..	.	...	.	.	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
34	Ootacamund District ...	...	.	3	2	3	2	·12	·03	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1·88	·97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
35	European Prison ...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
36	Penitentiary	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	.	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras.	14	2	383	38	397	40	16·24	·97	384	39	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	40	6	.	.	23·76	5·03	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,001 14 8	6 13 11
	Total ...	186	5	1,260	78	1,446	83	120·59	4·01	1,314	73	.	.	.	.	8	.	124	10	360	48	.	.	249·27	44·48									5,641 9 7	3 11 0

Vide information given in Statement No. XI.

* 2 Cholera, 1 Dysentery. † Diarrhœa. ‡ Dropsy. ‖ Heart disease. § Dysentery and heart disease.

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(13.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in jails during the year* 1877.

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.		
		M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	T.	M	F	T.
1	Russelkonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Berhampore	17	1	148	18	165	19	184	8·16	·62	8·78	64	9	73	96	10	106	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Vizagapatam	5		318	19	323	19	342	17·97	·72	18·69	69	11	80	233	5	238	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Rajahmundry Central	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. District	16		236	24	252	24	276	17·77	·74	18·51	111	14	125	133	10	143	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Masulipatam	...		104	3	104	3	107	5·27	·23	5·50	46	...	46	42	3	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Guntoor	63	1	321	4	384	5	389	19·05	·16	19·21	235	3	238	149	2	151	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Nellore	170	3	1,102	30	1,272	33	1,305	69·02	1·78	70·80	240	11	251	954	22	976	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kurnool	198		237	12	435	12	447	17·99	·75	18·74	217	6	223	210	6	216	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bellary	193	1	1,549	24	1,742	25	1,767	114·61	1·64	116·25	603	8	611	1,030	14	1,044	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	75		543	9	618	9	627	31·69	·43	32·12	459	3	462	142	5	147	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Chittur	122		1,242	18	1,364	18	1,382	67·15	·68	67·83	629	5	634	550	12	562	36	...	36	...	...	...
13	Vellore Central	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Do. Camp	...		1	...	1	...	1	·03	...	·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Salem Central	63	1	1,266	17	1,329	18	1,347	85·92	1·09	87·01	563	7	570	732	11	743	...	...	...	2	...	2
16	Guindy	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Chingleput	82	3	347	6	429	9	438	19·85	·47	20·32	194	3	197	226	6	232	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Cuddalore	57		925	17	982	17	999	67·87	·66	68·53	332	12	344	618	5	623	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Tranquebar	...		17	6	17	6	23	·43	·07	·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	23	...	...	...
20	Tanjore	2	1	287	19	289	20	309	12·39	·73	13·12	85	3	88	182	17	199	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Trichinopoly Central	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Do. District	8	1	289	17	297	18	315	17·24	·82	18·06	104	9	113	150	8	158	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Do. Camp	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Madura	67		1,041	15	1,108	15	1,123	51·10	·62	51·72	471	5	476	481	9	490	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Tinnevelly	7		463	9	470	9	479	26·35	·46	26·81	253	5	258	194	4	198	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Cochin	...		20	...	20	...	20	·10	...	·10	2	...	2	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Calicut	6		236	6	242	6	248	7·56	·14	7·70	54	...	54	177	6	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Tellicherry	1		60	2	61	2	63	3·46	·12	3·58	8	...	8	24	2	26	20	...	20	...	...	...
29	Cannanore Central	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mangalore	2		87	14	89	14	103	3·39	·69	4·08	17	1	18	67	10	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Palghat Fort	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Coimbatore Central	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Do. District	66	2	805	27	871	29	900	43·31	1·48	44·79	420	12	432	394	16	410	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Ootacamund District	1		21	2	22	2	24	1·34	·16	1·50	3	1	4	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	European Prison	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Penitentiary	13	1	233	22	246	23	269	11·91	1·24	13·15	92	10	102	105	9	114	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,234	15	11,898	340	13,132	355	13,487	720·93	16·50	737·43	5,271	138	5,409	6,915	193	7,108	74	6	80	2	...	2

C.—PRISONS—(*Continued*).

(13.)—*Statement showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in jails during the year* 1877—(Continued).

Serial number.	Jails.	11 Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	12 Remaining on 31st December 1877 M.	F.	T.	13 Cost. A. Rations. RS. A. P.	B. Guards and establishment. RS. A. P.	C. Other charges. RS. A. P.	D. Total. RS. A. P.	E. Annual cost per head of average strength. RS. A. P.	14 Hospital. A. Admissions.	B. Daily average sick.	C. Deaths.	D. Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
1	Russelkonda	..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
2	Berhampore	1	.	(*a*) 1	4	.	4	482 4 5	..	.	482 4 5	53 9 4				
3	Vizagapatam	7	1	(*b*) 8	14	2	16	856 4 0	.	2 4 3	858 8 3	45 2 11				
4	Rajahmundry Central	.	.	.	8	.	8	1,275 9 6	616 1 1	142 14 7	2,034 9 2	107 1 4				
5	Do. District															
6	Masulipatam	1		(*c*) 1	15	.	15	305 11 9		32 12 6	338 8 3	56 6 8				
7	Guntoor							1,281 14 0	187 11 2	27 0 4	1,496 9 6	78 12 3				
8	Nellore	11		(*d*) 11	67	.	67	4,562 5 4	1,610 5 0	281 11 6	6,254 5 10	88 1 5				
9	Kurnool	1	.	(*e*) 1	7	.	7	1,132 4 1	...	4 2 3	1,136 6 4	59 13 8				
10	Bellary	22		(*f*) 22	87	3	90	7,297 5 6	.	26 0 0	7,323 5 6	63 2 1				
11	Cuddapah	7		(*g*) 7	10	1	11	1,840 10 1	.	26 6 0	1,867 0 1	58 5 6				
12	Chittur	39	1	(*h*) 40	110	.	110	3,705 0 3	1,957 5 6	.	5,662 5 9	83 4 4				
13	Vellore Central								...	..	...	...				
14	Do. Camp							3 15 0	..		3 15 0	..				
15	Salem Central	8	..	(*i*) 8	24	.	24	5,771 8 0	1,903 8 8	310 7 9	7,985 8 5	91 12 7				
16	Gundy							..	..	...	...	...				
17	Chingleput	3	..	(*j*) 3	6	.	6	1,385 0 0	..	..	1,385 0 0	69 4 0				
18	Cuddalore	7	..	(*k*) 7	25	.	25	4,641 7 11	.	5 3 0	4,646 10 11	67 4 11				
19	Tranquebar	..						34 9 11	23 5 1	19 8 0	77 7 0	77 7 0				
20	Tanjore	3	...	(*l*) 3	19	.	19	663 13 3	397 1 9	...	1,060 15 0	81 9 9				
21	Trichinopoly Central									..	...	...				
22	Do. District	4	1	(*m*) 5	39	.	39	1,168 12 0	490 11 0	...	1,659 7 0	92 3 2				
23	Do. Camp	...								.	..	..				
24	Madura	5	1	(*n*) 6	151	.	151	3,522 10 9	360 11 2	..	3,883 5 11	74 10 0				
25	Tinnevelly	3	..	(*o*) 3	20		20	1,504 7 3	511 5 0	..	2,015 12 3	74 10 6				
26	Cochin	.	.	..	..			13 0 0	17 2 9	4 3 3	34 6 0	...				
27	Calicut	..	..	..	11	.	11	351 5 0	260 15 3	91 0 7	703 4 10	87 14 7				
28	Tellicherry	.	.	...	9		9	264 4 3	96 0 0	...	360 4 3	90 1 1				
29	Cannanore Central	..			..				...	...	...	...				
30	Mangalore	.	1	(*p*) 1	5	2	7	244 15 6	...	...	244 15 6	61 3 11				
31	Palghat Fort	...	.	.	..	.		...	...	..	..	...				
32	Coimbatore Central	...	.	..	..				...	..	..	...				
33	Do. District	5	..	(*q*) 5	52	1	53	2,320 13 11	...	...	2,320 13 11	51 9 2				
34	Ootacamund District	1	..	(*r*) 1	10	.	10	132 1 5	...	...	132 1 5	66 0 8				
35	European Prison	..	...		..		..	..	...	...	...	...				
36	Penitentiary	1	..	(*s*) 1	48	4	52	499 6 0	...	...	499 6 0	38 6 7				
37	Debtors' Prison, Madras	.	...	.	.		..	..	...	...	...	...				
	Total ...	129	5	134	741	13	754	45,061 7 1	8,430 3 5	973 10 0	54,467 4 6	273 14 6				

Vide information given in Statement No. XI.

(*a*) Berri-berri. (*b*) 5 Cholera, 1 Pleurisy, 1 Dysentery, 1 Pneumonia. (*c*) Diarrhœa. (*d*) 6 Cholera, 1 Dysentery, 1 Diarrhœa, 2 Small-pox, 1 Ague. (*e*) Cholera. (*f*) 1 Cholera, 20 Diarrhœa, 1 Dysentery. (*g*) 3 Cholera, 1 Diarrhœa, 2 Dysentery, 1 General Debility. (*h*) 29 Cholera, 3 Dysentery, 5 General Debility, 2 Ague, 1 Abscess. (*i*) 2 Diarrhœa, 3 Dysentery, 2 General Debility, 1 Small-pox. (*j*) Cholera. (*k*) 2 Cholera, 5 Diarrhœa. (*l*) Diarrhœa, Small-pox and Paralysis. (*m*) 2 Cholera, 3 Dysentery. (*n*) 4 Cholera, 1 Dysentery, 1 Dropsy. (*o*) 2 Diarrhœa, 1 Dysentery. (*p*) Small-pox. (*q*) 3 Pneumonia, 1 Debility, 1 Small-pox. (*r*) Dysentery. (*s*) Bright's Disease.

[*See next page.*]

D.—POLICE.

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the year* 1877-78.

Ranges.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police force.										
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.							Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Total.
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1).	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Village Police.	Officers.	Men.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	†10a
	Chief Office	2					13					15
	Madras Town Police		*3	10	56	20	1,127	447				1,663
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	1										1
	Ganjam		3	10	22		1,445		162			1,642
	Vizagapatam		3	12	23		1,431		50			1,519
	Jeypore		1	3	8		428		191			631
	Godavari		2	9	20		1,404		35			1,470
	Kistna		2	7	22		1,552		24			1,607
	Total	1	11	41	95		6,260		462			6,870
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police	1										1
	Nellore		2	8	17		1,788		250			2,065
	Kurnool		2	8	17		1,268		228			1,523
	Bellary		2	11	25		1,661		250			1,949
	Cuddapah		2	10	20		1,321					1,353
	North Arcot		2	9	23		1,710		170			1,914
	Chingleput		1	7	13		1,326					1,347
	South Arcot		2	9	14		1,539					1,564
	Total	1	13	62	129		10,613		898			11,716
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	1										1
	Tanjore		2	8	18		1,454					1,482
	Trichinopoly		1	5	13		953					972
	Madura		2	10	17		1,434					1,463
	Tinnevelly		2	7	15		1,033					1,057
	Salem		2	9	18		1,595					1,624
	Coimbatore		2	9	19		1,395		15			1,440
	Malabar		4	9	29		1,644		10			1,696
	South Canara		1	5	11		951					968
	Total	1	16	62	140		10,459		25			10,703
	Grand Total	5	43	175	420	20	28,472	447	1,385			30,967

* 1 Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners of Police.
† Column 10a includes a force of 4,366 men sanctioned on account of famine.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police.							Average pay of	
		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (col. 3) (2).	Other expenses of col. 3. Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Other expenses of col. 3. Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (3).	Total pay of subordinate officers (cols. 4 and 5) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (cols. 6, 7 and 8).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 11, 13 and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Chief Office	(a)66,702	.	. .	...	..	1,577	...	Rupees 10 per month.	Rupees 8 per month.
	Madras Town Police ..	.	33,600		(b)10,111	54,823	(c)1,88,830	...		
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	15,244	..	. .	...	...	...	...		
	Ganjam	...	22,767	4,437	...	30,704	1,44,590	...		
	Vizagapatam	.	24,689	3,232	...	32,148	1,54,434	...		
	Jeypore	...	7,755	1,769	. .	10,337	47,910	...		
	Godavari	...	13,612	3,151	...	30,332	1,45,890	...		
	Kistna	..	15,600	2,660	. .	26,556	1,67,269	...		
	Total	15,244	84,423	15,258	.	1,30,137	6,60,093	.		
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	12,881	...	..	...	...	...	...		
	Nellore	. .	13,060	2,633	...	28,101	2,08,101	..		
	Kurnool . .	...	11,492	2,491	..	25,516	1,62,138	...		
	Bellary ..	.	11,550	2,673	...	30,753	1,86,450	..		
	Cuddapah ..	. .	13,165	3,933	..	27,936	1,51,972			
	North Arcot	..	16,087	3,206	..	31,914	2,02,987	...		
	Chingleput	...	10,236	1,517	. .	24,574	1,48,987	.		
	South Arcot		15,581	2,639	. .	22,193	1,50,650	..		
	Total ...	12,881	89,171	19,092		1,90,987	12,11,285	.		
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	17,130	...	...	...	. .	...	...		
	Tanjore	...	14,098	3,195	...	27,542	1,73,990	...		
	Trichinopoly	...	8,467	1,619	...	20,050	1,01,544	..		
	Madura	...	11,400	3,930	...	26,574	1,57,062	...		
	Tinnevelly	...	12,221	2,988	.	26,625	1,28,175	...		
	Salem	...	15,021	4,905	. .	26,294	1,63,451	...		
	Coimbatore	...	18,275	2,655	...	32,338	1,66,194	...		
	Malabar	...	26,374	5,813	..	38,030	1,94,729	...		
	South Canara	...	9,400	822	. .	14,224	74,362	...		
	Total ...	17,130	1,15,256	25,927	.	2,11,677	11,59,507	...		
	Grand Total ...	1,11,957	3,22,450	60,277	10,111	5,87,624	32,21,292	...		

(a) Includes cost of the Inspector-General's Establishment of 36 Clerks and 13 Servants—(not Policemen).
(b) Includes cost of the Commissioner's Establishment of 8 Clerks and 26 Servants do.
(c) Includes cost of Establishment of 62 Horsekeepers and 62 Grass-cutters with driver of prison van, together with Marine Establishment, consisting of 2 Writers and 60 Boatmen and Tindals, with 12 Conocopillays and 2 Servants. do.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	Cost of Police—(*Continued*). Contingencies and all expenses other than included in cols. 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Distribution of force. In district. Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure. Officers.	Men.	Salt and Land Custom Police Guards. Officers.	Men.	On other duties. Officers.	Men.
		20	*21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27a		28	29
	Chief Office	4,446	72,725				..	..	.	..	...	2	13
	Madras Town Police	62,566	3,49,930				56		..		...	.	40
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	162	15,496				..	...	.	..	..	1	.
	Ganjam	35,231	2,37,789	..	.	..	58	...	36	4	312	20	1,144
	Vizagapatam	30,068	2,44,571			2	68	...	70	1	207	30	1,034
	Jeypore	6,558	74,329		.	.		...	..	..	...	12	619
	Godavari	23,651	2,16,636		.	1	135		79	...	174	27	971
	Kistna	23,531	2,35,625	.		.	129	..	92	...	154	28	1,108
	Total	1,19,201	10,24,356			3	390		277	5	847	127	4,876
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	164	13,045		..		.	...	..	...	..	1	...
	Nellore	29,111	2,81,006	.	.		204	...	78	.	270	26	1,436
	Kurnool	19,626	2,21,263				121	.	71			26	1,242
	Bellary	30,142	2,61,568				243	.	109	.	.	35	1,408
	Cuddapah	23,764	2,20,770		.		87	..	92		.	31	1,097
	North Arcot	35,072	2,90,166		.	1	231	.	78	.	.	32	1,492
	Chingleput	19,344	2,04,658	.		..	48	..	57	2	456	18	696
	South Arcot	20,265	2,09,328				254	.	71	..	253	24	681
	Total	1,78,388	17,01,804		..	1	1,188	.	556	2	979	193	8,252
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police.	229	17,359		..	..		...	.	..	..	1	..
	Tanjore	20,147	2,38,972	..	...		67	..	93	.	252	23	724
	Trichinopoly	13,831	1,45,511	.		1	208	...	50	...	...	17	561
	Madura	21,512	2,20,478			.	143	..	47	...	100	28	1,046
	Tinnevelly	18,093	1,88,102	.	.	.	71	...	78	...	91	22	699
	Salem	31,610	2,41,281		..	1	321	...	76	..	...	27	1,144
	Coimbatore	30,930	2,50,392	.		1	302	...	99	...	...	26	922
	Malabar	34,659	2,99,605	.	.	2	217	..	100	3	212	33	932
	South Canara	11,017	1,09,825	.		.	41	...	50	0	346	14	472
	Total	1,82,028	17,11,525	..		5	1,370	.	593	5	1,001	191	6,500
	Grand Total	5,46,629	48,60,340		.	9	3,004	..	1,426	12	2,827	513	19,681

* The column headed "Total cost" (col. 21) includes a sum of Rupees 3,56,790 for the additional force employed on account of famine as also Rupees 6,69,983 disbursed as extra travelling allowance to Officers and batta to General and Special Force, amounting in all to Rupees 10,26,773, and the famine batta for Police Medical Establishment comes to Rupees 1,084. The gross famine charge amounts to Rupees 10,27,857.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Ranges.	Districts.	Distribution of force—(*Continued*). In district—(*Contd.*) On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty. Officers.	Men.	In cantonments. Officers.	Men.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (officers and men) To area (6). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	To population (7). Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).
		30		31		32	33	34		35	36		37
	Chief Office	...	...	..	..		...	...	..	..	...	...	..
	Madras Town Police ...	69	1,498			27	397,552		..	·02	...	...	254
Northern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police .	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...
	Ganjam	2	57	.	...	8,313	1,520,088	6·6	...	..	1,199	1,226	631
	Vizagapatam . ..	5	102	...	...	9,344	1,844,711	7·5	...	...	1,486	1,565	653
	Jeypore	..	...		...	9,000	314,488	14·3	..	..	498	...	...
	Godavari ...	3	80	..	...	6,224	1,020,634	5·4	.	..	1,397	1,446	760
	Kistna	3	93		..	8,036	1,452,374	·6			1,097	1,139	565
	Total	13	332		..	40,917	6,752,295	7·3	..		1,200	1,336	651
Central Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police		.		.	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	.
	Nellore .	1	50	.		8,462	1,376,811	5·3	.	.	865	875	587
	Kurnool .	1	62	.	.	7,358	914,432	5·2	.	..	652	658	522
	Bellary ..	3	110	.	41	11,007	1,053,010	6·5	..	.	969	984	762
	Cuddapah .	1	45		.	8,367	1,351,194	6·6	.	.	1,067	1,094	354
	North Arcot . .	1	79		.	7,139	2,015,278	4·2	.		1,198	1,227	627
	Chingleput . . .	1	34		35	2,753	938,184	3·3	.	..	1,116	1,118	1,067
	South Arcot .. .	1	80		..	4,873	1,755,817	4·6		.	1,061	1,758	497
	Total ..	9	460		76	49,959	10,004,726	5·2	.	..	1,048	1,070	625
Southern Range.	Dy. Inspr.-Genl. of Police	...	.	..	..	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Tanjore .	5	318	..	.	3,654	1,973,731	3·1	.	..	1,697	2,131	570
	Trichinopoly	1	130	...	4	3,515	1,200,408	4·6	...	..	1,573	1,778	584
	Madura ..	1	98		..	9,502	2,266,615	7·8	..	..	1,858	1,964	655
	Tinnevelly	2	94	.	..	5,176	1,693,059	5·8	.	...	1,893	2,058	516
	Salem	1	54	..	.	7,483	1,966,995	5·7	...	..	1,511	1,537	909
	Coimbatore	3	85		2	8,181	1,812,775	7·2	...	..	1,504	1,682	549
	Malabar .	4	121		72	6,002	2,261,250	4·8	..	...	1,792	1,881	979
	South Canara . ..	1	42	.	.	3,902	918,362	6·7	..	...	1,586	1,658	691
	Total ..	18	942	.	78	47,415	14,094,005	5·7	..	...	1,694	1,829	651
	Grand Total ...	109	3,232	.	154	138,318	31,248,668	5·5	...	·02	1,313	1,368	461

D.—POLICE—

(2.)—*Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal*

Ranges.	Districts.	Total strength on the 31st December 1877.		Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the force.†			Punishments.											
									Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.		Punished judicially by Magistrates and Courts.							
													Under Police Act.		Under Secs. 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.‡	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	1	1a		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Madras Town.	55	1,340	69	1,833	50	90	703	4	171	5	309		9		.	...	.	..	12
Northern Range.	Ganjum ..	27	1,284	27	1,306	1,029	381	1,267		21	2	193		4		.	..	..	...	28
	Vizagapatam .	27	1,314	28	1,330	719	515	1,314		23	1	359	.	3			...	..	...	6
	Jeypore .	8	408	9	430	486	92	..	1	15	3	66		..	.	.	...	..	...	11
	Godavari .	24	1,298	24	1,314	403	397	1,298		28	2	165		5	.	.	..	.	..	7
	Kistna ..	24	1,240	24	1,261	574	520	1,240		18	6	288		1		..	...	.	...	13
	Total ..	110	5,544	112	5,641	3,211	1,905	5,119	1	105	14	1,071		13		.	.	.	...	65
Central Range.	Nellore ..	20	1,489	20	1,640	649	506	1,489		50		243	.	..		..	...	..	...	14
	Kurnool	20	1,054	22	1,292	530	535	1,054		27	1	159		1		..	...	..	...	13
	Bellary	29	1,414	31	1,540	671	738	1,352	1	81	15	247	.	9	1	1	..	2	...	28
	Cuddapah	24	1,216	26	1,325	520	562	1,061		37	7	404		21	.	...	..	..	..	23
	North Arcot	26	1,707	27	1,796	585	554	1,564		68	6	217	.	8		...	.	1	..	23
	Chingleput	16	1,096	16	1,239	250	338	1,096		49		318		1	.			..	...	22
	South Arcot	16	1,301	18	1,352	441	628	1,193	1	37	3	344	.	2		1	..	..	1	6
	Total	151	9,277	160	10,184	3,646	3,861	8,809	2	349	32	1,932		42	1	2	..	3	1	129
Southern Range.	Tanjore	20	1,416	20	1,428	434	606	1,416		19	3	430		.	.	..	.	..	.	3
	Trichinopoly	15	904	15	945	266	309	736		14	8	206		8			.	...	.	5
	Madura	21	1,320	22	1,424	434	825	1,320	1	82	9	304		10		..	...	..	..	15
	Tinnevelly	19	1,000	19	1,031	380	551	1,000	.	9	2	44	..	1		...	..	...	...	1
	Salem	21	1,429	23	1,526	486	745	1,257		60	1	192	..	4	...	2	...	...	..	9
	Coimbatore	19	1,142	19	1,171	452	676	1,142		40	1	89	..	13	.	..	...	.	..	10
	Nilgiris	3	148	4	159	43	92	28	.	11	.	10	...	1	.	..	..	...	...	3
	Malabar	31	1,678	34	1,707	597	792	1,678	1	50	.	283	...	3	.	...	..	3	...	31
	South Canara .	11	690	13	802	305	400	690	.	15	.	61	..	1	.	...	..	...	...	4
	Total	160	9,727	169	10,193	3,397	4,996	9,267	2	300	24	1,619	.	41	.	6	..	3	.	81
	Grand Total	476	*25,888	510	*27,851	10,304	10,852	23,898	9	925	75	4,931	..	105	1	4	..	6	1	287

* Temporary salt guard excluded.
† Includes Maliah Police, Hill Force, and men enlisted on account of famine.
‡ All members of the Force below the grade of Head Constable are armed with batons, except Marine and Mounted Police.

Note.—This statement does not refer to Assistant District

(*Continued*).

management of the force for the year 1877.

Reward.		Education.							Number who have left the force during the year.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 7 and 8).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
By promotion.	By money reward.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	61	55	833	.	63	1,232	640	462	4	3	36	175	869	1	28	56·1	2
...	362	27	489	2	92	364	559	662	15	10	17	21	161	3	28	63	2·1
...	73	27	868	1	133	298	784	607	21	3	15	23	115	9	33	44·3	2·5
..	270	8	300	..	15	51	354	62	4	..	15	16	1	6	15	64·4	3·6
7	...	23	644		200	125	534	733	2	1	16	28	67	...	34	48·3	2·6
30	57	24	630	3	137	374	415	776	9	2	11	18	332	...	31	26·3	2·5
37	762	109	2,931	6	577	1,212	2,596	2,840	51	16	74	106	676	18	141	41	2·5
44	24	20	669	.	53	634	789	697	.	2	98	50	231	6	62	91·6	4·1
37	28	20	401		59	171	584	319	...	1	39	27	207	8	53	91·7	4·9
11	1	29	462	3	400	278	890	522	5	1	45	82	88	11	44	34·3	3
4	7	24	463	5	121	201	651	449	1	4	57	37	42	3	48	56·5	3·9
37	7	27	1,090	.	(*a*)	470	923	316	4	.	59	68	14	7	52	59·1	3
17	6	16	988	..	(*a*)	465	498	452	...		38	49	235	4	19	29·9	1·7
34	17	16	849	...	(*a*)	365	527	515	1	2	30	38	67	3	29	25·9	1·5
184	90	152	4,922	8	633	2,584	4,862	3,270	11	10	366	351	884	42	298	55·8	3·2
44	14	20	1,188	.	216	128	540	835	1	1	13	19	51	6	19	31·3	1·3
24	2	14	837	.	176	185	404	344	1		11	14	10	1	11	32·6	1·2
55	36	21	1,151	1	114	371	566	455	25	12	29	83	23		28	54·8	2·1
6	7	18	812	1	150	119	484	473	3	6	12	9	37	2	14	57·7	1·4
12	2	21	857	..	2	411	420	620	15	5	24	60	2	15	29	56·2	2
3	13	19	842	..	321	253	598	310	4	2	31	40	6	1	27	91	2·3
3	2	3	108		2	3	108	40		.	8	11	...	..	2	100	1·3
47	34	31	1,454	2	236	323	822	564	7	2	16	51	3	1	46	60·5	2·7
...	2	11	398	...	152	169	324	266	3	9	19	15	104	...	22	35·7	3·1
194	112	158	7,647	4	1,369	1,962	4,266	3,907	59	37	163	302	236	26	198	55·9	2
415	1,025	474	16,[illegible]3	18	2,642	6,900	12,364	10,479	125	66	639	934	*2,665	87	605	54	2·5

(*a*) The schools were closed on account of famine.
* Includes men enlisted (col. 26) for temporary salt duty and discharged (col. 32) after the manufacturing season.

Superintendents or officers of higher rank.

D.—POLICE

(3.)—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers*

Ranges.	Districts.	Race.												
		Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate officers.		Constables.
		Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	
1		2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		11
	Madras Town ...	2	.	6	21	.	.	3	13	1	1	1	11	1,339
Northern Range.	Ganjam	1	2	5	4	1	.		2	3		4	12	1,280
	Vizagapatam ...	1	2	3	3		..	1	3	5	..	6	11	1,309
	Jeypore	1	.	...	..		.	.	1	2	.	4	3	406
	Godavari	1	1	3	4		.	1	1	7	...	5	10	1,291
	Kistna .. .	1	1	2	4	.	.		.	2	.	5	13	1,238
	Total ...	5	6	13	15	1		2	7	19	..	24	49	5,524
Central Range.	Nellore	1	1	.	1	..	.	1	...	3	...	4	14	1,486
	Kurnool .. .	1	1		...	1	..	2	.		...	4	14	1,053
	Bellary .. .	1	1	1	3	..	.	2	1	.	...	5	17	1,414
	Cuddapah	1	1	1	...	.	...	2	...	1	...	4	17	1,215
	North Arcot .	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	6	15	1,706
	Chingleput	1		...	2	2	...	3	...	7	...	4	7	1,087
	South Arcot ...	1	1	2		1	..	...	1	8	..	5	8	1,292
	Total ...	7	6	5	7	4	...	11	4	20	...	32	92	9,253
Southern Range.	Tanjore	1	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	5	...	5	11	1,408
	Trichinopoly ...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2	1	5	...	2	8	896
	Madura	1	1	3	..	2	...	1	1	3	...	5	11	1,315
	Tinnevelly	2	...	1	2	2	...	1	..	1	...	5	10	997
	Salem	1	1	5	1	1		1	.	3	...	3	11	1,425
	Coimbatore	1	1	3			.	2	1	1	...	3	10	1,141
	Nilgiris ..			1	2		.	...	..	1	...	...	...	147
	Malabar .. .	3	1	1	4		.	4	7	6	...	4	11	1,672
	South Canara	1		1			.	.	.		...	4	6	690
	Total	11	5	18	11	11	.	12	10	25	.	31	78	9,691
	Grand Total .	25	17	42	54	16	...	28	34	65	1	88	230	25,807

—(*Continued*).

and men employed in the Police force during the year 1877.

| Religion or caste. | | |

D.—POLICE

(4.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the*

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	No. of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Tried.	Convicted.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see cols. 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
	Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety and Justice.													
1a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments	3	..	3		.	2	1	..	...	...	3	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	1		1	..	.	..	.	..	..	...	3	
2	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes.	413	7	416	2	2	277	258	9	..	9	447	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	17		17		.	9	7	..	..	.	20	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	848	36	867	17	...	599	582	(a) 19	...	19	918	13
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	530	45	544	30	1	282	258	(b) 247	...	247	3,743	244
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	21		21	..	..	12	10	...	...	...	23	...
		Total ...	1,833	88	1,869	49	3	1,181	1,116	275	.	275	5,157	257
	Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
8	302, 303, 396...	Murder by thugs ..	.		.	...	.		...		...	..	..	...
9		Do. dacoits ...	30	3	33		.	10	7	(c) 32	...	32	115	...
10		Do. robbers .	45	3	48	..		29	22	13	...	13	72	.
11		Do. poison .	17	1	18	..	..	7	4	(d) 1	...	1	24	...
12		Other murders ..	445	45	488	2	.	247	181	(e) 68	...	68	765	.
13	307	Attempts at murder .	102	8	105	5		54	39	(f) 6	...	6	112	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	240	17	254	3		115	77	(g) 30	...	30	566	9
15	376	Rape . .	45	4	45	4		11	9	12	..	3	44	7
16	377	Unnatural offences	4		4	.		2	1	(h) 3	.	...	4	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	155	6	156	5	..	47	44	...	...	6	71	3
18	305, 306, 309 ..	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	300	17	314	2	1	207	191	6	..	12	268	3
19	329, 331, 333 ..	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	7		6	1	...	3	3	...	.	...	15	3
20	325, 326, 335 ..	Grievous hurt	361	10	358	12	1	234	215	(i) 5	..	5	652	24
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	43	1	44	...	...	14	10	1	...	1	57	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	65	2	61	6	.	23	19	...	..	..	134	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	462	2	452	11	1	324	295	(j)	.	.	750	55
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction.	141	4	135	10	.	79	68	3	.	7	190	12

(a) 1 person erroneously shown in the return for 1876 is omitted in this.
(b) 7 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 37a and 18 persons erroneously shown in the return for 1876 are omitted in this.
(c) 8 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 30.
(d) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 14.
(e) 3 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 37a and 3 to S. No. 43. (Ordinary theft.)

—(*Continued*).

detection and prosecution of cognizable crime and recovery of property stolen for 1877.

Persons.												Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.							
								Before being put on trial.							
Total.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3	...	1	2	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
456	1	133	311	24	4	283	...	...	...	11	...	18	11	37	9
20	..	8	12	2	...	10	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
950	7	101	764	51	4	709	...	10	1	57	10	...	...	...	...
4,234	1	1,535	2,551	453	...	2,095	3	9	...	138	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	10	13	3	...	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,689	9	1,791	3,653	534	8	3,108	3	19	1	206	10	18	11	37	9
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	3	66	59	...	30	20	..	8	...	1	10	24	11	5,862	70
85	...	27	56	..	24	12	...	..	..	...	2	42	25	2,061	1,147
25	.	9	15	..	10	5	..	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
833	15	238	475	.	232	243	..	3	...	53	49	44	30	619	402
119	3	26	73	...	26	47	...	1	...	9	7	3	3	19	19
605	9	238	265	...	118	146	1	6	...	73	14	3	...	5	
54	...	33	15	...	3	12	...	1	..	2	3	1	...	11	...
4	...	1	2	...	1	1	.	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...
80	3	22	52	2	4	46	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	...	...
283	3	62	213	16	4	192	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
18	...	5	10	..	2	8	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	10	10
681	2	205	468	68	9	391	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
58	1	31	23	..	11	12	...	...	..	2	1	12	4	985	126
137	...	63	56	3	13	39	1	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...
805	...	287	516	100	.	411	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
209	1	59	136	19	26	91	.	2	...	5	6	38	9	737	122

(*f*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 20 and 3 to S. No. 24 Non-cognizable.
(*g*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 20, 8 to S. No. 37a, 4 to S. No. 38, 6 to S. No. 10 Non-cognizable and 1 person was transferred to this from S. No. 11.
(*h*) 1 person was transferred to this from S. No. 63.
(*i*) 1 person was transferred to this from S. No. 13, 1 from S. No. 14, and 1 from S. No. 23.
(*j*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 20.

D.—POLICE

(4.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the*

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C. P. C. in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	No. of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Tried.	Convicted.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see cols. 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
	Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person—(Continued).													
25	346 to 348 ..	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	26	1	24	3	..	9	6	1	..	1	81	2
26	372, 373 .	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	17		17		..	5	4	...	...	...	22	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves.	..	.	.	..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	318	7	308	17	..	209	199	(a)9	...	9	639	22
29	338	Rash act causing grievous hurt.	12		12		.	6	5	...	.	..	13	.
		Total .	2,835	131	2,882	81	3	1,635	1,399	194	.	194	4,594	144
	Class III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.													
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity .. .	1,666	289	1,946	7	2	987	720	(b) 2,801	5	2,806	11,276	22
31	399, 402 .	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	21	4	25	..		7	4	(c)40	..	40	38	...
32	394, 397, 398 ..	Robbery with hurt: by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	1	.	1	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt: by other means .	213	6	218	1	..	108	98	7	...	7	284	...
33	392, 393 ..	Robbery: in dwelling house.	130	2	126	5	1	35	33		...	...	135	1
		Robbery: on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	232	4	234	2	.	101	97	(d)10	...	10	329	4
		Robbery: other robberies ..	1,008	26	1,019	11	4	524	488	(e)38	...	38	1,413	12
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	805	16	780	40	1	162	105	(f)19	...	19	579	68
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	19,446	365	19,732	52	27	10,832	10,511	(g) 505	3	508	21,299	79
36	449 to 452 ..	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,382	28	1,388	21	1	576	550	(h)38	...	38	1,066	67
37	412, 413 .	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	31	4	34	1		24	19	(i)8		8	66	1
		Total	24,935	744	25,503	140	36	13,356	12,625	3,406	8	3,474	36,485	254

(a) 8 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 37a.
(b) 5 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 33 (Other robberies), 105 to S. No. 35, 8 to S. No. 37, 226 to S. No. 43 (Theft ordinary) 11 persons erroneously shown in the return for 1876 were omitted in this, 8 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 9, and 5 from S. No. 31.
(c) 5 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 30.
(d) 3 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 37a.
(e) 6 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 43 (Theft ordinary), 1 person erroneously shown in the return for 1876 is omitted in this, 5 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 30.

—(*Continued*).

detection and prosecution of cognizable crime, &c., for 1877—(Continued).

Persons.												Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.							
								Before being put on trial.							
Total.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
84	...	48	32	16	1	15	.	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
22	..	9	9	5	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
670	3	238	416	44	...	369	3	...	..	13	...	2	1	34	1
13	...	2	10	2	...	8	..	1	...	.	.	...	...	...	...
4,932	43	1,669	2,901	275	523	2,092	11	26	1	190	102	179	84	10,943	1,987
14,104	256	3,084	8,909	...	4,121	4,751	37	65	..	312	578	1,623	792	3,34,089	44,225
78	...	16	62	...	35	26	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	6	59	218	26	5	186	1	...	...	8	...	200	87	11,460	6,794
136	..	56	75	4	8	62	1	.	.	4	1	117	42	4,449	408
343	1	84	227	14	8	205	.	2	..	28	1	218	97	12,992	2,004
1,463	16	326	1,073	117	22	929	5	2	.	44	2	967	479	19,279	5,101
666	8	272	361	28	82	251	.	6	10	5	4	176	3	47,463	43
21,886	58	3,757	17,695	1,195	154	16,338	8	53	4	300	19	18,478	10,953	9,52,873	1,80,424
1,171	2	271	872	81	...	789	2	3	...	23	..	1,088	494	19,884	2,659
75	1	11	62	...	22	40	..	..	...	1	..	...	12	...	735
40,213	348	8,836	29,554	1,465	4,457	23,577	55	131	14	725	605	22,867	12,969	14,03,089	2,42,393

(*f*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No 63, 3 erroneously shown in the return for 1876 were omitted in this, and 2 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 63.

(*g*) 7 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 43 (Theft ordinary), 7 persons to S. No. 45, 1 person to S. No. 46, 1 person was arrested in a false case, 105 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 30, 1 from S. No. 43 (Cattle theft), 1 from S. No. 43 (Theft ordinary), and 1 person omitted in 1876 is now shown.

(*h*) 5 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 46.

(*i*) 8 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 30.

D.—POLICE

(4.)—General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *Suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec. 142 of C.P.C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	No. of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Tried.	Convicted.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see cols. 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
37a	323 ..	Hurt . ..	3,844	36	3,649	216	15	2,469	2,215	50	...	(a)50	7,814	377
38	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	65	1	62	4		45	53	4	..	(b)4	79	4
39	341 to 344....	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	296	3	245	53	1	164	119	3	...	3	622	102
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	51	.	48	3	...	38	32	...	...	...	74	3
41	374 ...	Compulsory labour .	..			..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	4,256	40	4,004	276	16	2,726	2,419	57	.	57	8,589	486
		Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.												
41a	428, 429 ...	Mischief (Simple)	617	8	599	25	1	400	373	8	..	(c)8	1,218	39
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	273	7	277	3	..	145	139	8	...	8	244	2
43	379 to 382 .	Theft ... Of cattle ..	18,663	208	18,710	137	24	12,949	12,562	355	..	(d)355	33,581	148
		Theft ... Ordinary ..	34,601	558	34,486	617	56	22,830	22,025	1,174	..	(e)1,174	48,273	948
44	406 to 408 ..	Criminal breach of trust	2,069	33	1,945	153	4	1,120	1,025	21		(f)21	1,753	88
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	1,674	34	1,663	13	2	1,373	1,257	21	..	(g)21	2,337	16
46	447, 448 ..	Criminal or house-trespass.	939	8	779	155	13	591	484	10	.	(h)10	2,562	296
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking open closed receptacle.	704	7	707	3	1	281	272	19	...	(i)19	1,275	7
		Total ...	59,540	863	59,196	1,106	101	39,689	38,137	1,616		1,616	91,243	1,544
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401 .	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	..	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character.	68		66	2	..	51	42	...	...	...	200	2
50	295 to 297 ..	Offences against religion.	11	1	11	1		5	4	5	.	5	40	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	269	.	269	.		269	261	..		..	630	...
52		Do. Excise Laws	1,340	19	1,170	189	..	1,193	1,061	7		7	1,585	187
53		Do. Railway Laws	751	15	751	15	..	624	595	16		16	1,027	39
54		Do. Salt and Customs Laws.	6	.	6	...	.	2	2	...	...	...	17	...
55		Do. Stage Carriage Act	..		.	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
56		Do. Stamp Act .	6	..	6	..	...	5	5	...	...	...	6	...

(a) 7 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 5, 3 from S. No. 12, 8 from S. No. 14, 8 from S. No. 28, 3 from S. No. 33 (Robbery on the highway between sun-set and sun-rise), 1 from S. No. 62.
(b) 4 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 14.
(c) 1 person omitted in 1876 is now shown.
(d) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 19 Non-cognizable, 1 to S. No. 35, 2 to S. No. 44, 11 to 17 Non-cognizable and 4 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 43 (Theft ordinary).
(e) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 35, 4 to S. No. 43 (Cattle theft), 1 to S. No. 15 Non-cognizable, and 9 persons erroneously shown in the return for 1876 were omitted in this, 3 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 12, 226 from S. No. 30, 6 from S. No. 33 (Other robberies), 7 from S. No. 35, 1 from S. No. 45, 2 from S. No. 47, and 3 persons omitted in 1876 are now shown.

—(*Continued*).

detection and prosecution of cognizable crime, &c., for 1877—(Continued).

Persons.												Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.							
								Before being put on trial.							
Total.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
8,241	1	3,484	4,724	878	6	3,801	39	10	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
87	...	10	77	12	3	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
727	...	382	345	120	...	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	...	16	61	12	...	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,132	1	3,892	5,207	1,022	9	4,136	40	10	...	22	...	...	...	...	...
1,265	4	353	906	60	1	835	1	...	...	2	...	292	110	6,726	1,[illegible]
254	...	57	189	17	...	172	...	1	...	7	...	24	14	442	161
34,084	58	4,688	28,798	1,986	22	26,781	9	94	...	442	4	18,569	13,679	2,11,319	1,05,277
50,395	201	8,206	41,320	2,043	131	38,241	5	102	3	544	19	34,441	22,086	5,45,422	1,47,989
1,862	4	497	1,330	161	1	1,163	5	5	...	26	...	1,866	854	1,24,005	18,124
2,374	4	414	1,906	187	30	1,686	...	8	3	38	1	...	499	...	12,[illegible]
2,868	...	800	2,043	449	...	1,585	9	16	...	9	...	1	1	2	2
1,301	1	311	919	113	2	873	1	...	...	...	...	593	261	30,380	6,916
94,403	272	15,326	77,481	5,025	187	71,339	30	226	6	1,068	24	55,786	37,504	9,18,363	2,21,4[illegible]
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202	...	46	156	21	...	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	...	15	29	21	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	...
630	...	...	630	21	...	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,779	1	144	1,624	240	...	1,383	1	...	...	10	...	5	5	5	5
1,082	...	98	970	63	...	905	2	1	...	13	...	2	1	9	5
17	...	7	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	6	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(*f*) 2 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 43 (Cattle theft).
(*g*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 43 (Theft ordinary), 1 person erroneously shown in the return for 1876 is omitted in this, 7 persons were transferred to this from S. No. 35.
(*h*) 1 person was transferred to this from S. No. 35 and 5 from S. No. 36.
(*i*) 2 persons were transferred from this to S. No. 43 (Theft ordinary).

D.—POLICE

(4.)—General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *Suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Sec 142 of C.P.C., in which no previous information was given to the Police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Tried.	Number of cases in cols. 6 to 8. Convicted.	Number arrested. Pending at end of last year.	Number arrested. Received by transfer.	Number arrested. Total.	Number arrested. Within the year. By Police.	Number arrested. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see cols. 7 and 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10	10a	10b	11	12
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 48, Act XXIV of 1859, and any other Municipal or Local Laws.	Public and Local Nuisances.	20,267	13	20,067	213	..	19,790	18,352	1		1	28,086	354
58	....	Other Special and Local Laws cognizable by Police.	26,905	4	26,674	235	.	26,378	25,309	13	...	13	34,173	319
		Total ...	49,624	52	49,021	655		48,317	45,631	42	..	42	65,765	905
		Miscellaneous.												
59	109 to 111 & 113 to 116.	Abetments ...	80	...	73	7	..	57	53	...	...	...	133	10
60	120 ...	Concealment of Criminal designs.	...	...	...	.		..	...	...	.	.	5	..
61	225a ..	Rescue	5	...	5	...		2	1	...	.	..	14	...
62	304a ..	Causing death by negligence.	80	1	80	1		35	25	(*a*) 2	.	2	132	1
63	511 ...	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	2,952	17	2,962	7		645	618	(*b*) 13	..	13	1,250	9
		Total ..	3,117	18	3,120	15		739	697	15	.	15	1,534	20
		Grand Total ...	146,140	1,936	145,595	2,322	159	107,643	102,024	5,665	8	5,673	213,367	3,010

(*a*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 37*a*.
(*b*) 1 person was transferred from this to S. No. 15, 2 to S. No 34, 1 person erroneously shown in the return for 1876 is omitted in this, 1 person was transferred to this from S. No. 34.

—(*Continued*).

detection and prosecution of cognizable crime, &c., for 1877—(Continued).

Persons.												Property.			
				Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.							
								Before being put on trial.							
Total.	Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to sessions.	No. of cases in which property was stolen.	No. of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28,441	...	827	27,590	2,151	...	25,413	26	9	..	15	..	...	...	...	...
34,505	...	314	34,190	1,838	..	32,351	1	1	...	...	...	3,614	2,979	1,002	929
66,712	1	1,452	65,205	4,356	...	60 819	30	11	...	43	..	3,622	2,985	1,018	960
143	...	41	101	9	6	86	...	...	...	1	...	16	12	109	72
5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	...	9	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	...	...
135	3	73	50	12	9	29	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
1,272	7	317	933	64	17	852	...	1	...	14	..	...	...	..	...
1,569	10	445	1,087	87	32	968	...4	1	...	26	...	16	12	109	72
222,650	684	33,411	185,088	13,664	5,216	166,039	169	424	22	2,280	741	82,479	53,555	23,33,559	5,36,808

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of non-cognizable crime, and recovery of property stolen for* 1877.

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, &c., &c.							
1a	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	137	Harbouring Deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against Public Justice	241	298	74	166	...	...	58 otherwise disposed of.
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	29	36	6	23	...	...	7 do.
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims.	105	104	32	41	153	17	31 do.
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	13	27	4	7	...	...	16 do.
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring.	30	35	2	28	...	...	5 do.
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	1	3	2	1	...	...	
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	45	156	19	134	...	...	3 do.
		Total ...	464	659	139	400	153	17	120 do.
		Class II.—Serious Offences against the Person.							
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	18	18	6	11	...	...	1 do.
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	18	18	6	11	...	...	1 do.
		Class III.—Serious Offences against Property.							
12	384 to 389	Extortion	65	111	8	42	359	22	61 do.
		Class IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.							
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	247	625	120	150	...	...	355 do.
		Total ...	247	625	120	150	...	...	355 do.
		Class V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
16	417 to 420	Cheating	142	177	28	96	3,499	175	53 do.
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	183	346	22	226	2,582	1,516	98 do.
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	35	31	3	17	2,007	1,814	11 do.
19	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (Simple)	90	224	60	101	14	9	63 do.
		Total ...	450	778	113	440	8,102	3,514	225 do.
		Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.							
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage.	26	36	4	20	...	...	12 do.
21	298	Offences against religion		...	...	...	..	...	
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	..	...	...	...	...	
23	500 to 502 ..	Defamation	13	37	6	3	...	...	28 do.
24	504, 506 to 510 .	Intimidation and insult .	26	40	4	22	..	...	14 do.

D.—POLICE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of non-cognizable crime, and recovery of property stolen for* 1877—(Cont.).

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above—(Continued).								
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances...	213	426	15	383	...	...	58 otherwise disposed of.
26	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, XLI, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	.....	Special laws not cognizable by Police.	257	524	87	400	1,739	844	37 do.
		Total ...	535	1,063	116	798	1,739	844	149 do.
	Miscellaneous.								
28	109 to 111 & 113 to 116.	Abetments	5	8	1	7	...	...	
29	120	Concealment of Criminal designs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	121a	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	124a	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	511	Attempts not otherwise provided for.	17	20	4	16	...	...	
		Total ...	22	28	5	23	...	...	
		Grand Total ...	1,801	3,282	507	1,864	10,353	4,397	911 do.

E.—MILITARY.

(1.)—*Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the army attached to the Madras Presidency in the year* 1877-78.

Arm of service.		Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force at end of the year.						
		Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalid.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	Number of regiments, battalions or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European commissioned officers.	Number of men. Native commissioned officers.	Number of men. Non-commissioned officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.	Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.
European.	Cavalry	985	67	..	18	18	19	15	1,000	2	.	44	.	63	893	557
	Sappers . .	21	15	..	2	2	..	10	24	1			..	2	22	.
	Artillery ..	2,965	228	..	55	55	95	127	2,916	20	84	137	..	150	2,629	2,965
	Infantry ...	8,167	1,814	.	131	131	344	1,373	8,133	9	...	274	.	410	7,449	261
	Total ...	12,138	2,124	..	206	206	458	1,525	12,073	32	84	455	...	625	10,993	2,783
Native ...	Cavalry	1,420	189	..	13	13	11	20	1,565	4		65	48	127	1,325	2,119
	Sappers	1,340	28	...	21	21	1	13	1,343	1	.	27	20	51	1,245	126
	Artillery	175	6	...	1	1	8	1	171	1			..	...	171	34
	Infantry	28,387	1,430	...	400	400	617	325	28,475	40		387	636	1,646	25,806	3,244
	Total ...	31,322	1,663	...	435	435	637	359	31,554	46	...	479	704	1,824	28,547	5,523
Grand Total ...		43,460	3,787	...	641	641	1,095	1,884	43,627	78	84	934	704	2,449	39,540	9,306

E.—MILITARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing distribution and employment of the army attached to the* ***Madras Presidency in the year*** **1877-78.**

Arm of service.	Employment on the last day of the year.							Employment during the year.							
	Number of regiments, batteries, &c., on active service.	Number of permanent cantonments occupied.	Number of out-posts occupied.	Average number of men at head-quarters of each regiment, battery, &c., not on active service.		Average number of men of each regiment, &c detailed for out-post duty.		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.			Number of divisional or station parades during the year.	Number of regimental parades during the year.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.	
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With corps or company, not on duty.	On furlough.				
[*Information not at present procurable in this Presidency.*]															

E.—MILITARY—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing religion, races and classes of the native officers and men of the army attached to the Madras Presidency on the last day of the year* 1877-78.

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age.	Average height.	Average weight.	General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste.

[*Information not at present procurable in this Presidency.*]

DIVISION III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

(1.)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1877-78.

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges* of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and other engagements.	Allowances to district and village officers, and inamdars and other charitable grants			
Imperial.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land revenue	3,49,48,839	39,778	46,35,988	10,72,004	10,08,638	67,16,630	2,81,92,431	..
Tributes and contributions from Native States.	34,46,431						34,46,431	
Forest	4,04,337	504	3,81,217			3,81,717	22,616	
Excise on spirits and drugs	47,10,686	20	2,64,495			2,64,495	44,46,171	
Customs	20,33,500	87,560	2,27,245	* 1,49,162		3,76,407	15,69,533	
Salt	1,14,21,865	42	13,27,865	24,168		13,52,033	1,00,69,890	.
Stamps	48,92,215	64,746	1,45,772			1,45,772	46,81,697	.
Post Office	11,46,958		8,50,018			8,50,018	2,96,940	
Telegraph	6,77,901		8,65,735			8,65,735		1,87,834
Law and Justice	4,56,796	39,439					4,17,357	.
Marine	9,185		.	.		.	9,185	..
Receipts in aid of superannuation and retired allowances	24,75,587				.	..	24,75,587	.
Public Works	3,96,700		.				3,96,700	..
Military	17,87,781		.	.			17,87,781	..
Miscellaneous	2,86,738	8,230		..			2,78,508	.
Total Imperial	6,90,95,519	2,40,309	86,98,335	12,45,334	10,08,638	1,09,52,307	5,80,90,737	1,87,834
Provincial.								
Jail receipts	3,39,597	4	...	..	...	..	3,39,593	...
Registration receipts	4,45,524	2,718	.	.		..	4,42,806	.
Police	78,457		.		.		78,457	..
Education	37,035	4,721		..	.	..	32,314	..
Medical	35,279	27		..		...	35,252	.
Printing	27,245	32	.	.	..		27,213	...
Miscellaneous	1,57,209	260		.		.	1,56,949	...
Public Works	1,92,967	.	..	.		.	1,92,967	...
Total Provincial	13,13,313	7,762		.	..	.	13,05,551	...

* The sums here entered do not include the cost of maintaining reproductive works, as information on this point is not available.

A.—FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Account of the gross and net revenue for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Sources of income.	Gross receipts.	Refunds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.			Total.	Net receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection, including cost of salt and opium, and cost of maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances and assignments payable under treaties and other engagements	Allowances to district and village officers, and inamdars and other charitable grants.			
Local and Special Funds.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. — Allotment from Provincial Funds ...	32,640	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
Do. from Special Funds	2,32,750	.	...	.	..	.	...	...
Contribution from the Funds of other Circles and Municipalities ..	26,118	...	...	..	...	.	...	...
Rates and Taxes	31,97,177	..	..	..		..	...	...
Education	20,312	...	...	..	..	.	...	...
Hospitals, Dispensaries, Choultries, Markets and Bungalows	2,74,620	...	...	..	.	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	17,00,175	..	...	..	..	.	...	...
Village Service Fund	20,11,481	..	...	...		..	..	..
Jungle Conservancy Fund	1,52,763	...	...	.		..	...	...
Pound Fund	2,26,327	..	...	.	.	..	..	...
Port Fund	3,48,762	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Canal Funds	1,12,483	.	..	.	.	.	...	...
Sundry other Funds	7,06,592		.			.	..	...
Total Local and Special Funds ..	90,42,200		..	.	.		90,42,200	.
Total Imperial, Provincial, and Local and Special Funds .	7,94,51,032	2,48,071	86,98,335	12,45,334	10,08,638	1,09,52,307	6,82,50,654	...

A.—FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Account of expenditure from the net revenue for the year* 1877-78.

Subject of expenditure.	Amount. 1876-77.	Amount. 1877-78.	Cause of increase or decrease.
Imperial.	RS.	RS.	
Civil and Political establishment and contingencies	17,12,999	15,25,496	
Judicial charges	38,15,059	39,16,495	
Military charges	2,84,57,931	2,99,36,231	
Marine charges	69,320	88,699	
Medical and Ecclesiastical	7,50,645	6,64,412	
Superannuation and retired allowances	14,42,573	13,89,299	
Public Works { Civil	1,97,386	1,88,463	
Public Works { Military	7,11,020	7,01,573	
Public Works { Irrigation	29,92,687	23,35,500	
Famine Relief (approximate)	1,82,33,236	4,37,57,716	
Miscellaneous	9,91,075	4,22,714	
Total	5,93,73,931	8,49,26,628	
Provincial.			
Buildings, roads and bridges	11,07,086	18,13,479	
Petty construction and repairs	52,392		
Contribution to Local Fund under Act IV of 1871	3,08,940	1,18,230	
Prisons	13,66,118	9,75,919	
Registration	2,82,636	3,06,471	
Police	40,01,750	34,40,060	
Education	8,54,221	9,32,888	
Medical	5,72,979	6,76,071	
Printing	2,75,088	3,13,554	
Miscellaneous	5,17,509	5,45,640	
Total	93,38,719	91,22,312	
Local and Special Funds.			
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. { Public Works: Do. from Provincial contributions; Do. from loans	40,42,521	27,98,811	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. { Public Works: Do. contributions to other Circles and Municipalities	50,192	35,739	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. { Education	4,62,036	4,46,384	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. { Sanitation, Medical Services, and Public and Charitable Institutions	9,66,920	8,70,760	
Local Funds under Act IV of 1871. { Miscellaneous	2,16,747	1,72,457	
Village Service Fund	21,04,936	18,95,755	
Jungle Conservancy Fund	2,28,703	2,04,337	
Pound Fund	2,59,642	2,13,996	
Port Fund	1,97,728	2,06,115	
Canal Funds	76,420	41,387	
Sundry other Funds	7,44,865	5,80,575	
Total Local and Special Funds	93,50,710	74,66,316	
Total Imperial, Provincial, and Local and Special Funds	7,80,63,360	10,15,15,256	

A.—FINANCE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries for the year* 1877-78.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.
Cash balance of last year .	2,55,72,902	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2.	10,15,15,256
Net revenue as per Statement No. 1	6,82,50,654	Interest on Imperial loans	30,06,883
Interest on local loans	2,81,766	Do on local loans ...	5,36,257
Local loans	13,15,298	Local loans	56,75,065
Railways	1,52,24,818	Railways	79,96,626
Service Funds	15,37,568	Service Funds . . .	18,23,802
Deposits	2,97,26,509	Deposits repaid . . .	3,04,99,807
Repayment of advances	1,18,96,232	Advances	1,08,24,473
Bills on local treasuries	1,42,27,245	Bills of local treasuries paid	1,41,87,388
Bills on other Governments ...	441,237	Bills of other Governments paid ...	5,12,125
Cash remittances from do. ...	3,94,24,215	Cash remittances to do. .	1,39,52,730
Miscellaneous receipts on account of do. including London	25,85,585	Miscellaneous payments on account of do. including London	25,79,537
Repayment of advances to weavers and ryots for seed-grain and under Land Improvement Act .. .	2,84,476	Advances to weavers and ryots for seed-grain and under Land Improvement Act . .	28,98,583
Funds obtained by the Military Department from other Governments for payment of troops serving there.	1,08,11,901	Bills of the Secretary of State paid	9,74,124
		Net unadjusted debits between departments	2,14,023
Total receipts ..	22,15,80,406	Total disbursements	19,71,96,679
Deduct disbursements	19,71,96,679		
Cash at end of the year	2,43,83,727		

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the year* 1877-78.

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Imperial Ordinary.						
Military.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Fortifications		..	69	4,394	4,463	...
2. Accommodation for European Infantry		.	68,273	34,293	1,02,566	...
3. Do. for European Cavalry	.		2,439	11,672	14,111	..
4. Do. for European Artillery		...	14,883	23,177	38,060	..
5. Do. for Native Infantry	.		27,734	16,483	44,217	..
6. Do. for Native Cavalry		.	39	2,808	2,847	...
7. Do. for general purposes *			78,888	11,493	90,381	...
8. Quarters for officers	6,715	10,265			16,980	...
9. Buildings for staff purposes			2,611	13,607	16,218	...
10. Commissariat buildings		..	10,649	14,424	25,073	...
11. Ordnance do.			58,623	19,440	78,063	...
12. Rest-houses			125	1,208	1,333	..
13. Miscellaneous			5,120	13,400	18,520	...
14. Cantonment roads	.		12,741	27,930	40,671	...
15. Water-supply and drainage		.	16,989	1,677	18,666	...
Compensation for Rent for Quarters.						
Military subordinates	..	.	...	21,347	21,347	...
Medical do.				12,785	12,785	.
Total Military	6,715	10,265	2,99,183	2,30,138	5,46,301	1,53,120
Imperial Ordinary—Other Services.						
Postal buildings			6,620	3,255	9,875	..
Telegraph do.	.		678	929	1,607	..
Salt do.			19,581	4,704	24,285	..
Light-houses		.	132	97	229	
Total Other Services			27,011	8,985	35,996	10,134
Total Imperial	6,715	10,263	3,26,194	2,39,123	5,82,297	1,69,254
Provincial.						
Imperial Services.						
Buildings for the Judicial Department	.		17,287	17,469	34,756	...
Do. for the Revenue do.			93,855	31,552	1,25,407	..
Do. for the Customs do.			4,052	3,169	7,221	...
Do. for the Salt do.				333	333	...
Provincial Services.						
Buildings for the Prisons' Department	.	..	16,638	10,497	27,135	...
Do. for the Police do.			39,641	16,527	56,168	...
Do. for the Educational do.	.		268	2,406	2,674	...
Do. for the Medical do.	.	.	41,399	21,751	63,150	...
Do. for the Marine do.	..	.	1,947	468	2,415	...
Do. for the Ecclesiastical do.			13,215	10,803	24,018	...
Do. for the Public Works do.	.	.	74,333	8,951	83,284	..
Do. for general purposes			6,281	2,578	8,859	...
Do. for Government-house and Residencies.	..		1,27,100	10,929	1,38,029	...
Do. for Charitable institutions			35,793	5,062	40,855	...
Do. for Scientific do.			7,073	222	7,295	...
Miscellaneous			2,455	750	3,205	...

* A portion of this outlay is on buildings yielding income, but how much cannot be stated.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the expenditure of money in the Public Works Department in the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Class of works.	Total expenditure, excluding establishment.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
Roads.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Roads			13,49,280	3,43,173	16,92,453	..
Canals	17,51,219	25,167	.	.	17,76,686	..
Improvements to towns . .	.		540	5,263	5,803	.
Drainage			1,916	2	1,918	...
Miscellaneous improvements	..	...	25,829	94,952	1,20,781	.
Aids to marine navigation . .			1,833	762	2,595	..
Total Provincial ..	17,51,219	25,467	18,60,735	5,87,619	42,25,040	12,79,506
Local Communications.						
1. Roads			7,71,044	11,38,521	19,09,565	..
2. Canals	62	6,148			6,210	.
3. Toll and ferry works . . .	3,751	953		.	4,704	.
4. Miscellaneous	.	.	150	353	503	.
Civil Buildings.						
1. Hospitals and dispensaries .		.	9,070	1,142	10,212	.
2. School-houses			5,722	2,120	7,842	.
3. Chuttrams and travellers' bungalows	26,413	22,798		.	49,211	.
4. Miscellaneous . .	...		12,825	592	13,417	..
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
1. Wells and tanks	..		12,460	80,583	93,043	..
2. Avenues and plantations .			16,998	24,757	41,755	.
3. Miscellaneous			914	2,647	3,561	
Total Local ..	30,226	29,899	8,29,183	12,50,715	21,40,023	
Special Communications.						
1. Canals	6,081	778		...	5,303	..
Civil Buildings.						
1. Jails	...	.	41,741	834	42,575	..
2. Quarters for the Superintendent, Government Farms.	.	.	21,898	...	21,898	...
3. Educational buildings	...	..	66,807	4,974	71,781	.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.						
1. Charges under Port Fund .	...		10,365	2,896	13,261	...
2. Do. under Jungle Conservancy Fund.		.	904	1,548	2,452	..
3. Do. under Nanal Grass Fund		.	771	212	559	
Total Special	6,081	778	1,40,944	10,464	1,46,105	
Total Local and Special	24,145	30,677	9,70,127	12,61,179	22,86,128	3,96,071

Abstract.

Imperial Military	6,715	10,265	2,99,183	2,30,138	5,46,301	1,53,120
Other Services		...	27,011	8,985	35,996	16,134
Provincial	17,51,219	25,467	18,60,735	5,87,619	42,25,040	12,79,506
Local	30,226	29,899	8,29,183	12,50,715	21,40,023	3,96,071
Special	6,081	778	1,40,944	10,464	1,46,105	
Total Buildings and Roads .	17,82,079	66,409	31,57,056	20,87,921	70,93,465	18,44,831

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of reproductive works in the Public Works Department in the year* 1877-78.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Governments or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expended by British Government in previous years.	Receipts and expenditure during the year.					Remarks showing the present condition and prospects of the works.
			Gross income received in cash.	Cost of establishment.	Cost of repairs and maintenance.	Interest of capital at 5 per cent.	Net surplus or deficit.	

[*Information not at present procurable in this Presidency.*]

C.—RAILWAYS.

For the year 1877-78.

Railways.	Miles opened during the year	Total miles opened.	Passengers carried during the year					Receipts from passengers	Receipts from merchandise and military stores.	Receipts from railway material and coal.	Gross receipts from coaching, goods, telegraph and sundries.	Working expenses.	Net profits or losses.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure up to
			First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.	Fourth-class.	Total.									
			NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	NO.	RS	RS.	RS	RS	RS		RS.		RS.
Madras ...		858	14,409	52,636	19,28,372	642,308	2,637,725	2,399,940	61,93 944	10,430	93 07,586	60 08 311	Net profits Rupees 32,99 275, being at the rate of £3·0 per cent. per annum.	1,500	11,707	10,95,00,937
South Indian	35½	605½	12,097	140,677	4,300,907	...	4 453,681	1,626,831	14,91,052	22,462	33,51,181	18,64,066	Net profits Rupees 14,87,115, being at the rate of £3·6 per cent per annum.	402	5,983	4,16,88,161

D.—MARINE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the various Government vessels, &c., under the Madras Government, in the year* 1877-78.

Detail of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse power of engines if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEA-GOING VESSELS.				RS.	RS.	
Steamer *Margaret Northcote*	60 tons, 30 horse power	..	11	2,688	..	Belonging to the Pearl Fishery Department, Tuticorin.
Schooner *Pearl*	15 ,,	.	.	.	.	
Do. *Edith*	12 ,, ..	..	..	.	..	
Steam Tug and Dredge *Albuquerque*	337 ,, 50 ,, ..	1	16	6,264	...	Belonging to the Marine Department, Cochin.
Steamer *Hobart*	190 ,, 40 ,, ..	2	14	9,018	...	Belonging to the Madras Harbour Works.
Do. *Salisbury*	190 ,, 40 ,, ..	2	14	6,792	...	
RIVER-GOING VESSELS.						
Steamer *Lady Mary Grenville*	147 tons, 30 horse power	...	6	4,731	.	Belonging to the Marine Department, Cocanada.
Steamer *Fred and May*	147 ,, 30 ,, .	.			.	
Steam Dredge No. 2	70 ,, 20 ,,	1	Average. 14	5,062	..	
Steamer *Prince*	361 ,, 45 ,, .	..	3	396	.	Belonging to the Public Works Department, Godavari.
Do. *Godavari*	173 ,, 30 ,,		2	276	.	
Do. *Venegunga**	173 ,, 30 ,,	1	5	4,106	7,928	
Do. *Varda*	173 ,, 30 ,,					
Do. *Shamrock*	114 ,, 16 ,,	..	13	1,765	1,278	
Do. *Little Nell*	59 ,, 12 ,,					
Do. *Thistle*	114 ,, 12 ,,					
Do. *Fawn*	30 ,, 6 ,, .					

* Sunk near Bhadrachalam on 22nd August 1877.

D.—MARINE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels in the Marine Department, under the Government of Madras, during the year* 1877-78.

Description of Establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Madras.			RS	RS.	
Establishment	4	116*	69,051	.	* Including extra boat's crew—*vide* G.O., 16th October 1877, No. 562.
Lighthouse		8	2,535		
Pier		31	9,276	58,434‡	
Divers		2	1,560	359†	† Rs. 187-8-0 Government share.
Outports.					
Masters Attendant and Conservators .. .	18	138	56,918	.	
Lighthouses . . .		92	13,285		
Pilotage (licensed) .		.		13,196‡	‡ Rs. 10,553 Government share.
Total	22	387	1,52,625	71,989	

E.—AGRICULTURE.

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Cereals.														
	Wheat.	Barley.	Paddy and rice.	Great millet or cholum.	Spiked millet or cumbu.	Italian millet or thenay or korra.	Raggi.	Chomali, sanni or chamalu.	Khoda, varagu, arigas or arikulu.	Maize.	Millet.	Kornle.	Ganjee.	Others.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ganjam ..	..		179,309	471	5,697	..	64,261	560	..	241	..	...	...	271	250,810
Vizagapatam	.	.	33,216	2,461	14,963	718	9,566	2,058	..	11	...	..	...	1,849	64,842
Godavari	.		59[illegible],788	165,983	14,224	10,146	21,872	10,025	18,292	2,962		..	...	...	837,092
Kistna ...	1,870		310,526	329,002	196,768	24,374	26,116	..	210,528	49,840	205,046	.	.	.	1,354,070
Nellore ...		.	130,766	248,767	25,558	.	37,000		.	154		...	...	181,129	623,374
Cuddapah	1,411		57,862	198,435	..		117,635		.				...	284,524	659,867
Bellary ...	2,695		145,014	881,940	.	187,925	93,733	10,479	97,916	66			...	235,595	1,655,363
Kurnool ...	2,766	..	43,881	768,362	74,424	222,445	28,019	5,370	75,967	2,158	.		...	40,621	1,264,013
Madras ...	.	.	.					...		..		.	...	.	...
Chingleput			209,300	11,744	21,824	156	59,471		46,529	..			...	66	349,090
North Arcot	52		146,853	41,168	114,743	1	124,996	324				..	...	42,033	470,116
South Arcot	.	..	290,361	91,974	323,452	8,060	132,870	848	153,486		.	.	.	158	1,001,209
Tanjore ...	...		761,664	13,507	33,273	252	32,825	8	54,949	1,772	.	...	..	6,140	904,390
Trichinopoly	.	.	175,619	141,139	177,201	2,369	99,490	21,936	122,525		..	..	...	...	740,279
Madura ...	142	.	122,579	170,324	173,089	13,702	80,319	.	...	71,007	.	..	...	83,791	714,953
Tinnevelly ...	2	.	237,494	53,041	249,336	3,936	45,423	203,880	41,300	.	.	..	...	22,367	856,779
Coimbatore ...	2,040	..	86,179	613,065	663,404	32,769	181,031	76,752	6,303	..	...	..	..	...	1,661,543
Nilgiris ...	4,936	...	..	.	.		2,948	5,018	...		...	19,182	2,598	1,024	35,706
Salem ...	2	..	82,677	66,511	293,304	17,351	208,348	41,998	37,511	401	..	...	...	20,291	768,394
South Canara ...	...	..	488,081	...	.	.	5,453	161	...	.	...	..	...	...	493,695
Malabar ...	..	..	489,966	...	[illegible]	...	4,643	18,936	...	436	..	.	...	...	514,005
Total .	15,916	...	4,584,935	3,797,834	2,381,284	524,204	1,376,019	398,353	865,306	129,048	205,046	19,182	2,598	919,859	15,219,584

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Pulses.																	
	Gram or Bengal gram.	Cajan pea, red gram or dholl.	Horse gram.	Green gram.	Black gram.	Peas.	Lentils.	Chickling vetch.	Cow gram or karamani.	Dolichos catiang.	Dolichos lablab.	Dolichos lutiang.	Perumpairu.	Thattaipairu.	Field gram or naripairu.	Avari.	Others.	Total.
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Ganjam	8	2,920	1,080	13,146	1,116	..	10	...	.	...	..	.	..	..	.	..	7,408	25,688
Vizagapatam	20	163	5,823	3,644	226	.	.	.		..	...	.	.	..	.	...	952	10,828
Godavari	5,505	35,484	26,358	13,585	6,273		1,878	.	3,261	.	..		.	..	..	...	...	92,344
Kistna	14,270	12,685	34,325	12,463	4,947	..		...	..	85	399	557		..	..	...	...	109,731
Nellore	400	...	26,969	3,301	907	..	38,937	1,360		.		..	.	.		...	2,611	74,485
Cuddapah	9,272	..	64,585			..				...				.	.	..	...	73,855
Bellary	85,765	3,575	127,725	45,585	116	.	61,662	4,553	.		...	..	.	...	.	.	25,551	357,532
Kurnool	8,519	..	30,789	4,575	577	.	1,546	..	.			.				.	6,656	52,682
Madras	...	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	.	..		..	.		.	..	.
Chingleput	.	231	2,306	365	451	.	15	.			..	.		..	.	.	1,016	4,384
North Arcot	275	.	27,115	494	993	.	50	11,452		..				.		..	6,699	47,078
South Arcot	551	1,945	21,002	98	1,507	.	..	.	1,457	..	105		775	..		...	.	27,415
Tanjore	3,876	11,190	2,742	165	6,136			.	..	...	.	.			.	.	3,911	28,020
Trichinopoly	405	27,665	28,494	1,311	1,582	.	..	...	.	..	5,049	.	..	1,228	1,354	..	..	67,088
Madura	178	..	41,152	3,317	5,829	.	925		.			.	.	..	.	..	6,855	58,256
Tinnevelly	351	1,858	46,882	11,898	13,696		.	..	..		23,267	.	..	.	.	..	5,521	103,323
Coimbatore	5,474	7,761	168,365	3,965	3,978	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	3,578	2,412	11,832	...	207,365
Nilgiris	..	..	98	.		...		..	..	.	..	.		...	..	.	...	98
Salem	521	18,473	111,164	8,955	7,345	.	.	...		..	...		...		..	19,267	7,713	173,438
South Canara	..	241	13,646	9,076	10,292	.	.	.	1,478		.	.	...	..	..	...	112	34,845
Malabar	...	142	569	...	...	3,010	..	..	.	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	34	3,755
Total ..	138,370	124,333	781,187	165,853	65,906	3,010	105,023	17,365	6,196	85	28,820	557	775	4,806	3,766	31,099	75,039	1,552,190

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Orchard and garden produce.																				
	Plantains.	Brinjals.	Pumpkin.	Vegetables.	Garden.	Garden herb.	Flowers or Marry-kulundu.	Pomegranates and grapes.	Lime trees.	Guava.	Mangoes.	Cocoanut.	Mulberry or kumbli-kottai.	Karuvel or Babul tree.	Gooseberry.	Palmyrah tope.	Topes of various kinds.	Canes and bamboos.	Reed.	Wild cane.	Others.	Total.
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Ganjam	...	..	.	.	.		..		.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	..	..	..	...		3,410
Vizagapatam	...	..	.	..	.	.	...		...		.	.		.		.	..	..	.	..	.	145
Godavari	...		.	.	.	.	..		.		.	.		..		..	...	.		.	..	28,334
Kistna	66	106	207	.	..	34	...	.	136	74	217	10	..	.		.					27	877
Nellore	...	..	.	..	..	.	...	..	..		.	..	.	..		.	.	..	...	..		3,059
Cuddapah	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	..	.		.	..		..		..	...		.	...	...	25,373
Bellary	...	..	...		..	..	...	..	...			...	.	.		..	...	..	.	...	...	20,197
Kurnool	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	.			.	.	.			.	...	...	.	..	.	2,424
Madras	...	...	..	...	..	...	...		.		.	...	..	.	.	..	..	...	.	...	.	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...			...	.	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	25,023
North Arcot	.	...	...		..	.	..	.	.		...		..	..		.		...	...	...	...	15,724
South Arcot	950	..	...	7,346	...	...	..	..			.	3,822	..			...	14,675	...	...	...	...	† 29,303
Tanjore	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	.	.		..	.		..	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	10,863
Trichinopoly	2,084	657	...	...	...	..	91	41	12	19	* 2,030	3,379	...	189	6	92	...	12	245	1,215	...	10,072
Madura	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,110
Tinnevelly	1,708	.	..	2.004	33,611	...	...	..	..	.	.	..	159		..	.	...	...	...	...	5	37,487
Coimbatore	1,765	..	...	1,428	..	..	...	..	.		..	3,033	320	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,546
Nilgiris	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	.	.		..	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,404
Salem	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.				..	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	3,882
South Canara	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...			..	...	...	...	...	..	35,085
Malabar	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...		.	.	.	.		...	...	.	...	...	259,306
Total ...	6,573	763	207	10,778	33,611	34	91	41	148	93	2,247	10,244	479	189	6	92	14,675	12	255	1,215	32	526,624

* Mango and jack.

† Inclusive of 2,510 shown separately under garden produce.

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Drugs and narcotics.													Condiments and spices.						
	Opium.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Cinchona.	Ipecacuanha.	Tea.	Coffee.	Hop.	Sombu.	Omum.	Senna.	Others.	Total.	Chillies.	Cardamoms.	Pepper	Ginger.	Onions.	Coriander seeds.	Fenugreek or vendium.
	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Ganjam		503	..						.			8,292	8,795	126	.		..	...	...	.
Vizagapatam . .		1,198	308	.		.			..				1,506	392	.			..	..	
Godavari		7,856	16,639	.			.	.	..		.	.	24,495	6,517	.		30	1,391	584	263
Kistna	.	12,398		.		.			.	4			12,402	29,375	...	.	.	119	4,987	119
Nellore	.	1,752	2	...	..	..	.	.		.		48	1 802	2,791	.	..	8	...	..	
Cuddapah . .	..	1,913	..	.	.	.					.		1 913	3,484	..	.	1,864	.	..	
Bellary	..	2,517	462			..		.	.		.	3,628	6,607	7,970	.	...	...	.	.	.
Kurnool	..	700	..	.		.	.		..	..	..	483	1,183	4,343	...	..	..	.	.	.
Madras		..	.		.	.	..	.	..		.						..		.	...
Chingleput		134	.		.	..		..	..		.	110	244	1,527	..	...	..	...	...	..
North Arcot	.	755	50	700			.	..	.	.	.	88	1 593	1,807	.	.	...	..	.	.
South Arcot	...	2,271	.		..			..	.	..	.	..	2,271	2,922	..	..	..	156	1,365	.
Tanjore	..	1,699	.			..	.	.		...	.	309	2,008	2,076	...	...	16	.	.	.
Trichinopoly	...	599	..	.	..	..		.	10	58	..	...	667	6,694	.	...	...	530	17,672	12
Madura	..	4,285	13	..	.	...	1,108	..	.	...	.	58	5,464	2,123	366	...	1	..	..	.
Tinnevelly	..	1,317	...	.	.	.	2,110	.	..	..	1,410	7	4,844	2,815	...	...	...		622	.
Coimbatore		13,027	...	.			693	..	.			.	13,720	7,096	...	.	...	1,309	1,538	610
Nilgiris	56		...	1,311		3,160	13,715	.	...	.	..	.	18,242	.	...	...	...	.	...	...
Salem	...	5,655	2	..	..	.	9,670		...		...	106	15,433	6,522	..	..	...	.	...	.
South Canara	...	490	...	..	...	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	586	894	1,056	3,620	...	..	...	...
Malabar	.	...	...	...	.	..	31,596	..	..	...	...	..	31,596	..	...	...	...	.	...	..
Total ...	56	59,069	17,476	2,011	...	3,160	58,988	..	10	62	1.410	13,129	155,371	89,474	1,422	3,620	1,924	3,505	26,768	1,004

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Condiments and spices—(*Continued*).									Starches.									Sugars.				
	Garlic.	Vamunta seeds.	Saffron.	Tamarind.	Cummin.	Betel leaves.	Arecanut.	Others.	Total.	Arrowroot.	Potatoes.	Karamul.	Sirukilangu.	Sinkilangu.	Sonle.	Esculent.	Others.	Total.	Cane.	Palm.	Date.	Others.	Total.
	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
Ganjam	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	126	.	...	..	.	.	..	..	1,176	1,176	1,433	17	...	...	1,450
Vizagapatam	..	..	.	...	...	...	.	12	409		...		..		.	..	...	...	1,600	...	.	...	1,600
Godavari	1,102	6	...	...	..		..	...	9,893	..	...	...			...	.	...	...	3,045	5,951	74	...	9,070
Kistna	...	..	...	2,191	.	90	..	...	36,890	...	384	..	..	.	.	9	...	393	...	6,846	...	1,073	7,919
Nellore	...	..	..	...	..	..		117	2,916	...	...	.	..		...	..	...	...	2	1,054	...	1,200	2,256
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	1,326	6,674	..	...	..	.	.	.		...	..	2,811	...	...	...	2,811
Bellary	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	344	8,314	...	...	..	..		.	..	6,348	6,348	3,517	1,242	...	1,565	6,324
Kurnool	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	514	4,857	...	...	.		.	..	..	...	...	293	5	...	61	359
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	42	1,569	..	...	.	...	..	..	..	...	...	18	213	..	...	231
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469	2,276	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	675	675	2,055	5,635	..	34	7,724
South Arcot	...	...	169	...	..	126	...	874	5,612	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	1,698	1,781	...	40	3,519
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	74	2,166	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	3,271	3,271	142	2,599	...	83	2,824
Trichinopoly	75	...	190	1,186	...	574	7	...	26,940	...	1,173	163	...	..	..	...	...	1,336	1,259	55	..	...	1,314
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,394	3,884	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	519	519	124	250	...	588	962
Tinnevelly	250	...	...	.	...	1,017	..	596	5,300	...	...	29	72	418	110	...	703	1,332	62	...	...	...	62
Coimbatore	...	...	284	345	158	1,274	349	18	12,981	...	1,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,157	1,063	1,718	...	...	2,781
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	166	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	417	...	..	...	...	1,538	8,477	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	835	392	...	330	1,557
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	5,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	840	292	...	...	1,132
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,427	6	1,060	3,722	158	3,090	356	7,402	144,938	...	2,714	192	72	418	110	9	12,858	16,373	20,797	28,060	74	4,974	53,895

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Oil-seeds.															Dyes not forest.	
	Rape.	Mustard.	Linseed.	Sesamum or gingelly.	Lamp-oil seeds.	Bishopsseeds.	Groundnut.	Illuppai.	Pinnacottai.	Vembu or margosa.	Oil seeds.	Cucumber.	Castor-oil seeds.	Others.	Total.	Indigo.	Munjeet.
	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Ganjam	2,103	1,500	...	9,451	3,664	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	16,718	...	...
Vizagapatam	..	11	...	13,897		...	...	..	.	.	..	...	...	447	14,355	2,657	...
Godavari	...	200	...	98,938	35,222	53	..	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	134,413	1,398	...
Kistna	.	14	278	685	...	...	..	.	..	..	...	207	75,248	...	76,432	28,549	...
Nellore		..	10	397	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	407	9,777	...
Cuddapah	25,311	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	25,311	19,498	...
Bellary	..	905	12,980	28,986	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	42,813	85,684	494	..
Kurnool	...	76	1,248	3,338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15,645	20,307	8,577	..
Madras	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...
Chingleput	...	..	3	22,101	...	...	..	.	..	...	..	.	...	5,705	27,809	2,524	2
North Arcot	183	...	14	49,451	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	.		19,250	68,898	4,548	...
South Arcot	...	118	...	81,488	...	...	8,156	4,026	3,598	...	..	.	10,826	..	108,212	35,846	..
Tanjore	25	44	...	8,548	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	..	...	1,622	10,239	500	...
Trichinopoly	...	36	...	*25,612	...	..	923	599	...	7	...	...	...	...	27,177	801	...
Madura	17,974	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,229	31,203	13	...
Tinnevelly	5,257	21	..	29,216	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	..	1,129	2,119	37,742	184	...
Coimbator	...	...	...	38,439	..	...	419	...	...	...	...	..	12,821	..	51,679	...	...
Nilgiris	..	118	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	118	...	...
Salem	42,829	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	..	..	15,086	..	...	1,029	59,226	2,035	...
South Canara	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4,095	4,095	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	24,734	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,734	...	...
Total ...	93,682	3,043	14,533	435,281	38,886	53	9,780	4,625	3,598	7	15,086	207	100,024	105,954	824,759	117,401	2

* Gingelly and castor.

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement showing the total area in acres under cultivation of the chief products during the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Dyes not forest—(*Continued*).						Fibres.										Grand Total.
	Safflower.	Cheyroot.	Turmeric.	Nona.	Others.	Total.	Cotton.	Bombay hemp.	Jute.	Flax.	Sunn hemp.	True hemp (fibre not tobacco).	Hemp.	Kacheruku.	Others.	Total.	
	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,729	..	.	196	...	..	...	..	...	5,925	314,098
Vizagapatam	..	..	...	...	23	2,680	3,074	..	24	180	.	190	.	.	...	3,468	99,833
Godavari	.	351	739	...	...	2,488	28,978	..	...	906	.	..		.	...	29,884	1,168,013
Kistna	...	1,543	1,175	..	...	31,267	182,600	.	..	434	..	...	438	...	...	183,472	1,813,453
Nellore	...	...	...	...	1	9,778	8,750	..	564	51	..	73	..	..	...	9,438	727,515
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	19,498	34,287		96	.	..	...	...	...	...	34,383	849,685
Bellary	.	...	...	...	3	497	203,036	..	713	162	..	...	..	..	127	204,038	2,350,904
Kurnool	..	...	...	...	45	8,622	123,626	..	80	...	...	1	...	..	...	123,7[illegible]	1,478,134
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	2,526	1	141	...	24	81	...	...	...	15	262	411,138
North Arcot	..	...	...	..	22	4,570	144	..	...	78	28	7	...	..	91	348	618,996
South Arcot	...	...	...	...	..	35,846	4,970	..	..	74	...	...	...	85	...	5,129	1,218,516
Tanjore	..	...	...	...	1,966	2,466	3,290	...	..	...	480	...	...	...	...	3,770	970,017
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	363	...	1,164	39,776	...	34	..	...	...	...	...	...	39,810	915,847
Madura	...	..	...	...	99	112	43,554	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	43,556	867,019
Tinnevelly	...	...	367	...	7	558	130,406	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	763	131,427	1,178,854
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	149,167	...	..	533	..	...	...	...	...	149,700	2,107,472
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,734
Salem	...	...	...	...	20	2,055	6,124	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	32	6,252	1,038,714
South Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	1	187	575,279
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833,396
Total ...	...	1,894	2,281	363	2,186	124,127	967,665	141	1,511	2,736	880	271	438	85	1,029	974,756	19,592,617

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing the number of live and dead stock for the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Live stock.												Dead stock.		
	Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	Cows.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Elephants.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Pigs.	Sheep.	Boats.	Carts.	Ploughs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ganjam ...	28,309	95,996	67,593	...	612	24	41,326	163	6	400	5,557	36,459	777	17,207	52,411
Vizagapatam ...	19,704	23,161	34,070	..	548	..	25,551	62	...	132	6,634	14,533	44	[illegible]00	22,976
Godavari ...	174,637	277,539	244,429	3	7,069	19	145,713	3,912	7	123	52,660	97,531	2,237	12,733	164,514
Kistna ...	56,135	151,580	150,096	6	8,885	...	124,319	2,166	...	87	23,281	172,667	593	25,003	102,104
Nellore ...	38,777	101,528	128,991	4	14,687	..	134,962	753	...	690	14,050	220,904	135	15,614	70,405
Cuddapah ...	3,648	28,553	7,720	..	3,573	...	53,884	60	...	553	2,500	102,800	...	7,464	26,448
Bellary ...	33,266	223,519	103,721	..	23,871	1	101,683	714	...	2,917	26,950	406,225	63	18,982	127,419
Kurnool ...	55,009	102,972	44,312	..	7,429	3	84,609	1,375	..	941	6,414	127,404	40	16,234	53,631
Madras ...	9	2,711	..	.	50	1	.	2,342*	90	200	..	.	1,561	7,539	98
Chingleput ...	50,293	152,522	76,331	15	2,370	4	119,159	227	...	1,282	5,061	114,387	279	9,327	73,197
North Arcot ...	72,008	192,746	204,632	...	5,474	2	240,107	1,924	...	82	26,587	175,709	..	17,223	102,162
South Arcot ...	79,519	290,452	230,317		3,547	..	309,116	959		1,826	17,584	589,499	120	21,086	152,010
Tanjore ...	136,161	313,334	231,041	8	1,114	15	215,077	496	4	802	4,612	271,348	723	18,795	179,879
Trichinopoly ...	63,717	177,110	152,431	6	5,099	9	158,524	647	.	1,919	15,936	514,895	65	15,279	112,910
Madura ...	40,031	138,308	163,127	.	9,798	8	161,257	2,366	.	72	4,543	266,065	.	16,525	99,670
Tinnevelly ...	102,707	254,831	181,653	1	11,331	14	251,688	659	1	229	5,471	770,911	608	28,008	101,874
Coimbatore ...	35,355	255,074	184,424	2	17,527	8	163,076	267	.	3,439	13,127	373,182	...	16,408	162,787
Nilgiris ...	10,256	10,156	11,793	...	...	..	1,583		..	.	...	.	..	...	3,496
Salem ...	36,919	225,006	185,596	...	4,565	...	338,921	1,603	...	1,906	10,701	316,064	...	7,826	109,835
South Canara ...	161,480	184,670	179,191	.	2	9	8,068	117	..	65	4,102	349	3,794	1,223	145,619
Malabar ...	133,880	305,825	356,542		233	487	45,552	685	1	231	689	1,332	3,416	5,711	159,437
Total ...	1,331,820	3,507,593	2,938,010	45	127,784	604	2,724,175	21,497	109	17,896	246,468	4,572,264	14,455	283,787	2,022,882

* Exclusive of Body Guard, Cavalry, Artillery and Police horses.

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*)

(3.)—*Rates of rent and produce for the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Average rent per acre of land suited for								
	Rice.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Samai.	Inferior grains.	Plantain.	Betel garden.	Brinjal.
	[*Information not at present procurable in this Presidency.*]								

Districts.	Average rent per acre of land suited for—(*Continued*).							
	Kumbh Kattu or silkworm shrub.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.
	[*Information not at present procurable in this Presidency.*]							

E.—AGRICULTURE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Rates of rent and produce for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Average produce of land per acre in lbs.													
	Rice.	Cumboo.	Ragi.	Cholum.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.
	[*Information not at present procurable in this Presidency.*]													

Districts.	Average produce of land per acre in lbs.—(*Continued*).													
	Plantain.	Betel garden.	Brinjal.	Samay.	Kumbh Kattu or silkworm shrub.	Korah.	Ganja.	Wheat.	Garlic	Vendium	Mustard.	Onions.	Potatoes.	Areca nut.
	[*Information not at present procurable in this Presidency.*]													

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR.

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1877-78.

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.										
	Rice.	Ragi (Eleusine corocana).	Cholum (Sorghum vulgare).	Cumbu (Panicum spicatum).	Tenai or korra (Panicum Italicum).	Samai (Panicum miliare).	Varagu (Panicum miliaceum).	Maize (Zea mays).	Wheat (Triticum vulgare).	Korale.	Ganjee.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	5 2 2	3 1 8	2 10 7	3 3 3	.	3 4 3	.	..	3 5 6	...	..
Vizagapatam	4 14 6	2 13 0	2 15 11	2 7 9	..	...	...	...	3 2 5	...	...
Godavari	5 4 9	3 5 8	3 4 1	2 11 7	2 14 10	2 6 10	2 11 5	...	5 0 9	...	...
Kistna	5 12 7	3 7 7	4 1 2	3 14 0	..	...	4 2 6	...	7 0 4	...	...
Nellore	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	..	..	...	...	7 0 0	..	...
Cuddapah	5 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	..	..	...	...	4 0 0	...	..
Bellary	5 11 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	3 6 0	..	..	...	5 3 0	...	...
Kurnool	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 10 8	.	..	2 4 0	...	7 2 0	...	...
Madras	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	...	..	..	...	4 8 0	...	...
Chingleput	4 13 3	3 2 7	3 8 4	3 5 3	...	...	2 11 0	...	6 3 0	...	...
North Arcot	4 5 5	3 7 9	3 8 9	3 8 7	...	..	...	..	4 11 4	...	...
South Arcot	4 13 7	3 4 5	3 6 7	3 1 11	4 0 0	4 8 0	1 9 8	...	7 4 8	...	...
Tanjore	4 4 0	2 9 0	.	2 13 0	...	...	..	2 12 0	8 15 0	...	...
Trichinopoly	4 11 4	2 11 0	2 0 10	2 2 10	..	...	1 7 2	..	6 13 4	...	...
Madura	4 15 3	3 7 8	4 2 7	3 8 11	...	...	0 6 8	0 6 8	8 2 10	...	...
Tinnevelly	4 10 9	2 9 1	3 15 0	2 1 9	...	..	...	...	6 15 3	...	...
Coimbatore	4 8 4	3 1 9	3 9 2	2 7 11	2 10 1	2 7 3	2 6 10	...	7 1 3	...	...
Nilgiris	...	3 3 2	...	..	...	2 10 8	...	...	2 10 8	2 2 2	2 10
Salem	5 12 2	3 13 0	4 5 0	3 9 9	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	...
South Canara	3 11 7	3 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1 8	...	...
Malabar	...	3 15 9	5 11 10	3 15 8	...	3 4 10	...	...	5 13 5	...	...
Average ...	4 14 3	3 3 11	3 10 4	3 2 11	3 3 9	3 1 8	2 3 5	1 9 4	5 13 10	2 2 2	2 10 8

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.—(*Continued*).										
	Horsegram (Dolichos uniflorus).	Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum.	Red gram (Cajanus Indicus).	Black gram (Phaseolus radiatus).	Pachaipairu or green gram (Phaseolus mungo).	Cow gram or karamani (Dolichos sinensis).	Peram-pairu.	Thattai-pairu.	Mochai (Lablab vulgaris or Dolichos lablab).	Avarai.	Peas.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	2 10 2	...	2 15 3	2 14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	3 5 7	..	...	4 5 10	...	3 3 7	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna	4 7 1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Cuddapah	.	.	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Bellary	3 3 0	4 1 0	3 6 0	..	3 1 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	3 15 4	4 5 4	5 15 6	4 5 7	5 15	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	5 0 0	...	...
Tanjore	3 12 0	..	3 15 0	4 4 0	6 4 0	...	...	...	..	...	...
Trichinopoly	3 10 7	4 7 5	2 7 0	4 4 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Madura	2 0 6	...	...	2 7 3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	3 15 11	...	...	4 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	3 6 11	6 4 3	4 8 2	4 5 3	5 7 2	...	...	3 15 5	...	4 5 7	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	3 6 10	...	...	3 14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	3 12 11	5 7 1	4 11 8	4 11 3	5 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	4 10 4
Average ..	3 7 7	4 14 7	3 15 10	4 0 4	5 3 9	3 15 10	5 0 0	3 15 5	5 0 0	4 5 7	4 10 4

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.—(*Continued*).									
	Beans.	Potatoes.	Chillies.	Coriander.	Fenugreek or vendium.	Garlic.	Mustard.	Pepper.	Salt.	Sugar.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam		..	...	..	..	..	..	..	3 15 11	3 10 8
Vizagapatam ..	.	.	..	..	.	..	...	.	3 5 10	14 13 8
Godavari ..			.	..	.	..	..		3 5 11	8 11 4
Kistna	...	.	..	5 13 0	9 9 8	.	..	.	3 8 2	18 14 8
Nellore . . .	.	.		...		..	.	.	3 0 0	...
Cuddapah . .		..		.	..	..	.		3 0 0	13 0 0
Bellary .	..	..	.	...	.	.	..	.	4 4 0	16 0 0
Kurnool . .	.	.	.	..	.		.		4 6 10	19 0 0
Madras .	..	...	..	.	..				3 0 0	16 0 0
Chingleput	..	..	.		.	.		.	2 10 8	9 15 6
North Arcot . .	..		.		.		.		3 6 10	9 0 0
South Arcot . .	..	.	8 2 6	..		.	.		2 10 11	10 2 6
Tanjore ..	.	.	..	.	..			.	3 15 0	7 10 0
Trichinopoly	..	...	.	.	...		.		3 7 10	11 8 1
Madura . .			.		..	.			3 5 0	9 14 7
Tinnevelly . .	...		.		..	..		.	2 13 1	13 5 4
Coimbatore	.	.	8 2 6		..		.	.	.	10 2 6
Nilgiris .. .	...	6 4 0	...	..	4 12 10	2 10 8	3 3 2	.	.	...
Salem	...	..	..	...	..			.	3 12 0	6 6 6
South Canara	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	3 13 2	16 5 2
Malabar	5 13 8	...	...	...	..	..		13 15 0	3 13 4	16 0 4
Average ...	5 13 8	6 4 0	8 2 6	5 13 0	7 3 3	2 10 8	3 3 2	13 15 0	3 7 3	12 2 2

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.—(*Continued*).									
	Jaggery.	Linseed.	Gingelly.	Castor.	Groundnut.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Hemp.	Flax.	Fibres.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	...	...	3 11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	5 8 0	4 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 9 9	...	9 9 7
Kistna	...	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	13 10 9	...	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	...	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	...	3 1 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	19 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Arcot	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	...	...	7 2 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	7 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	4 13 2	3 11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	...	...	1 1 8	0 12 0	...	...	0 13 4	...	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	...	5 10 1	4 9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	6 7 1	3 12 10	...	33 0 8	8 14 9	...	3 2 0	...
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	35 12 7	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	2 13 2	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	5 10 8	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	6 14 4	4 14 3	...	28 3 4	14 13 3	...	...	...
Average ...	2 13 2	9 5 3	5 1 5	4 0 9	4 0 0	32 5 6	8 12 7	4 9 9	3 9 0	9 9 7

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.—(*Continued*).						Cocoanuts, per 100.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.
	Jute.	Mulberry (silk).	Indigo.	Myrabolams.	Wax.	Cotton.				
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	2 8 10	.	2 6 10	..	..	2 4 2	.	12 0 0	1 12 8	0 1 2
Vizagapatam	4 8 5	...	163 3 2	2 6 10	47 0 6	19 3 3	...	12 7 2	1 9 3	0 1 7
Godavari	..	..	135 2 1	...	...	15 15 3	..	17 13 4	2 0 8	0 3 5
Kistna	6 1 1	..	134 4 3	...	..	5 0 6	..	62 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 4
Nellore	...	.	44 0 0	..	...	7 0 0	...	70 0 0	2 3 0	0 1 0
Cuddapah	6 0 0	..	24 0 0	...	...	13 0 0	..	52 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 5
Bellary	8 3 0	..	138 0 0	...	...	6 10 0	...	42 9 0	2 8 0	0 2 0
Kurnool	5 0 0	..	157 10 8	..	...	7 11 5	...	58 12 0	2 10 0	0 1 4
Madras	20 0 0	...	148 0 0	...	...	19 0 0	..	25 0 0	7 0 0	0 1 0
Chingleput	..	..	135 0 0	...	...	...	...	15 9 0	2 6 0	0 3 0
North Arcot	23 8 0	...	133 3 2	...	..	22 0 0	..	14 8 10	2 10 8	0 3 10
South Arcot	...	...	93 0 6	...	...	20 7 8	...	14 2 0	2 6 0	0 1 3
Tanjore	...	..	31 5 0	..	...	4 10 0	...	13 12 0	2 3 0	0 1 0
Trichinopoly	...	..	70 6 5	...	..	15 9 0* / 4 9 8†	...	16 6 0	2 4 10	0 4 10
Madura	1 7 4	...	.	...	..	2 5 9	...	7 6 2	0 14 2	0 2 10
Tinnevelly	...	..	116 10 8	...	...	17 5 1	...	13 11 7	2 1 0	0 2 6
Coimbatore	...	640 0 0	...	...	...	5 6 4†	...	15 11 2	2 3 2	0 2 3
Nilgiris	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	25 0 0	...	...
Salem	..	...	153 8 0	...	...	6 2 0	...	18 9 0	2 11 0	0 2 7
South Canara	9 4 0	...	37 12 0	...	...	17 9 6	4 15 2	15 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 9
Malabar	...	...	71 11 5	...	...	23 4 0	...	18 3 2	3 9 7	0 2 10
Average ...	8 10 6	640 0 0	104 10 11	2 6 10	47 0 6	11 13 6	4 15 2	25 11 10	2 9 1	0 2 1

* Without seed. † With seed.

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Price of produce at the end of the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

Districts	Brass, per maund	Bell metal, per maund.	Copper, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Lead, per maund	Tin, per maund.	Gold, per maund.	Silver, per maund	Horns per maund.	Hides per maund.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P	RS A P.	RS A. P	RS. A P	RS. A. P	RS A P	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ...	12 10 8	17 0 0	17 5 4	2 15 9						
Vizagapatam	..	..	.	4 2 3	.	.	.		12 1 3	2 6 8
Godavari	.	.	.	4 8 9					.	.
Kistna	32 10 2	87 3 0	43 5 6	8 3 11	16 0 0	41* 4 5	.	.		
Nellore		.	..	2 3 0		.		.		
Cuddapah	.			2 9 0	..	.		.		..
Bellary	.	...		9 9 0	..					..
Kurnool		..		2 12 0	.			.	.	..
Madras	.	.	.	1 4 0* } 2 8 0† }		.			.	..
Chingleput	.	..	.	4 8 2		.				.
North Arcot	..	..	.	2 0 8					...	
South Arcot	30 0 0	...	36 0 0	3 10 0		.	36,000 0 0	2 715 0 0		..
Tanjore	34 11 0	...	36 0 0	5 13 0	31 2 0	.		.		.
Trichinopoly	.	...	.	1 11 2					.	.
Madura	..	..	.	1 5 4		.	.		..	
Tinnevelly	30 6 4	32 0 10	34 2 9	5 3 10	25 1 11	.		.	..	...
Coimbatore	...	...	..	2 10 8			.	...	...	..
Nilgiris	...	..	...	15 0 0	..		..	.	..	...
Salem	...	...	...	2 9 0		...	...	...	...	.
South Canara	...	...	...	4 6 5	..	..	...	...	...	...
Malabar	41 3 0	43 8 10	43 2 10	5 9 4	30 4 6	11 14 10	...	..	...	..
Average ...	30 4 2	44 15 2	35 0 1	4 7 1	25 10 1	26 9 8	36,000 0 0	2,715 0 0	12 1 3	2 6 8

* American. † English.

F.—PRODUCE AND LABOR—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement showing average rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor, and rates of hire for live and dead stock per day, for* 1877-78.

Districts.	Average wages per diem.		Rate of hire per diem for live stock.							Rate of hire per diem for dead stock.	
	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Camels.	Draught bullocks.	Donkeys, per score.	Elephants.	Horses.	Mules.	Ponies.	Boats.	Carts, each.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam ...	0 5 8	0 1 7	...	0 4 9	2 4 2	...	0 9 7	..	0 8 0	2 11 3	0 5 7
Vizagapatam	0 5 0	0 1 4	...	0 5 0	2 4 10	...	0 6 4	..	.	1 4 0	0 7 8
Godavari	0 7 11	0 3 3	..	0 6 3	1 11 0	...	0 7 2	...	..	2 4 0	0 8 0
Kistna ...	0 6 6	0 3 6	.	0 8 8	2 2 1	...	0 9 3	..	0 7 6	7 13 7	0 11 5
Nellore ..	0 7 0	0 3 0	.	0 9 0	1 4 0	..	0 8 0	..	0 5 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Cuddapah	0 8 0	0 2 7	..	0 14 0	2 11 5	..	0 7 9	...	1 0 0	..	0 11 10
Bellary ...	0 11 0	0 5 8	...	0 9 1	0 3 0	...	0 10 3	..	0 7 0	2 10 0	0 4 4
Kurnool	0 9 2	0 4 4	..	0 12 0	2 3 0	...	0 10 6	.	..	0 12 0	0 9 0
Madras ...	0 12 0	0 5 0	.	0 11 0	...	...	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	{15 0 0* / 1 0 0†}	0 4 6
Chingleput	0 8 0	0 3 6	...	0 4 6	3 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	0 12 0
North Arcot	0 7 9	0 3 7	..	0 6 6	1 10 3	...	0 9 0	..	1 8 0	...	0 6 5
South Arcot	0 7 3	0 2 1	..	0 5 6	1 8 2	..	0 4 0	...	0 8 0	2 6 0	0 9 6
Tanjore.	0 10 10	0 4 5	0 12 0	0 4 4	1 9 0	5 0 0	0 12 0	...	0 10 0	1 6 0	0 6 0
Trichinopoly	0 9 5	0 3 0	..	0 9 7	2 3 0	...	0 12 0	...	0 12 0	1 13 4	0 8 9
Madura	0 9 8	0 4 3	...	0 6 0	1 0 6	...	0 7 4	...	0 13 4	...	0 3 4
Tinnevelly	0 6 6	0 2 8	...	0 4 5	1 7 2	...	0 4 3	..	...	1 8 0	0 9 6
Coimbatore	0 7 11	0 2 8	...	0 5 3	2 1 1	7 0 0	0 11 0	...	0 6 4	...	0 13 7
Nilgiris	0 6 0	0 4 0	...	0 12 0	...	...	3 0 0	...	3 0 0	...	1 8 0
Salem	0 9 0	0 2 11	...	0 6 0	1 3 5	...	0 7 6	...	0 6 5	...	0 11 4
South Canara ...	0 6 10	0 3 4	...	0 7 7	...	9 2 3	4 0 0	...	2 0 0	12 5 0	0 3 7
Malabar	0 5 7	0 3 3	...	0 7 0	1 14 0	3 14 0	1 4 0	...	1 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 4
Average ...	0 8 0	0 3 4	0 12 0	0 7 6	1 12 8	6 4 0	0 15 0	1 8 0	0 15 4	3 6 5	0 9 0

* By Sea. † By Canal.

G.—MINES.

Mines and quarries.

Districts.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Ganjam	Stone	105	.....	Quantity and value are not known.
	Gravel	363	.....	
	Limestone	35	.....	
	Metalling	13	.....	
Vizagapatam ...	Iron ore	...	.....	The number of mines or the quantity annually produced is not known. It is notorious that iron ore is found all over the hills and throughout the Jeypore country. It is dug up from pits at the foot or on the side of the hills; when 9 or 10 feet deep the pit is abandoned and fresh pit opened.
	Plumbago	3	.....	The only use this mineral is put to is the polishing of chatties by potters; the annual produce is not known.
	Mica	1	.....	Can be produced in large quantities.
	Antimony	...	.....	Is found in the same neighbourhood as mica; annual produce not known.
	Manganese	1	.....	Can be had in moderate quantities.
	Rock crystals ...	...	.....	Are occasionally found.
	Garnets	...	.....	
Godavari			lbs. RS. A.	
	Iron	42	6,337 .. 125 12	
	Stones	150	12,487,500 .. 6,226 4	
	Limestone	7	450,000 .. 360 0	
	White pipeclay ...	13	665,000 .. 1,535 0	
Kistna		Nil.		
Nellore	Copper	1	.. ..	Not worked up; annual produce cannot therefore be ascertained.
	Iron	1	...	
Cuddapah ...	White gravel ...	1	... ..	Quantity and value have not been given in some cases, as the mines were not worked during the last year.
			RS.	
	Stones	42	230	
			lbs.	
	Stones convertable into iron.	25	9,840 ... 410	
	Black stones	30	1,815	
	Rocks	6	.....	
	Stones and rocks ...	3	. ..	
Bellary			lbs. RS.	
	Slabs and limestone .	15	198,504,000 .. 99,252	
	Stone .	78		
	Stones out of which iron can be made.	8	754,000 377	
	Limestone	8	178,000 ... 89	
	Green pebbles ..	1	30,000 ... 15	
	Chalk	8	24,000 ... 12	
Kurnool	Soap stone	2	. .	Produce and value are not known.
	Limestone	4	.. .	
	Black stone ...	100	...	
	Iron stone	[illegible]	. ..	
	Diamonds	10	... ..	
Madras		Nil.		
Chingleput ...	Stones	7	.. ..	Quantity and value are not known.
	Stone and gravel ...	11	.....	
North Arcot ...	Coarse iron manufactured by melting black sand found in streams.	...	... ..	As there was no sufficient rain during the year, the manufacture was stopped for want of sand.
South Arcot ...	Iron	3	.....	Iron ore is not now collected.
	Sand stone	3	.....	
Tanjore		Nil.		

G.—MINES.

Mines and quarries—(Continued).

Districts.	Mineral produced.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
			RS.	
Trichinopoly ...	Quarries of granite stones.	34	322	
	Quarries of granite stones and soft stones.	11	454	
			lbs. RS. A.	
Madura	Iron	2	1,500 ... 71 4	
	Stones	52	139,707,000 ...8,122 8	
			RS.	
Tinnevelly ...	Stones	82	64,029,280 ... 14,934	
	Gravel	107	96,675,360 ... 10,040	
Coimbatore	Iron	...	104,050 ... 2,168	
Nilgiris	Gold	2	.....	Quantity and value are not known.
			lbs. RS. A.	
Salem	Iron	58	534,909 ...27,369 10	
South Canara ...	Iron	1	7,000 ... 125 0	On a hill called Arobigudde.
	Laterite stones used for building purposes.	1,083	21,888,870 ...10,413 0	Not known.
Malabar	Iron	62	1,73,220 0	

H.—MANUFACTURES.

For the year 1877-78.

—	Class of manufacture.								
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Leather.	Cotton press and cleaning machine.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	23	...	6	12	4	13	7	5
Private looms or small works.	3,131	257,596	7,520	7,640	702	..	18,459	12,910	3,071
Number of workmen in large works. Male	...	1,147	...	510	90	192	533	895	12
Number of workmen in large works. Female.	...	195	...	420	26	70	10	1	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans ..	7,109	353,522	8,913	12,751	2,852	...	49,715	37,250	9,767
Number of European superintendents in large works	...	16	...	7	...	2	5	11	...
Value of stock in do. ...	...	2,023,232	...	50,125	3,185	200,000	198,620	1,034,480 / 7,29,800	20,450
Estimated annual outturn of all works in lbs. .	147,284	21,218,111	403,297	857,719	113,200	356,725	25,724,757	9,480,685	2,168,679
Estimated annual outturn of all works in rupees	408,965	10,166,284	134,284	165,410	277,000	25,400	4,683,372	1,720,039 / 65,675	973,197

—	Class of manufacture—(*Continued*).									
	Building.	Tiles and bricks.	Sugar.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Gold and silver.	Arrack.	Ivory.	Bone-powdering machine.	Paper.
Number of mills and large manufactories ..	...	3	2	100	7	...	2	...	1	...
Private looms or small works.	10,459	289	636	698	...	7,655	...	8	...	169
Number of workmen in large works. Male	...	132	500	21,508	1,110	...	70	...	10	...
Number of workmen in large works. Female.	...	15	...	6,760	2,420	...	2	...	6	...
Number of workmen in small works or independent artizans	52,737	654	3,539	5,072	...	22,528	...	32	...	615
Number of European superintendents in large works.	...	1	4	6	11	...	2	...	...	...
Value of stock in do.	...	34,000	50,000	190,512	125,000	...	14,300	...	1,500	...
Estimated annual outturn of all works in lbs.	684,515	6,687,680	4,919,825	401,908	...	351,864	...	8,000	73,400	58,674
Estimated annual outturn of all works in rupees .	3,393,353	101,946	169,775	339,800	1,537,500	2,310,706	190,200	...	700	7,097

I.—TRADE.

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS.		RS		RS		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements ... ... Val.	...	83,424	..	48,808	...	2,240		1,291	...	.	...	...
Animals, living ... ... No.	10	130	4	425	.	.	...	.	...		...	...
Apparel .. .. Val.	..	6,90,463	..	5,91,453	..	7,065	...	1,851	..	7,12,180	...	7,34,965
Arms, &c. . ... ,,	.	56,218	...	1,00,244	.	4	...	.	...	..	...	526
Books . ... Cwt.	1 221	1,62,107	809½	1,46,038	5	658	5½	566	...	51	...	110
Building Materials—												
Cement ... ... ,,	1,911	3,124	633	1,726	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . Val.		15 059		15,086	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... ... lb.	157 527	61,672	145.519	53,243		...	100	31	.	...	25	12
Clocks and watches ... ... No.	1,692	34,595	2,217	33,812	134	343	99	771	44	527	112	3,096
Coal—												
Coal ... ... Tons	22,229	4,26,702	44,142¼	9,38,574	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Coke . . .. ,,	2.922	78,637			.	.	...	..	..	.	...	...
Corals, real . ... lb.	5.494	38,516	5,767	48,385	.	..	...	...	760	5,956	3,335	30,413
Corks ... . Cwt.	124	19,155	126	17,979	.	...	..	...	24	3,231	43	6,275
Cotton—												
Raw . ... ,,	..	6		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	9,568,488	73,64,916	8,640,660	67,77,050	900	742	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey . ... Yds.	35,072,553	49.36,474	32,010.165	41.67,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	3,504,471	6,41,972	3,903,789	7,09 312	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	...
Colored ... ... ,,	13,049,549	23,40,073	8,319,348	16,49,739	152	277	..	...	218,987	65,101	164,625	59,141
Other sorts .. .. Val.		17,771	.	19,137	...	..	...	...	..	1,516	...	993
Thread, sewing ... ... lb.	27,316	37,151	24,147	31,233	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... Val.	...	29,347	...	28,242	...	..	...	..	...	5	...	635
Drugs and medicines ... ... ,,	...	80,813	.	1,01,066	...	661	..	263	..	1,046	...	1,013
Dyeing materials ... ... ,,	...	3,322	..	1,771	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ... ... ,,	..	58,832	..	69,777	...	...	...	...	..	189	...	1,071
Flax—												
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods .. .. Yds.	131,871	40,011	78,128	27,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	122,762	58,550	100,305	43,808	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... lb.	2,250	1,599	3,165	1,792	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... ... Val.	...	128	...	5,372	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20
Glass and glassware—												
Beads and false pearls ... ... Cwt.	19	4,405	29¼	5,184	1	750	...	...	6	2,869	5	4,234
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	1,10,339	...	1,02,705	...	1,067	...	100	...	1,035	...	1,867
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	87	412	125¼	645	...	...	...	...	103	520	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hardware and cutlery ... ... Val.	...	3,18,831	...	3,72,393	...	554	...	274	...	2,242	...	1,470
Instruments and apparatus ... .. ,,	...	74,524	...	78,872	...	1,926	...	963	...	640	...	2,117
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured ,,	..	148	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Jewellery ... .. ,,	...	41,998	...	26,526	...	..	...	..	...	2,250	...	741
Leather and manufactures of .. ,,	..	99,835	...	76,998	...	33	...	...	...	1,367	...	310
Liquors—												
Ale, Beer, and Porter .. .. Gls.	175,385	3,79,015	221,053	4,74,337	...	...	...	...	64	226	1	3
Spirits .. ... . ,,	77,882	6,60,333	100,534	9,89,661	4	25	1½	12	16,824	1,97,906	11,797	1,29,526
Wines and Liqueurs ... ... ,,	69,708	5,41,787	67,476	5,44,888	134	1,199	207	1,124	9,239	45,446	13,359	66,919
Other sorts .. .. ,,	4,225	12,192	6,731	19,939	...		.		1	4	...	..
Machinery and millwork ... Val.	..	1,42,239	..	5,07,281	..	1,253	...	1,471	...	1,625	...	195
Matches, Lucifer and other ... ... ,,	...	44,009	...	80,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Copper—												
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	102	5,023	342	16,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... . ,,	15,704	7,48,709	14,791	6,65,274	..	.	..	...	...	...	3	313
Other sorts ... ... ,,	.	..	..		...	..	...	...	4	209	¼	17
Iron—												
Wrought ... ... ,,	231,303	14,56,934	266,707	15,48,625	1	32	3	341	64	516	229	2,209
Other sorts ... . ,,	1,312	3,458	400	810	...	...	...	...	51	102	15	31
Lead .. .. ,,	1,028	19,202	2,572¼	44,870	...	...	...	..	1	44	1½	176
Steel ... . ,,	3,885	63,064	5,336	75,506	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—												
Unwrought .. .. ,,	22	930	1½	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... . ,,	59	2,269	27	504	9	764	1	200	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,	918	18,668	1,462	24,283	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..
All other sorts unenumerated ... ,,	851	49,776	2,233½	59,754	...	21	3	160	17	1,852	34	1,077
Oils .. .. .. Gls.	39,994	51,775	61,995¾	94,816	...	.	...	...	16	102	1½	12
Paints, colors, and painters' materials Val.	.	65,500	...	74,562	...	74	...	139	...	2,387	...	594
Paper and pasteboard ... .. ,,	..	2,24,235	...	3,96,280		3,271	...	877	...	47,289	...	39,940
Provisions .. . .. ,,	..	3,25,996	...	4,91,446	..	472	...	1,100	...	8,094	...	5,011
Railway plant and rolling stock .. ,,	...	20,75,109	...	19,61,663	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt .. . . Tons	5	1,119	7	1,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—												
Raw ... ... lb.	9	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Piece-goods .. .. Yds.	58,716	61,075	28,691	37,571	...	...	...	...	90	244	482	1,819
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	3,423	..	2,529	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Spices ... ... lb.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... ... Cwt.	58	1,245	50¾	1,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	1,631	1,205	2,927	2,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	1	1	80	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured .. .. ,,	40,294	23,640	29,821	21,077	100	207	...	...	29	116	4	6
Toys and requisites for games ... Val.	.	59,212		66,121	...	148	...	551	...	514	...	4,025
Umbrellas . . . . No.	24,565	24,252	25,146	29,732	...	...	...	...	15	77	88	166
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	... .	65,459	...	18,904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—												
Raw . ... lb.	...	...	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	214,344	1,98,303	227,378	2,09,460	546	687	3,614	3,225	232	714	2,622	4,128
Other sorts ... ... Val.	.	14,540	...	15,126	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	20
All other articles unenumerated ...	...	4,97,672	.	5,75,149	...	1,369	..	1,431	...	8,280	.	10,172
Merchandise ... Free	..	17,66,149	...	24,55,331	..	7,955	..	5,112	...	49,559	...	39,874
Merchandise ... Dutiable	..	240,06,779	..	223,89,778	.	18,009	...	11,629	..	10,66,893	...	10,75,544
Total ...	...	257,72,928	.	253,45,109	...	25,964	..	16,741	..	11,16,452	...	11,15,418
Treasure ... Gold	...	3,59,384	..	2,05,427	..	..	...	...	...	10,924	...	22,158
Treasure ... Silver	..	10,000		220	..	...	...	..	...	52,660	...	1,00,000
Total ...	...	3,69,384	..	2,05,647	...	..	...	...	..	63,584	...	1,22,158
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	261,42,312	...	255,50,756	...	25,964	...	16,741	...	11,80,036	...	12,37,576
Government ... Stores	...	29,45,437	...	36,95,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Treasure—												
Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Government ... Total, Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... Total, Stores and Treasure	...	29,45,437	...	36,95,384	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			RS		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements	Val.	.										.	2	...	..	.	.
Animals, living . .	No.	.		.					.					..	.	.	
Apparel .	Val			.	350			.			270		505	..	20	..	18
Arms, &c.	,,	.									140			...	..	..	...
Books	Cwt.	..							.			¼	70	...	...	..	..
Building materials—																	
Cement	Cwt.							.						...	..	...	...
Other sorts	Val.			.	.						5	..	..	..	..	..	.
Candles of all sorts	lb			.	.								.	...	..	..	.
Clocks and watches	No.	.	..										.	...	..	...	.
Coal—				.				.					...	...	..	..	..
Coal	Tons	.	...			.				.	.	..	.	..	.	..	...
Coke	,,			..					.					.	..	...	...
Corals, real	lb.	.								8,197	64,652	7,971	69,155	..	..	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	..	.		.	.						.	..	...	..	...	..
Cotton—																	
Raw	Cwt.			.		.		.					..	..	..	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	4,780	7,170	.	.			.	.	3,617	4,480	.	.	...	...	..	..
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	.	..			.	.	.	.		.	36	6	...	...	..	...
White	,,						.		.				..	...	.	.	..
Colored	,,						.		...			28,800	10,200	...	.	..	..
Other sorts	Val.	.	.					..	..		.	..	..	...	..	...	..
Thread, sewing	lb.							.	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Other sorts of manufactures ...	Val.	.	.		.			.	.	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	,,		.		.			.	.	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	
Dyeing materials	,,		.	.	.						.	...	...	..	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ...	,,	..	.	.	.		.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—																	
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	..	..	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	..	.		.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...		...		.	.	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Glass and glassware—																	
Beads and paise pearls	Cwt.	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	.	37	1,789	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Val.	..	.	.		.	..	..	.	..	..	...	8	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	..	...	.	.	.	..	.	..	..		.	...	..	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	200
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																	
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	60	...	...	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gls.	...	...	...	...	37	100	531¾	3,591	19	290	91	950	268	1,559	...	...
Spirits	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—																	
Wrought	,,	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—																	
Unwrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	4	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	...	...	...
Oils	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy, and saccharine produce	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	260	130	..	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	224	680	100	120	149	128
Toys and requisites for games ...	Val.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	2,304	1,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	..	...
All other articles unenumerated ...	,,	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	185	..	50	...	...
Merchandise ... Free		...	.	.	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	297	.		...	...
Merchandise ... Dutiable		...	8,495	...	2,222	...	100	...	3,591	...	72,593	..	82,200	..	1,879	...	448
Total ...		...	8,495	..	2,222	...	100	.	3,591	..	72,593	.	82,497	.	1,879	...	448
Treasure ... ... Gold		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Treasure ... ... Silver		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	..		...	.	.	..
Total ...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	8,495	...	2,222	...	100	...	3,591	...	72,593	...	82,497	...	1,879	...	448
Government. Stores		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	...	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...
Government. Total, Treasure		..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... .. Val.	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	..	.	..	.	..	.
Animals, living .. .. . No.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	.		..
Apparel .. . .. Val.	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	..	...	.	..			.
Arms, &c. .. . . ,,	.	..	.	...	..	..	.	..	...	..	...		.	.	...	..
Books . .. . Cwt.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	..	.	...	...		.
Building materials—																
Cement .. .. ,,	..	.	..	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	.	.	.	..	.	..
Other sorts .. . Val.	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..		.	..	.
Candles of all sorts ... . lb.	..			...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.	...		...	
Clocks and watches ... . No.	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2	7	1	10
Coal—																
Coal . ... Tons	...	...	.		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
Coke .. .. ,,	..	...	..	..	..	...	.	...		.	...		...	.	...	.
Corals, real .. . . lb.	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	944	8,000	4,343	37,526		...	...	.
Corks . .. . Cwt.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	..
Cotton—																
Raw . .. . ,,	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,794	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... . lb.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... . Yds.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	100	45	73	44
White .. .. ,,	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	217	83	68	23
Colored ... ... ,,	...		..	..	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	298	123	202	65
Other sorts ... . Val.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..	...	...	...	.	..	...	8	...	5
Thread, sewing . . lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures Val.	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... .. ,,	..	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	..	...	...	...
Dyeing materials . ... .. ,,	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	..
Earthenware and porcelain ... ,,	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—																
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Canvas ... ... ,,	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..
Other sorts ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... .. Val.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Glass and glassware—																
Beads and false pearls .. ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	.	.	...	.	...	..	9	...	.
Gums and resins ... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	.	..	..	...	..	.		.	...	..	...	...	15	..	
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Ivory—																	
Unmanufactured and manufactured.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Jewellery .	,,	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	30		
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	5		..
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	.
Spirits	,,	...	...	..	...					...	.	.	..	...	...	..	..
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	..	..	.	216	834	389	2,758	..	..	18	108	2	3	.	..
Other sorts	,,	.	...	.	.		.	..			...	...	...	...	...	..	.
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.	...	.	...	..	..	..	.	..	.	.	..	.	...		..
Matches, Lucifer and other . ..	,,	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	.			..	..	.	.
Wrought	,,	...	..	.	..	.		..	..	.	.	.		.	...	...	22
Other sorts	,,	..	...	...	...	..	.	.	..				..	..	...	...	...
Iron—																	
Wrought	,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..		...	..	...	...	
Other sorts .. .	,,	...	..	..		.	...	.	...		.	.	.	.	..	5	15
Lead	,,	.	..	..	.	...	..	...	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	...	...
Steel	,,	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	.		.	.	.	...	...	...	...
Tin—																	
Unwrought	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	..	...	..	...	..	...	.	..	..	..	..	.	.	...	.	..
Zinc or spelter	,,	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..		..	.	..	...	..	...	...
All other sorts unenumerated . .	,,	...	...	..	...	.	...	...		...	..	.	..	1	32	...	...
Oils	Gls.	...	...	..	..		...	..	...	..	..		..	...	...	...	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	.
Paper and pasteboard	,,	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	.
Provisions	,,	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	20	...	28
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	,,	.	...	..	...		...	..	.	..	..	.	..	.	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	.	...	..	..	..	...	...
Shells and cowries	Val.	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	..
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	..	.	...	.	..	..	...	8	17
Other sorts	Val.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	...	..	.	.			2	.	.

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Spices ... . lb.	..		.	..			.		..	..	..	..	8,442	730	...	..
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce . Cwt.	..	..	..		.	.		...			.	...	1	11	2	16
Tea . . . . .. lb.		.	.		..	..	.	..			.	...	.	...	.	
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured .. . . ,,	.	..	.		.			...	..		...	...	.	..	..	..
Manufactured	.	.		.			.		..		.	.	..	..	.	
Toys and requisites for games . Val.	..		.	.		..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	34	..	4
Umbrellas . . No.		.		.		.	..	.	.		.	..	6	4	20	61
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) Val.			..	..	.	.	..	.	...		.	.	...	220	..	..
Wool—																
Raw . .. .. lb.	..	.	..	.	..	...		.		..	.	...	...	...	...	.
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods . . Yds.	.				..	.	..	.	..	.	15	23	..	..	3	15
Other sorts . . Val.	..	.							.		...	...	..		...	
All other articles unenumerated . .	.							..	..	.	..	1	.	57	.	87
Merchandise { Free	.	.	..	.	.	.	.		.	.	..		..	220	..	21
Merchandise { Dutiable	.					834	.	2,770		8,000	..	39,482	.	1,218	..	391
Total		.	.	.		834	.	2,770	.	8,000		39,482	..	1,438		412
Treasure .. { Gold	...	..	..				.			12,82,542	.	19,53,735	...		..	
Treasure .. { Silver . ..	...	..	..	...	.					2,000	.	12,630	.	4,500	...	20,000
Total ..			...			.				12,84,542	.	19,66,365	.	4,500	.	20,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	..	...		.	834	.	2,770		12,92,542		20,05,847	...	5,938	..	20,412
Government. { Stores	.		.	..		..		..	.	..	..	..		.	..	..
Government. { Treasure— Gold	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Government. { Treasure— Silver	.	.	..	...	.	.	.	...	..	..	.	..	.	..	...	..
Government. { Total, Treasure	...	..	..	..	.			.	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	..
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements	Val.	..	.	...	.	..	...	...		..		...	..	...	1,344	..	1,818
Animals, living	No.	.	...		..	..				..			..	2,098	14,136	585	3,437
Apparel	Val.	.	.		..	...	746	.	223		10	.	..	...	2,795		3,551
Arms, &c.	,,	..	..	.	.		11			..		..	..	..	5,789	..	4,187
Books	Cwt.	..	.	.	..	...	...	¼	60	..	..	...	...	11	1,027	10½	1,118
Building materials—																	
Cement	,,	.	.	..	.	..	..	.	.	...	..	...		122	424	11	40
Other sorts	Val.	.	.			...	.	.	.		..	..	..	.	7,999		3,325
Candles of all sorts	lb.	.	.	.		..			.	50	19	.	..	1,114	659	1,323	706
Clocks and watches	No.		.	.	..	2	6		..	..	..	.	...	18	185	10	226
Coal—																	
Coal	Tons			.	..	...	...	..	..	..			..	80	2,000	65	1,513
Coke	,,		.		.	...	.	.	.		.	..	.	.	..	..	
Corals, real	lb.												.	..	..	¼	30
Corks	Cwt.				.	...	..	.	.	..	..		..	1	184	..	12
Cotton—																	
Raw	Cwt.	.		.	.	..	.	.	.		.		..	707	3,213	190½	1,012
Twist and yarn	lb.	..			..	...	..	.	..	.	..	.	..	119,715	88,280	70,375	[illegible]82
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	...	.		..	.	.	60,000	11,250	.		.	...	14,895,477	23,94,938	9,959,827	15,22,962
White	,,		.	..	.		.		.	20	8	.	.	898,473	1,94,294	1,190,008	2,41,637
Colored	,,			..		.	.	.		18	4	.	.	70,622	24,381	60,349	22,965
Other sorts	Val.			...	.	...	.	.		.		..	.	.	13,756		2,597
Thread, sewing	lb.			...		.	.	..	..				.	47	56	138	115
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.		.		..	.		...	.			.	.	..	2,750	...	2,309
Drugs and medicines	,,	.	..	..	.	.			.	.	50		9	.	3,582	.	2,790
Dyeing materials	,,		.	.		.	.		..			.		..	12,936	.	10,166
Earthenware and porcelain	,,		.	.		...	..	.	...	...	283	..	6	..	7,837	...	6,263
Flax—																	
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.		..		.		...	.	...	.	.	..	...	57	40	325	177
Canvas	,,		.	.		.	.	.					.	2,232	1,089	1,864	1,036
Other sorts	lb.		.	..				.					...	806	231	138	92
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	..	.			3,875	.	1,000	..	56,897	.	3,[illegible]	..	1,57,987	...	1,54,433
Glass and glassware—																	
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	.	..			.	.		...	.	..	.	..	1	200	...	2
Other ware	Val.	.	..	.			.	..	.	.	13	.	9	..	1,490		1,544
Gums and resins	Cwt.	..		.		381	2,000	242	1,209	.	12	¼	7	70	765	27½	231

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	..	[illegible]	.	.	..	433	...	..		..	...	...	...	1,560	...	2,418
Instruments and apparatus	,,	.	..	..	...	..	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	371
Ivory—																	
Unmanufactured and manufactured.	,,	.	.	.	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	6
Jewellery	,,				..	...	59	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	5,596	...	7,749
Leather and manufactures of	,,				.	..	74		..	.	.	...	...	...	695	..	1,053
Liquors—																	
Ales, Beer, and Porter	Gls.	.	.			..		...	...	..	...	...	.	1,380	4,066	703½	1,901
Spirits	,,		.	.	..			...	.	..	.	..	..	161	1,258	374	4,265
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	11	33		...	.	.		.	..	.	..	..	226	1,648	353	2,061
Other sorts	,,		.	.	..		.	.	..	..	.		...	2	5	..	
Machinery and millwork	Val.		..			.		..	..	..		..	..	..	13,464	..	12,258
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,					..	.	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	36	...	319
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.		.		.	..		..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	
Wrought	,,		..		..				.	.	.		..	123	7,605	65½	5,356
Other sorts	,,	.	...			.	.	.	..	...	..	...	..	...	13	1	50
Iron—																	
Wrought	,,		.		.		..	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,840	25,294	2,081½	17,738
Other sorts	,,			.	.					...	...	11	26	6,000	19,785	3,166	10,048
Lead	,,		.					...	..	..	..	..	...	23	1,111	138½	1,896
Steel	,,	.	..	..		.		.	...	...	..	...	..	9	140	1½	27
Tin—																	
Unwrought	,,		..	.				..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,			...	..	.	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	12	237	11	320
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	.	.	.	..	.	...		...	..	.		3	47	25½	595
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	..	..	.	..					...	...	32	1,280	143	8,120	119	8,051
Oils	Gls.	..	..		..	25,301	27,878	24,400	19,200	4	22	4½	7	7,846	12,640	64,876	80,063
Paints, colors, and painters' materials	Val.	..	..	.	.	.		.	..	...	..	..	...	...	1,822	..	3,005
Paper and pasteboard	,,	..	..	.	..	.	2,132	..	.	...	..	.	...	...	833	...	1,385
Provisions	,,	.	...	..	.	..	1,356	..	100	..	3,633	..	...	...	42,350	...	41,319
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	..
Salt	Tons	..	.	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	..
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	61,922	...	9,477
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	394	765	372	690
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	104	...	10

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.				Ceylon.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Spices ... lb.	...		.	.			...	..	..	.	...	...	6,312,323	7,12,916	6,835,500	6,58,026
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce .. Cwt.	.	.	..	...	.	..	..	...	2	56	1	20	856	4,797	101	1,760
Tea ... lb.	..		..	..		...	...		...	..	..	..	2,032	2,038	93	77
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured .. ,,	..	.	.	.	..	.		.	..	..	..	.	803,096	79,509	630,002	70.345
Manufactured ,,					..	.	.		.				2,529	1,517	98	111
Toys and requisites for games . Val.	.	.	..		.	3	.	.	.			.		315		449
Umbrellas . No.	.		.	..		..	..	..	..	.		..	1,212	1,689	4,927	8,841
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including fire-wood) .. Val.	..	.	.		...	250	.	400	.	.		..	...	1,24,829	...	1,60,150
Wool—																
Raw ... lb.	...	.	...	.	...	...	.	..	..	...		..	..	...	...	..
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... Yds.		.	.	...	.	..	...	..	.	.	.		2,439	1,918	1,526	751
Other sorts .. Val.	.	.		.			.		...		..		.	187	..	338
All other articles unenumerated				.		3,37,809		1,71.470	.	4,726		8,480		8.60,627		11,60,983
Merchandise { Free	.		.		.	3,41,105		1,76,480	..	1,641	.	10,517	.	9,46,636	.	11,19.489
Merchandise { Dutiable ...	.	33			.	35,981		28,432		64,092		6,851		40,00,015	.	31,93,849
Total ..	.	33				3,77.086		2,04,912		65,733		17.398		49,46,651	..	43,13,338
Treasure { Gold ..	.			..	.	...	.	..			..	759	.	22,567	.	57,500
Treasure { Silver ..	.	.	..	.	.	.	...		.	1,050		..	.	26,73,183	.	12,57,205
Total ..	.	...					.			1,050		759	.	26,95,750	.	13,14,705
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ..	..	33			..	3,77,086	..	2,04,912	.	66,783		18,157		76,42,401	..	56,28,043
Government. { Stores	..	..	.	.		..	.	..	..	...	.	.	.	5,23,105	.	6,91,337
Government. { Treasure— Gold	...	.	..	..		...	...	.	..		.	...	...	...	...	.
Government. { Treasure— Silver	.		...	...		.	.				.			...	..	
Government. { Total, Treasure ...	..	...	.			.	.	.	.				.			
Government. { Total, Stores and Treasure	..			.			.	..	..	.	.	.		523,105	.	6,91,337

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		China.				Persia.				Straits Settlement.				Turkey in Asia.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements	Val.	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..
Animals, living	No.	..	..	...	...		...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Apparel	Val.	.	408	.	10	.	35	...	..	.	76	...	479	...	..	...	..
Arms, &c.	,,	..	100	..	.		...	..	..	..	55	...	5	...	...	...	...
Books	Cwt.	..	..	...	10	..	...	...	..	...	30	.	...	...	...	...	.
Building materials—																	
Cement	,,	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	..	.
Other sorts	Val.	.	...	.		..	..	...	..	.	..		62	..	..	...	...
Candles of all sorts	lb.	..	...	...		..	...	..	.	212	104	...	..	...	..	...	.
Clocks and watches	No.	..	...	...		...	...	.	...	3	30	8	83	..	...	...	..
Coal—																	
Coal	Tons	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	..
Corals, real	lb.	...	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	20	230	...	..	...	...
Corks	Cwt.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																	
Raw	,,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	..	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	1,065	1,037	...	...	...	...	..	..
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	14,676	2,573	5,465	777	...	...	...	..
White	,,	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	...	26,662	6,236	18,799	3,617	...	...	..	..
Colored	,,	...	...	486	270	...	..	..	...	10,621	3,539	12,702	3,100	...	...	..	
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	144	...	140	...	..	...	..
Thread, sewing	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	20	32	3	4	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	...	...	...	..	...	..
Drugs and medicines	,,	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,925	..	1,33,788	...	...	...	...
Dyeing materials	,,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	1,663	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain	,,	...	168	...	275	...	32	...	...	...	491	...	118	...	...	...	..
Flax—																	
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	198	99		...	...	..	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	..
Canvas	,,	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	240	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	382	...	1,611	...	72	...	32	...	25,378	...	61,181
Glass and glassware—																	
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	17	734	11	341	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Val.	..	138	...	160	..	...	...	...	...	420	.	92	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,929	79,311	464	20,393	...	...	...	..

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		China.				Persia.				Straits Settlement.				Turkey in Asia.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hardware and cutlery	Val.	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	.	..	118	.	30	...	..	..	..
Instruments and apparatus	,,	...	96	...	155	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	10	.	...	..	...
Ivory—																	
Unmanufactured and manufactured	,,	...	378	...	96	...	...	..	..	..	21	..	27	.	..	...	...
Jewellery	,,	...	530	...	570	..	350		..	.	1,567		429	..	..	.	..
Leather and manufactures of	,,	...	50	...	..	...	...		..	..	37	.	39	..	...	...	..
Liquors—																	
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gls.	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	.	...	..	...	..	
Spirits	,,	..	...	...	...	..	..	.	..	116	450	...	.	.	...	...	
Wines and Liqueurs	,,	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	22	80	22	70		...	.	.
Other sorts	,,	..	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	..	
Machinery and millwork	Val.	.	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	..	..	..	.	...	...	
Matches, Lucifer and other	,,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	.	1	...	...	...	.
Metals—																	
Copper—																	
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	.
Wrought	,,	...	41	...	...	...	25	.	..	4	210	4	234	...	.	.	
Other sorts	,,	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	70	3,348	.	..	..	.
Iron—																	
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	398	1,854	1½	15	.	..	...	.
Other sorts	,,	.	..	..	..	.	.	.	...	881	2,544	..	...	..	..	..	..
Lead	,,	.	....	..	..	.	..	.	..	3	92	24	261	.	..	..	.
Steel	,,	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	.	.	...	.
Tin—																	
Unwrought	,,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,972	1,48,925	3,206	1,53,298	.	...	...	..
Other sorts	,,	...	..	.	.	...	..	.	..	4	62	...	9	.	..	.	..
Zinc or spelter	,,	..	..	.	...	..	..	.	..	1	8	..	.		..	..	.
All other sorts unenumerated	,,	...	..	.	..	.	...	..	..	27	1,593	29¼	1,420	.	.	..	..
Oils	Gls.	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	40	42	...	2	.	.	..	...
Paints, colors, and painters' materials.	Val.	..	550	..	.	..	.	..	...	...	19	...	57	..	..	.	..
Paper and pasteboard	,,	...	2,440	..	840	..	.		.	..	1,771	..	10	..		...	
Provisions	,,	..	2,296	.	3,168	..	2,120	...	2,655	..	7,078	...	6,847	.	10,890	..	28
Railway plant and rolling stock	,,	...	..	...	...	..	...	.		...	...	...	..		..	.	
Salt	Tons	...	..	..	.	..	...		..	..	...	..	.	.	..	..	
Shells and cowries	Val.	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	.	.	...	.	
Silk—																	
Raw	lb.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	339		..		...	.	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	3,053	4,621	4,026	5,706	100	100	..	...	663	852	356	437	.	..	.	..
Other sorts	Val.		55	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	19	.	.			.	..

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*)

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		China.				Persia.				Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q	V	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Spices	lb.			780	285				..	4,459,653	4,14,946	170,345	56,266			...	.
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	Cwt.	.				..	..		.	118	2,687	425	10,296	.	..	1	10
Tea	lb.	14,478	14,027	11,657	9,124				..	8,364	6,822	15,913	13,375	.	..	...	...
Tobacco—																	
Unmanufactured	,,			.					.	1	1			.	...	.	..
Manufactured	,,	8	30			.		.		1,959	2,016	1,614	2,610		.	.	..
Toys and requisites for games	Val	.	544		23		.	.	.		31		211	..			.
Umbrellas	No.	2	2	2,200	600		..		.	92	142	41	44		..	...	..
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood)	Val.		.		...				..	...	31,485	...	4,146	..	...	.	
Wool—																	
Raw	lb.	..			..		..	..	.	..	.		...	..	..	.	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.			14	13			..	..	321	263	328	439	..	...	.	..
Other sorts	Val				23			.		4		9		.	..		
All other articles unenumerated	,,		3,159		7,733		2,164		6 198		1,17,070	.	42,246		337	.	37,800
Merchandise. Free			2,290	..	650		310	.	325	..	47,482	..	17,269		2,046	...	62,395
Merchandise. Dutiable			28,112		28,851		4,898	.	10,139		8,73,185		4,43,735		34,554	.	64,641
Total			30,402		29,501		5,208		10,464		9,20,667	...	4,61,004	..	36,600	...	1,27,036
Treasure Gold					.		.	..		.	2,643	..	2,340	...	4,108	.	..
Treasure Silver							..		13,500	.	5,174	..	135	..	850	..	13,000
Total				.			.	.	13,500		7,817	..	2,475		4,958	..	13,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		.	30,402	..	29,501		5,208	..	23,964		9,28,484	..	4,63,479	.	41,558	..	1,40,036
Government. Stores										.	.	.	..		..	..	...
Government. Treasure— Gold		..	.	.		.	.	..	.	.		..	.		.	.	...
Government. Treasure— Silver					..		.	.	.	..	..				...	.	.
Government. Total, Treasure		.	.	.	...	.	.	..	..	..		...	.	..	.	.	...
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure.		.	.		.	..		.	...	.	.	.	.	.	...	..	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles		Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Agricultural implements ...	Val.	.		.	.									. .	87,008	. .	51,919
Animals, living . . .	No.	..	47		.	932	3,84,000	363	1,16,500	58	11,600	.	..	3,148	4,09,866	952	1,20,362
Apparel . .	Val.	.		.	. .	.	715		350	..	100	.	290	.	14,14,930	.	13,34,045
Arms, &c. . .	,,		..				25			..	50	..	72		62,392	.	1,05,034
Books	Cwt	.	..	..	.	1	46			..	..	2	360	1,238	1,63,919	828	1,48,332
Building materials—																	
Cement .. .	,,	...		.	. .			.		.	.	. .		2,033	3,548	644	1,766
Other sorts . .	Val.		72		..			.			.		40		23,135	.	18,513
Candles of all sorts . .	lb.	3	2			25	13	.						1,58,931	62,469	146,967	53,992
Clocks and watches	No.	...	.	.	.	.	..			.	.			1,895	35,693	2,447	37,998
Coal—																	
Coal	Tons	...	..	..	..	.	...	..	.	9	145	3,634	61,760	22,318	4,28,847	47,841¼	10,01,847
Coke . .	,,	.	.	..	.	.	.		.	.				2,922	78,637		
Corals, real	lb	.	.	..	.			.	.		.		.	15,395	1,17,124	21,436¾	1,85,739
Corks	Cwt.	.	.	.	..		.	.			.			149	22,570	169	24,278
Cotton—																	
Raw	,,		. .		.	.	.		.	.			.	708	3,229	232½	2,806
Twist and yarn .. .	lb.	15	15	.	...	.	..		...		...		.	9,698,580	74,66,640	8,711,035	68,25,832
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	2,710	461	824	125		..		.	..	.	4,500	1,200	49,485,516	73,34,491	42,040,896	57,04,282
White	,,	2,734	658	1,043	266		.		.					4,432,577	8,43,251	5,113,707	9,54,855
Colored	,,	2,873	970	694	255		.		.				.	13,353,120	24,34,468	8,587,206	17,45,735
Other sorts . . .	Val.	.	803	..	12		.	.	.		..		.		33,998		22,884
Thread, sewing	lb.	6	6	3	3		.	..	.	.	.			27,389	37,245	24,291	31,355
Other sorts of manufactures .	Val.	...	5	.	.	.					.		7		32,414	...	31,243
Drugs and medicines . .	,,	..	15	.	14				910	.	6	.	53	.	1,69,133	..	2,39,998
Dyeing materials* . .	,,	..	...	..	144		.				.		..	.	16,372	..	13,744
Earthenware and porcelain ...	,,	...	493	...	302	.	..	.	.	..	.	...	.	..	68,325	...	77,812
Flax—																	
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	..	..	...	...	.	.	.	..	..	...	..	131,946	40,058	78,651	27,491
Canvas	,,	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	. . .	.	124,994	59,639	101,601	45,084
Other sorts	lb.	..		..	.	..	.	.		..				3,056	1,830	3,303	1,884
Fruits and vegetables	Val.	..	105	..	.	.	...	..	.	..	5,323	...	21,615	...	2,50,142	...	2,49,131
Glass and glassware—																	
Beads and false pearls ...	Cwt.	...	6	...	...	.	...	.	.	...	.	..	...	81	10,753	43½	9,761
Other ware	Val.	...	40	...	48	.	...	..	..	.	.	.	...	..	1,14,451	..	1,06,533
Gums and resins	Cwt.	96	2,327	4	106	.	..	.	..	..	..	..		2,666	85,347	863	22,591

* Turmeric is transferred to Dyeing, &c., in the year 1877-78.

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Hardware and cutlery ... . Val.		20		23		2,665		3 170		805		85	...	3,27,243	...	3,79,895
Instruments and apparatus .. ,,						400						..	..	78,740	..	82,688
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured and manufactured. ,,													...	626	..	162
Jewellery .. ,,		4						500				300		52,704	..	36,815
Leather and manufactures of ,,						100		400					...	1,02,196	...	78,860
Liquors—																
Ale, Beer, and Porter .. .. Gls.							12	30		..			176,829	3,83,307	221,769	4,76,271
Spirits ,,							7	44					95,024	8,60,072	113,246	11,27,099
Wines and Liqueurs ,,					103	455	184	648	76	400			80,024	5,93,734	82,102	6,19,526
Other sorts ,,													4,228	12,101	6,731	19,939
Machinery and millwork .. .. Val.													...	1,58,571	...	5,21,405
Matches, Lucifer and other ... ,,		30											..	44,079	..	80,444
Metals—																
Copper—																
Unwrought .. .. Cwt.					601	32,297		..	521	28,020		..	1,224	65,340	342	16,614
Wrought ... ,,		6		16									15,831	7,56,596	14,863½	6,71,215
Other sorts .. .. .. ,,													4	222	71½	3,415
Iron—																
Wrought ... ... ,,	1	16	14	84			½	65		..		..	235,632	14,84,771	269,036¼	15,69,077
Other sorts ... ... ,,	17	36											8,261	25,925	3,597	10,980
Lead ... ... ,,													1,055	29,449	2,736	47,203
Steel ... ... ,,													3,897	63,230	5,337½	75,533
Tin—													2,994	1,49,855	3,207½	1,53,367
Unwrought ... ... ,,													84	3,334	39	1,037
Other sorts ... ... ,,		2											922	18,723	1,487½	24,878
Zinc or spelter ... ... ,,											7	200	1,046	63,319	3,458¾	72,006
All other sorts unenumerated ... ,,	1	125	1	64									73,203	92,483	151,207	1,93,900
Oils ... ... Gls.	2	24														
Paints, colors, and painters' materials Val.				1									...	72,487	...	78,358
Paper and pasteboard ... .. ,,		3				15							...	2,79,834	..	4,39,382
Provisions ... ... ,,	...	50		95		247		1,831		27,227		11,037	...	4,31,876	...	5,96,829
Railway plant and rolling stock ,,													5	1,121	7	1,988
Salt ... ... Tons													...	62,034	...	9,521
Shells and cowries ... ... Val.													78	439	...	...
Silk—																
Raw ... ... lb.										112		44	63,190	67,942	33,967	46,275
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	174	285	32	35									...	3,699	...	2,539
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	13,891,924	13,43,045	13,212,448	12,55,485

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(1.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries during the two years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Other countries in Asia.				Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Spices .. .. lb.	3,111,506	2,14,453	6,205,823	5,44.888		.	.	...	...	...	...	..	1,040	8,863	587½	13,657
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... . Cwt.	5	67	7	64	.	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	26,505	24.092	30,591	24,592
Tea .. . . lb.	..	...	1	1	.	.		..	.	.	..	...	803,358	79,641	630,082	70,512
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... . ,,	.	..	..	...	.	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	45,085	27,657	31,910	24,612
Manufactured . ... ,,	66	11	.	.	.	.	.		..	.	.			61,118		71,429
Toys and requisites for games . Val	.	2	.	.	.	43	..		.	.		45	25,909	26,176	32,422	39,444
Umbrellas . . No	17	10	.	..		..	..	.	.	...	.		...	..	...	...
Wood and timber and manufactures thereof (including firewood) ... Val.	...	494	...	250	.	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	2,22,737	...	1,83,858
Wool—																
Raw . ... lb.	...		...	..	.	.	..	.	..	..		...	...	...	107	107
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods .. .. Yds.	88	62	255	508		...	..			..	45	57	217.970	2,01,947	238,110	2,20,503
Other sorts . .. Val.	.													14,731	...	15,516
All other articles unenumerated ... ,,		2,50,476		17,200	.	211		989		2.466	.	887	.	20,86,473	.	20,41,011
Merchandise ... Free		2,34.491	...	9.257		3,84.215	.	1,17,450	.	34.977	.	68,718	.	38,19,076	..	40,83,185
Merchandise ... Dutiable		2,37.710		5,55,247	.	36,987		7,987		41,277		29,334	..	305,41,644	.	284,77,151
Total ..		4,72,201	.	5.64 504		4,21,202	.	1,25,437	..	76.254	..	98.052		343,60.720	..	325,60,336
Treasure .. Gold	..		.		.	.			.		.		.	16.82,168	.	22,41,919
Treasure .. Silver		1,012		5,500	.	.		.		1,007				27,51,436	..	14,22,190
Total .	.	1,012	.	5,500			..			1,007	.		.	44,33,604	..	36,64,109
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	.	4,73,213		5,70,004		4,21,202	.	1,25,437	..	77.261	...	98,052	..	387,94,324	..	362,24,445
Government. Stores			..			.	..	.	.	250		60	.	34,68,792	.	43,86,781
Government. Treasure— Gold	..	...	..	..	.	..	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Government. Treasure— Silver		.	..		.			.	..	..	...		.	..	.	..
Government. Total, Treasure	.			.				.	.		.					..
Government. Total, Stores and Treasure	.		.				.	..		250		60		34,68,792	...	43,86,781

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	10	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
White ... ... ,,	640	200	140	35		.	.			..	...	...
Colored, &c. ... . ,,	2,335	1,380	640	135		.	..		.	.	..	...
Other sorts ... . ,,	..	120		...	.		..			..	...	...
Other sorts ... . Val.	..	..	..	20	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... . Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured and manufactured Val.	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron .. .. Cwt	12	147	542	1,665	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts . . .. ,,	13	100	3¼	202		..	.	...	.	..	...	..
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	...		..		.		...	.		..	...	..
All other articles .. . ,,		1,98,717	..	149,007	..	70			..	500	...	1,786
Total of Foreign Merchandise .		2,00,664		151,078		70		.		500	..	1,786
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living .. .. No.	..	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.		10,415		20,252	.			572		190	..	450
Coffee .. .. Cwt.	156,397	75,22,648	147,746¼	71,76,967	9,432	4,35,228	4,270	2,06,973	88,765	38,59,984	99,189	42,22,295
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	34,573	2,19,512	23,300	2,20,497	...	..	..	...	150	1,500	374	4,088
Manufactured ... . ,,	90,990	11,31,187	82,837	9,39,205	.	...	.	..	1,225	16,191	154	1,691
Cotton—												
Raw . . .. ,,	322,478	72,42,570	85,404	19,09,661	14,310	3,26,846	804	19,800	65,857	13,83,443	27,401	6,30,086
Twist and yarn ... . lb.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,					...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	306,207	1,09,955	81,540	23,669	21	21	12	6	3,894	267	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	United Kingdom.				Austria.				France.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).												
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—(*Continued*).												
Manufactures—(*Continued*).												
Other sorts ... Val.	..	2,92,753	...	3,92,322		..		.	..	1,695	.	2,000
Other sorts ... ,,	.		..	3,720		.						..
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... Cwt.	...	.	.								..	.
Drugs and medicines ... Val.		2,53,088	.	5 01.939	.				.	1,272	..	...
Dyeing* and Coloring materials—												
Indigo ... Cwt.	20,095	38,23.763	7.011	14,72,181				.	298	75,738	17	3,839
Other sorts ... ,,	217,202	6,46,106	300,829	11,60.987	73	246		.	4,615	9,335	2,634	8,757
Grain and pulse—												
Gram ... ,,	...	.	..		.		.	.	..	..	..	...
Paddy ... ,,					.	.		.			.	..
Rice ... ,,	108,740	2,83,250	212	1.162		.		.	14.982	41,002		.
Wheat ... ,,	...	.	22,398	82.857		..	.	.		.	.	.
Pulse ... ,,	...	...	18,445	57,862	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
Other sorts ... ,,	...	...	2,068	7,289	.	.	..	...			..	...
Gums and resins—												
Cutch and gambier ... ,,	...	...	...		...		..	.	.	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ,,	6	116	...	..	...	.	.			..	...	..
Hemp—												
Raw ... ,,	7,419	36,940	7,335	70,075	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage ... Val.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—												
Hides, raw ... Cwt.	6,519	97,912	8,895	1,62,893	...	..	113	2,039	...	...	...	...
... or No.	79,851		123,998			4	2,000					
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	74,691	40,26,738	138,847	72,12,631	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...
... or No.	1,187,516		2,151,484									
Skins, raw ... Cwt.	336	19,821	442	25,726	...	...		...	...	25	...	...
... or No.	20,444		29,277						4			
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	71,386	74,66,906	66,023	68,77,104	705	82,732	350	39,741	.	...	59	7,002
... or No.	7,964,638		7,615,694		75,190		40,731				5,667	
Jewellery ... Val.	...	26,875	...	3,918	.	.	.	.	..	...	...	.
Jute, Raw ... Cwt.	3	25	68	304	..	...	..	..	.	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Gunny bags ... No.	...	...	200	25	...	..	..	.	..	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	..

Lac—													
Shell ...	Cwt											...	...
Stick	,,	1	35									...	...
Other kinds	,,											...	...
Oils, Vegetable not essential	Gal	773,620	8,24,045	333 983	3,66,116	57,788	64,495		5	73,016	73,071	...	...
Other sorts	,,	424,696	67,352	24,688	19 378					3,528	2,016	12,013	13,402
Provisions	Val		17 527		19,812		170		1		138	.	55
Saltpetre	Cwt	2,876	23,004									...	...
Seeds—													
Essential	,,	125	625	230	1,602							...	...
Castor	,,											..	...
Linseed	,,	2 051	13 498	180	900							..	..
Mustard and rape	,,	39 198	1,80,782	29,129	1,70,998					4,715	21,623	1,464	9,000
Poppy	,,											..	..
Teel or gingelly	,,	378	1 806	2 929	19 000					434 529	28,82,415	339,192	23,08,034
Other sorts	,,	71,107	2,84,888	94,960	4,05,092					5,993	25,949	...	.
Silk—													
Raw	lb											...	...
Manufactures of—	Val		230		1 810		80					..	..
Spices	lb	2,352,842	4,15 863	1,427,710	3,14 067	5 600	1,000	30	18	1,631,259	2,99,757	1,046,654	1,84,244
Stone and marble	Cwt			41	90							...	..
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	415 763	20 21 519	360 350	24 44 502							...	..
Tea	lb	144,261	1,64,413	177,512	1,87,220			2 664	2,069			425	425
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured	,,	672	40	2 464	440	4 500	270			3,000	189	..	...
Manufactured	,,	41,446	26 574	65 967	50 158	5 834	3 773	6 412	4,034	16	3	.	..
Wax (excluding Candles)	Cwt	59	5 058	17	1 530							..	...
Wood teak	Cub ft or Tons											...	..
Other sorts	Val.	..	...	.	2,764	.		...	3	..	225	...	...
Wool—													
Raw	lb.	..	.	.	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—													
Shawls .. .	No.	32	1,905	7	280	..	..		..	.	.	...	..
Piece-goods ..	Yds.	8.648	87,272	12,925	1,14,046	.	..	.	.	240	1,000	214	2,300
Other sorts	Val.		1,704	.	240	..	...	..	.	.	...	...	..
All other articles . .	,,	.	3,12.739	.	5,00,548	.	334		812		50,127	...	50,097
Indian produce and manufactures.	Dutiable.	.	41,07,048		14,73,343	.					1,16,740	...	3,839
	Free		335,54,411		314,70,427		9,15,195		2,76,673	.	83,31,126	...	74,43,926
	Total	..	376,61,459		329,43,770	.	9,15,195	.	2,76,673	..	84,47,866	...	74,47,765
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		..	378,62,123	...	330,94,848	...	9,15,265	...	2,76,673	..	84,48,366	..	74,49,551
Treasure ..	Gold ...	..	2,61,555	...	3,98,373	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Silver .	..		.	.	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	...
	Total ..	...	2,61,555	..	3,98,373	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...		...	381,23,678	...	334,93,221	...	9,15,265	...	2,76,673	...	84,48,366	...	74,49,551
Government Stores		...	2,926	...	4.213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figure given for 1877-78 is inclusive of Turmeric which was shown last year under Spices.

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Foreign Merchandise.			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																	
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c.	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—																	
Unmanufactured & manufactured	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																	
Iron	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,756	...	8,000	...	...	...	150
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,756	...	8,000	...	...	...	150
Indian Produce and Manufactures.																	
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	25	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,294	50,729	2,223	89,730	...	...	...	...
Coir—																	
Unmanufactured	,,	...	...	1,005	8,670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	361	2¼	24	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																	
Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	10,355	2,36,999	...	...	14,144	3,28,470	10,700	2,55,805	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																	
Piece-goods—																	
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Dyeing* and coloring materials—																		
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	50,409	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse—																		
Grain	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wheat	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—																		
Cutch and gambier	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																		
Raw	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																		
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	3,851	...	...	...	...	...
	or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,360						
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3,132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748								
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3								
Do. dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2,508	53	5,998	...	...	...	...	...
	or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,968		5,838						
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—																		
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																		
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—																		
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable not essential	Gls.	...	...	83,550	90,339	...	...	...	...	51,531	55,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,040	...	1,766	...	...	...	...	15
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																		
Essential	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castor	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	10,061	79,016	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—																		
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figure given for 1877-78 is inclusive of Turmeric which was shown last year under Spices.

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Germany.				Holland.				Italy.				Malta.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Indian Produce and Manufactures—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	180	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,092	655	16	10	...	...	36	50
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak ... ... Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,167	13,536	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	44,058	...	...	...	...	...	7,237	...	177	...	...	...	40
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,409	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...	...	...	...	1,43,067	...	2,37,446	...	...	...	4,68,645	...	4,36,582	...	180	...	195
Total ...	...	...	...	1,43,067	...	2,37,446	...	...	...	4,68,645	...	4,36,582	...	50,589	...	195
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	...	...	1,43,067	...	2,37,446	...	...	...	4,71,401	...	4,44,582	...	50,589	...	345
Treasure ... ... Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... ... Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	1,43,067	...	2,37,446	...	...	...	4,71,401	...	4,44,582	...	50,589	...	345
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Foreign Merchandise.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—																
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	410
Ivory—																
Unmanufactured & manufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,688	...	4,772
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,688	...	5,182
Indian Produce and Manufactures.																
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	8,937	3,57,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	7,659	28	1,406	...	...	...	...
Coir—																
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—																
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—																
Piece-goods—																
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307	494	340	198
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	5,811	3,222	20,575	9,017

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Portugal.				Spain.				Egypt.				Mauritius.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued.*)																
Cotton—(*Continued*).																
Manufactures—(*Continued*).																
Piece-goods—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,067	...	6,577
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	8
Dyeing* and coloring materials—																
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,980	15,86,413	9,812	24,13,554	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	646	...	...	929	7,270
Grain and pulse—																
Gram ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,901	42,260	6,111	30,554
Paddy ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,852	1,11,613	...	...
Wheat ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,576	7,041	1,037	5,360
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	335	141	667
Gums and resins—																
Cutch and gambier ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—																
Raw ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—																
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	...	...	2	56
Hides, raw ... ... or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		...	...	28	
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	132
Do. dressed or tanned ... or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	500	2	188
Skins, raw ... ... or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500		290	
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,500	2,063
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Lac—																
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable not essential ... ... Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,441	4,407	8,910	12,363
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,976	...	2,411	...	19,473	...	15,738
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—																
Essential ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,090	4,373	588	4,239
Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	55
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	745	175	1,320
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,525	86,982	...	...	...	...	13,821	76,562	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	...	2
Silk, Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of— ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,880	1,185	392	588	136,747	9,236	139,086	17,027
Stone and marble ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	39	¼	3
Tea ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—																
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	5,400	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	321,566	47,122	286,250	45,296
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	301	...	...	250	90	830	830	1,820	1,510
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak ... ... Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Wool—Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—																
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,017	...	1,358
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,86,413	...	24,13,554	...	1,11,613	...	...
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...	...	3,57,473	...	...	...	324	...	87,283	...	12,820	...	5,208	...	2,35,860	...	1,61,001
Total ...	...	3,57,473	...	...	...	324	...	87,283	...	15,99,233	...	24,18,762	...	3,47,473	...	1,61,001
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	3,57,473	...	...	...	324	...	87,283	...	15,99,233	...	24,18,762	...	3,49,161	...	1,66,183
Treasure ... Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	3,57,473	...	...	...	324	...	87,283	...	15,99,233	...	24,18,762	...	3,49,161	...	1,66,183
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918	...	...

* The figure given for 1877-78 is inclusive of Turmeric which was shown last year under Spices.

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.												
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored, &c. ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	193	8,127	...	...	768	30,928	373	14,773
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,297	13,244	...	...
Manufactured ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,658	16,582	...	...	602	3,238
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	190	2,887	863
White ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	150	...	...
Colored ... ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	438	3,972	1,569
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	297

Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines	Val.	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	...	191	
Dyeing* and coloring materials—														
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	899	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	73	525	...	...	...	...	66	392	487	4,695	
Grain and pulse—														
Gram	,,	7,366	18,007	806	4,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paddy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	11,230	7,890	40,776	
Rice	,,	22,219	60,199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulse	,,	592	1,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	29	80	28	209	...	...	...	...	40	560	27	344	
Gums and resins—														
Cutch and gambier	,,	16	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hemp—														
Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hides and skins—														
Hides, raw	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 / 255	255	...	...	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	6 / 76	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Skins, raw	Cwt. or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. or No.	9 / 1,256	1,562	...	...	580 / 60,365	55,237	951 / 144,461	83,243	...	...	...	...	
Jewellery	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jute—Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—														
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lac—														
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oils, vegetable not essential ...	Gls.	645	487	251	401	...	...	...	...	3,849	4,434	344	491	
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3,000	...	...	
Provisions	Val.	...	1,288	...	1,799	...	...	...	...	...	2,113	...	1,355	
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	67	
Seeds—														
Essential	Cwt.	161	560	226	1,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other sorts	,,	13	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Silk—Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Spices	lb.	19,800	1,254	11,750	1,610	...	...	11,760	3,093	757,029	1,19,169	147,521	23,508	
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar and other saccharine produce ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,678	12,325	339	3,357	
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The figure given for 1877-78 is inclusive of Turmeric which was shown last year under Spices.

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Reunion (Bourbon).				United States.				Arabia.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES —*Continued.*		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	57,080	8,116	38,900	6,368	...	...	...	...	434	39	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	6,010	6,010	1,060	945	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	190
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak ... ... Cub. ft. or Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28175—561	36,196	14399—292	17,910
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,532	...	20,867
Wool, Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	100	...	18,635	...	7,114
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable ...	...	60,199	...	...	...	...	...	899	...	11,230	...	40,776
Free ...	...	39,424	...	18,347	...	63,612	...	1,03,018	...	2,62,911	...	1,00,829
Total ...	...	99,623	...	18,347	...	63,612	...	1,03,917	...	2,74,141	...	1,41,605
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	99,635	...	18,347	...	63,612	...	1,03,917	...	2,74,181	...	1,41,605
Treasure ... Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver...	...	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	80,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	1,79,635	...	18,347	...	63,612	...	1,03,917	...	2,74,181	...	1,41,605
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.		Ceylon.				China Hong-Kong.				Persia.			
		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
		Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
		58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cotton—													
Twist and yarn	lb.	14,185	13,997	15,631	12,734	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods—													
Grey	Yds.	59,178	10,701	136,361	23,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	3,720	905	30,710	6,342	...	...	...	...	170	67	...	...
Colored, &c.	,,	4,516	2,943	6,957	2,029	...	...	...	...	114	29	130	30
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Val.	...	492	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins	Cwt.	77	1,447	236¼	3,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—													
Unmanufactured & manufactured.	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—													
Iron	Cwt.	1,175	6,467	147¼	1,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	35	1,191	28	1,702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	,,	63	1,312	126	3,083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles		...	1,29,777	...	1,39,822	...	1,128	...	...	...	125	...	39
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...		...	1,69,232	...	1,93,800	...	1,128	...	1,000	...	221	...	69
Indian Produce and Manufactures.													
Animals, living	No.	121,547	10,41,942	114,934	8,74,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel	Val.	...	26,472	...	20,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee	Cwt.	1,489	67,459	4,012	1,78,500	...	...	...	...	2,839	1,12,765	2,296	90,815
Coir—													
Unmanufactured	,,	207	1,249	328	1,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	5,696	58,264	511	4,679	...	...	...	...	243	1,136	...	...
Cotton—													
Raw	,,	4,095	97,519	8,575¼	2,12,032	28,725	6,49,296	10,924	2,53,004	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lb.	3,270	1,229	9,048	3,147	2,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—													
Piece-goods—													
Grey	Yds.	107,633	25,697	66,916	16,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White	,,	59,358	30,442	45,709	27,209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colored	,,	3,503,645	12,92,471	3,134,001	*10,82,688	...	...	...	...	2,836	2,787	2,104	1,687

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Ceylon.				China Hong-Kong.				Persia.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—(*Continued*).												
Manufactures—(*Continued*).												
Piece-goods—(*Continued*).												
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	2,75,527	...	2,74,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	9,195	...	9,968	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	194,363	6,70,768	181,950	8,27,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	7,679	...	9,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing* and coloring materials—				...						34,474		
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	3	356	...		...	...	...	...	164	...	38	9,088
Other sorts ... ... ,,	437	2,687	6,475	44,983	...	...	...	...	...		1	6
Grain and pulse—										...		
Gram ... ... ,,	23,192	81,892	5,780	27,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy ... ... ,,	184,309	4,21,320	60,772	2,31,341	...	...	...	...	...	36,596	...	...
Rice ... ... ,,	1,195,859	49,80,574	518,916	30,98,212	...	...	...	...	6,160	...	3,010	16,131
Wheat ... ... ,,	4,308	20,845	3,274	18,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... ,,	39,978	1,50,595	13,108	62,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	¼	2
Other sorts ... ... ,,	129	591	661	2,497	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Gums and resins—										...		
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	1,163	18,702	1,634	29,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	7	219	50	335	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Hemp—										150		
Raw ... ... ,,	11	132	1	38	...	...	...	...	15		...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage ... ... Val.	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—												
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. / or No.	...	...	105 / 1,229	591	...	...	...	...	134 / 1,420	1,543	29 / 290	435
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / or No.	57 / 640	1,280	236 / 5,955	8,966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. / or No.	78 / 440	84	2 / 104	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / or No.	113 / 17,657	6,219	228 / 47,640	17,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ewellery ... ... Val.	...	6,589	...	8,952	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Jute—												
Raw ... ... Cwt.	34	301	79	561	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Gunny bags ... ... No.	8,850	1,534	20,949	3,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	1,187	...	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—												
Shell ... ... Cwt.	3	139	¾	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable not essential ... ... Gls.	9,588	9,506	9,175	10,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	80
Provisions ... ... Val.	...	4,18,757	...	4,39,711	...	2,688	...	1,379	...	4,235	...	2,203
Saltpetre ... ... Cwt.	81	806	361	3,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—												
Essential* ... ... ,,	7,156	30,782	2,239	14,795	...	...	...	...	2	20	...	...
Castor ... ... ,,	529	2,297	371	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape ... ... ,,	...	...	55	366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	1	20	¼	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly ... ... ,,	858	5,707	908	7,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	8,134	28,766	8,215	27,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—												
Raw ... ... lb.	17	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of— ... ... Val.	...	33,302	...	30,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lb.	3,764,401	3,43,300	2,677,833	3,58,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble ... ... Cwt.	73,191	10,948	6,067	1,075	396	4,903	150	1,200	8,774	1,331	46,678	9,038
Sugar and other saccharine produce. ,,	13,103	60,514	13,777	90,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lb.	20	25	44	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	951	14,268
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	45,954	*4,870	30,159	3,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	31,496	18,692	28,972	16,126	...	...	75	10	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... Cwt.	44	3,784	28	2,416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak ... ... Cub. ft. or Tons.	2,429—53	3,540	238—4¾	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	21,519	...	20,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—												
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	397,600	3,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2
Manufactures of—												
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	359,989	78,965	330,795	84,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	914	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	7,56,342	...	8,27,631	...	15,320	...	51,731	...	305	...	160
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable	...	54,02,395	...	3,32,957	...	...	...	...	...	71,070	...	25,219
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...	...	57,32,216	...	57,11,552	...	6,73,207	...	3,07,424	...	1,24,272	...	1,18,696
Total ...	...	111,34,611	...	90,41,122	...	6,73,207	...	3,07,424	...	1,95,342	...	1,43,915
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	113,03,843	...	92,34,925	...	6,74,335	...	3,08,424	...	1,95,563	...	1,43,984
Treasure ... Gold ...	...	47,226	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver...	...	47,22,190	...	25,95,000	...	4,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	47,69,416	...	25,95,600	...	4,25,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	160,73,259	...	118,30,525	...	10,99,335	...	3,08,424	...	1,95,563	...	1,43,984
Government Stores	...	3,855	...	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figure given for 1877-78 is inclusive of Turmeric which was shown last year under Spices.

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statements of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Straits Settlements.				Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Foreign Merchandise.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	1,400	1,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	25,565	4,240	5,925	900	...	...	...	...	800	167	280	46
White ... ... ,,	1,056	228	3,864	725	...	...	...	...	70	...	120	30
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	907,952	2,43,441	542,921	1,43,890	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	1,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles	...	6,038	...	16,423	...	...	...	...	...	1,711	...	1,287
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	2,56,713	...	1,61,938	...	...	...	...	...	1,891	...	1,363
Indian Produce and Manufactures.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	2,773	...	9,036	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	769
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	9,788	3,96,678	5,666¼	2,27,447	37	1,495	7	215
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... ,,	3	27	5	50	325	2,513	1,000	5,782	29	140	92	491
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	14,638	5,471	12,240	3,250	...	...	...	...	3,193	1,362	934	259
White ... ... ,,	33,680	18,924	33,100	15,807	...	...	...	...	352	75	664	664
Colored ... ... ,,	1,001,047	3,61,851	1,024,685	3,43,006	...	...	...	...	10,599	4,748	28,124	8,685
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	34,345	...	28,080	...	...	...	54	...	4,169	...	2,260
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144

Dregs of gingelly-oil	Cwt.	155	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Drugs and medicines	Val.	...	938	...	268	...	131	...	758	...	64	...	...
Dyeing* and Coloring materials—													
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	991	...	109	23,500	15	3,868	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	188	668	117	7,102	1	2	588	5,307	31	124	182	1,572
Grain and pulse—													
Gram	,,	1,773	4,248	...	590	...	...	...	...	7	25	9	48
Paddy	,,	...	...	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	240
Rice	,,	3,733	10,302	...	840	2,396	14,184	1,576	8,836	162	899	4,351	23,574
Wheat	,,	161	495	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse	,,	484	1,323	29	710	...	...	...	...	3	11	2	8
Other sorts	,,	4	18	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins—													
Cutch and gambier	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp—													
Raw	,,	...	...	...	...	25	230	...	...	25	400	...	...
Manufactures of, excluding cordage	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—													
Hides, raw	Cwt. or No.	...	...	93 / 2,925	1,387	91 / 1,345	1,252	35 / 471	563	...	...	...	...
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. or No.	...	...	2 / 43	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw	Cwt.	1	7	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	or No.	1,050		12,750	108								
Do. dressed or tanned ...	Cwt. or No.	2,158 / 411,965	1,30,475	3,422 / 640,967	2,09,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 / 800	25
Jewellery	Val.	...	6,975	...	7,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,150
Jute—													
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—													
Gunny bags	No.	...	...	2,250	277	...	...	2,520	330	...	...	3,150	393
Other kinds	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—													
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils, vegetable not essential ...	Gal.	2,360	1,920	1,358	1,741	...	...	...	...	2,294	2,535	1,400	1,903
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	175	...	...	18	1,120
Provisions	Val.	...	69,333	...	61,737	...	2,387	...	4,148	...	712	...	2,281
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—													
Essential	,,	6,576	27,699	184	1,488	...	...	...	...	28	193	10	120
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teel or gingelly	,,	13	75	328	2,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	3,993	16,211	143	942	...	...	...	...	38	235	45½	446
Silk—													
Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of	Val.	...	31,605	...	23,181	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	2,594
Spices	lb.	168,643	12,777	42,000	5,145	139,561	24,427	237,787	39,864	64,153	7,953	22,909	3,514
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...
Sugar and other saccharine produce	,,	21	145	45	359	...	...	...	...	612	4,322	87	1,595
Tea	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	820

* The figure given for 1877-78 is inclusive of Turmeric which was shown last year under Spices.

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Straits Settlement.				Turkey in Asia.				Other countries in Asia.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Tobacco—												
Unmanufactured ... ... lb.	193,012	18,489	2,00,674	23,344	...	...	...	...	1,563	151	4,180	520
Manufactured ... ... ,,	13,554	2,674	3,833	1,139	...	...	...	...	1,324	514	1,671	339
Wax (excluding candles) ... ... ,,	877	69,075	178	13,844	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, teak ... ... Cub. ft. or Tons.	...	...	...	...	4,400—88	7,034	20,437-409	25,025	350—7	536	440—9	581
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	20	...	4,504	...	15,770	...	7,423	...	9,379
Wool—												
Raw ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—												
Shawls ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	64	64	40	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	52,212	...	88,779	...	972	...	2,876	...	9,129	...	6,682
Indian produce and manufactures. Dutiable.	...	10,302	...	840	...	37,684	...	12,704	...	899	...	23,814
Indian produce and manufactures. Free ...	...	8,70,984	...	8,51,909	...	4,40,130	...	3,28,099	...	46,759	...	53,776
Total ...	...	8,81,286	...	8,52,749	...	4,77,814	...	3,40,803	...	47,658	...	77,590
Total of Foreign and Indian ...	...	11,37,999	...	10,14,687	...	4,77,814	...	3,40,803	...	49,549	...	78,953
Treasure ... Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure ... Silver ...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	...	11,37,999	...	10,15,787	...	4,77,814	...	3,40,803	...	49,549	...	78,953
Government Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cotton—												
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,585	15,309	17,641	13,748
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,543	15,108	142,566	24,043
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,586	1,400	34,834	7,132
Colored, &c. ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	914,987	2,47,806	550,648	1,46,084
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,574	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	...	75
Gums and resins ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	1,447	250½	4,125
Ivory—												
Unmanufactured & manufactured Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—												
Iron ... ... Cwt.	...	...	4	80	...	...	4	60	1,187	6,614	697½	3,026
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	1,291	31½	1,904
Sugar and other saccharine produce... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	1,312	126	3,083
All other articles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	570	...	1,440	...	236	...	3,44,002	...	3,22,092
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	...	...	650	...	1,440	...	296	...	6,36,355	...	5,25,312
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.												
Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,547	10,41,942	114,934	8,74,947
Apparel ... ... Val.	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	39,874	...	52,067
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	2,851	1,35,531	...	...	160	6,412	280,131	1,25,51,173	268,821½	123,51,064
Coir—												
Unmanufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	438	2,708	...	...	...	...	24,930	2,22,261	25,445	2,37,409
Manufactured ... ... ,,	...	...	585	5,796	...	...	...	...	100,813	12,23,064	87,446½	9,77,538
Cotton—												
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459,963	1,02,65,143	143,808½	32,80,388
Twist and yarn ... ... lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,270	2,229	9,048	3,147
Manufactures—												
Piece-goods—												
Grey ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127,169	33,214	83,317	21,054
White ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,690	49,591	79,473	43,680
Colored ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	834,996	17,76,480	4,295,033	14,70,265
Other sorts ... ... Val.	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	6,15,556	...	7,06,107
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,195	...	13,832

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*Statement of quantities and value of the principal and other articles of foreign merchandise and Indian produce and manufactures and value of treasure exported to foreign countries during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78—(Continued).

Articles.	Victoria.				Other countries.				Total.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.	Q.	V.
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES—(*Continued*).		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Dregs of gingelly-oil ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194,518	6,70,935	181,950	8,27,026
Drugs and medicines ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,63,616	...	5,18,199
Dyeing* and coloring materials—												
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	21	5,741	...	...	27,871	56,00,394	16,899	39,03,429
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	60	223,613	6,61,060	313,259	12,41,910
Grain and pulse—												
Gram ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,239	1,46,432	12,823	63,220
Paddy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184,309	4,21,320	60,860	2,31,581
Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	16,104	43,992	767	5,054	415,340	55,93,841	536,850	31,94,585
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,469	21,340	25,672	1,01,082
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	466	1,272	73	400	44,099	1,61,725	32,806½	1,26,741
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	1,024	2,927	10,812
Gums and resins—												
Cutch and gambier ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,179	18,932	1,634	29,485
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	335	50	335
Hemp—												
Raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,535	38,412	[illegible],363	70,457
Manufactures of, excluding cordage ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Hides and skins—												
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,770	1,00,962	9,492	1,71,845
Hides, raw ... ... or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,871		134,321	
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,809	40,31,398	139,088	72,21,845
Do. dressed or tanned ... or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,980		2,157,534	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	20,443	449	26,085
Skins, raw ... ... or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,441		42,421	
Do. dressed or tanned ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,977	77,45,639	71,090	72,39,746
Do. dressed or tanned ... or No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,033		8,501,798	
Jewellery ... ... Val.	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	250	...	40,439	...	27,460
Jute—												
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	326	147	865
Manufactures of—												
Gunny bags ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,850	1,534	42,569	6,140
Other kinds ... ... Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,634	...	398
Lac—												
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	139	04	20

Stick	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Oils, vegetable not essential	Gls.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979,132	10,40,319	439,020⅜	4,84,983
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428,272	72,368	37,069	34,075
Provisions	Val.	...	1,406	...	3,843	...	3,416	...	3,329	...	5,52,659	...	5,61,583
Saltpetre	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,957	23,810	366	3,399
Seeds—													
Essential	,,	...	...	...	...	86	300	...	...	15,224	64,552	3,477	24,109
Castor	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	2,297	378	895
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,051	13,498	180	900
Mustard and rape	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,072	2,03,150	30,831	1,81,746
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	0¼	11
Teel or gingelly	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449,600	29,66,570	365,943	25,02,440
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,282	3,56,353	103,263½	4,33,639
Silk, Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	90	3	50
Manufactures of	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,532	...	58,315
Spices	lb.	...	...	61,824	13,826	28,192	5,508	4,600	455	9,090,037	12,42,789	5,878,534	9,74,249
Stone and marble	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,587	15,962	6,258	2,365
Sugar and other saccharine produce...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	431,181	20,98,864	375,549¼	25,54,765
Tea	lb.	...	...	260	273	42	25	...	...	144,323	1,64,463	181,725	1,91,472
Tobacco—													
Unmanufactured	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	636,181	79,781	562,627	79,704
Manufactured...	,,	...	...	103	37	...	...	85	63	101,602	59,725	111,164	75,002
Wax (excluding candles)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980	77,917	223	17,790
Wood—Teak	Cub. ft. or Tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,354—712	47,306	39,514—714¼	43,881
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,203	...	69,109
Wool, Raw	lb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	397,656	3,552
Manufactures of—													
Shawls	No.	...	...	1	65	...	...	...	...	32	1,905	9	385
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370,108	1,80,837	343,374	2,00,714
Other sorts	Val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,626	...	348
All other articles	,,	...	20	...	3,611	...	40	...	1,004	...	12,35,479	...	15,87,178
Indian produce and manufacture.	Dutiable.	...	...	...	...	...	49,738	...	5,054	...	116,15,735	...	73,29,615
	Free ...	...	1,426	...	1,65,930	...	10,561	...	11,973	...	523,78,982	...	4,77,95,915
Total ...		...	1,426	...	1,65,930	...	60,294	...	17,027	...	639,94,717	...	5,51,25,530
Total of Foreign and Indian ...		...	1,426	...	1,66,580	...	61,734	...	17,323	...	646,31,072	...	5,56,50,842
Treasure ...	Gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,781	...	3,98,973
	Silver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,27,190	...	25,96,100
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,35,971	...	29,95,073
Grand Total ...		...	1,426	...	1,66,580	...	61,734	...	17,323	...	701,67,043	...	5,86,45,915
Government Stores		...	...	...	56	...	...	...	30	...	7,699	...	4,651

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement of Customs duty collected on the principal and other articles of merchandise subject to duty, import and export, at ports during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Articles.	Amount of Duty collected.			
	1876-77.		1877-78.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Imports.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Apparel	69,722	69,645	65,903	65,726
Cotton—				
Raw	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	2,41,484	2,38,061	2,26,676	2,20,997
Manufactures	4,81,327	4,58,550	4,05,473	3,86,987
Hardware and cutlery	16,259	16,190	18,741	18,727
Liquors—				
Ale, Beer, and Porter	11,055	11,052	13,822	13,812
Spirits	4,07,067	4,06,750	4,63,827	4,61,318
Wines and Liqueurs	1,36,986	1,36,779	1,24,337	1,23,769
Others sorts	636	636	945	945
Metals—				
Copper	37,943	37,880	33,327	32,893
Iron	15,496	15,489	17,262	17,189
Tin	7,652	7,652	8,065	8,060
Other sorts	9,620	9,609	12,938	12,929
Provisions	18,639	18,525	26,286	25,851
Railway plant and rolling-stock	78,475	78,475	24,842	24,692
Salt	2,20,630	2,20,605	2,36,554	2,36,554
Silk	3,602	3,602	2,442	2,442
Spices	34,817	34,453	31,086	30,703
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	449	449	648	581
Wool—				
Manufactures of	10,507	10,507	11,425	11,377
All other articles	1,22,056	1,19,253	1,39,513	86,946
Total Duty on Imports { Including Salt ...	19,24,422	18,94,162	18,64,112	17,82,498
Total Duty on Imports { Excluding ...	17,03,792	16,73,557	16,27,558	14,45,944
Exports.				
Dyeing and coloring materials—				
Indigo	1,12,963	1,12,442	69,316	68,400
Grain and pulse—				
Rice (in the husk)	50,239	50,239	21,418	20,602
Do. (not in the husk)	3,75,231	3,73,928	1,63,160	1,62,263
Lac—				
Shell	6	6	1	1
Stick	1	1	...	...
All other articles (including penalty duty)	54	54	...	...
Total ...	5,38,494	5,36,670	2,53,895	2,51,266
Deduct amount of refund made on articles which was collected in the previous year	...	94	...	...
	...	5,36,576	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country from foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency in the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Ports.	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imports into Madras.								
From Bengal	355,68,862	643,74,579	22,22,396	20,44,944	377,91,258	664,19,523	16,56,019	1,84,031
,, Bombay	104,94,211	82,79,201	62,51,504	55,86,210	167,45,715	138,65,411	20,36,799	7,17,045
,, Scinde	4,30,654	2,96,393	2,18,981	2,45,371	6,49,635	5,41,764	...	...
,, British Burmah.	43,25,062	127,57,356	92,923	1,47,955	44,17,985	129,05,311	25,053	3,200
From British Ports in other Provinces, Total	508,18,789	857,07,529	87,85,804	80,24,480	596,04,593	937,32,009	37,17,871	9,04,276
From British Ports within the Presidency	261,18,534	276,95,871	34,07,165	32,86,158	295,25,699	309,82,029	50,67,693	54,71,327
From Cutch	3,59,391	5,20,727	5,907	19,671	3,65,298	5,40,398	2,600	7,350
,, Damaun	1,15,298	52,344	...	...	1,15,298	52,344	...	...
,, Diu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, Goa	31,999	30,315	2,563	3,986	34,562	34,301	...	200
,, Guzerat	35,384	1,800	...	884	35,384	2,684	...	...
,, Karikal	19,988	44,508	9,333	59,119	29,321	1,03,627	13,000	...
,, Mahe	3,998	10,184	7,081	22,590	11,079	32,774	...	...
,, Pondicherry ...	19,024	8,184	69,597	83,698	88,621	91,882	13,540	12,200
,, Travancore ...	58,639	1,64,438	82,886	617	1,41,525	1,65,055	8,000	...
,, Cochin	...	20,761	...	326	...	21,087	...	...
From Indian Ports not British, Total ...	6,43,721	8,53,261	1,77,367	1,90,891	8,21,088	10,44,152	37,140	19,750
From all Ports, Total.	775,81,044	1,142,56,661	123,70,336	115,01,529	899,51,380	1,257,58,190	88,22,704	63,95,353
Government Stores and Treasure ...	9,82,161	5,27,147	5,68,194	7,44,409	15,50,355	12,71,556	55,02,293	9,45,240
Exports from Madras.								
To Bengal	42,78,893	31,25,172	1,46,657	82,263	44,25,550	32,07,435	4,28,675	22,20,663
,, Bombay	117,06,748	113,29,665	81,190	1,12,212	117,87,938	114,41,877	11,431	1,15,982
,, Scinde	1,17,221	1,18,400	1,200	210	1,18,421	1,18,610	...	...
,, British Burmah ...	20,89,884	16,99,256	64,579	61,419	21,54,463	17,60,675	3,77,520	9,27,500
To British Ports in other Provinces, Total	181,92,746	162,72,493	2,93,626	2,56,104	184,86,372	165,28,597	8,17,626	32,64,145
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	225,99,602	230,43,122	35,55,939	34,32,047	261,55,541	264,75,169	53,67,173	56,93,196
To Cutch	8,29,040	4,67,783	...	33	8,29,040	4,67,816	...	...
,, Damaun	1,817	...	...	...	1,817	...	...	...
,, Diu	711	...	...	...	711	...	...	...
,, Goa	2,66,063	5,10,402	564	1,160	2,66,627	5,11,562	...	...
,, Guzerat	40,019	52,771	...	...	40,019	52,771	...	...
,, Karikal	4,444	15,078	53,475	1,12,384	57,919	1,27,462	...	5,000
,, Mahe	16,980	8,848	298	...	17,278	8,848	...	...
,, Pondicherry ...	3,72,720	7,48,829	5,08,794	4,[illegible],388	8,81,514	11,60,217	1,85,480	1,000
,, Travancore ...	1,03,933	2,38,809	25,957	10,917	1,29,890	2,49,726	12,000	20,000
,, Cochin	1,747	5,867	...	41,028	1,747	46,895	...	...
To Indian Ports not British, Total ...	16,37,474	20,48,387	5,89,088	5,76,910	22,26,562	26,25,297	1,97,480	26,000
To all Ports, Total ...	424,29,822	413,64,002	44,38,653	42,65,061	168,68,475	456,29,063	63,82,279	89,83,341
Government Stores and Treasure ...	4,63,535	7,80,924	3,03,491	6,76,277	7,67,026	14,57,201	43,44,148	112,08,793

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1877-78, *compared with the totals of the year* 1876-77.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.				Italian.				American.				Arab.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom.	Steam ...	85	147,875	61	113,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	58	57,008	133	111,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	714	...	...	...	...	1	729	2	2,710	...	...	...	...
Austria ...	Steam ...	...	...	1	930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam ...	...	...	3	3,252	...	...	...	...	13	11,454	7	6,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	32	16,701	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	15,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	709	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam ...	...	...	1	1,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	3	2,965	2	1,749	...	...	1	239	1	442	7	2,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reunion ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,379	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	3	2,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam ...	8	7,619	23	26,928	...	...	1	256	1	939	1	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	811	4	591
	Sailing ...	21	14,481	12	3,884	573	54,065	872	76,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	63	2	42
Mekran and Sonmiani.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	233	...	...
Siam ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements.	Steam ...	1	731	6	5,398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	1	560	1	890	4	1,042	24	8,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	10	10,963	1	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam ...	1	1,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	2,713	2	884	12	3,265	5	1,302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	761	3	253
Total, 1877-78 ...	Steam ...	95	157,996	95	151,588	...	...	1	256	14	12,393	8	7,344	2	1,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	97	88,690	184	135,793	593	60,602	903	86,874	1	442	41	20,627	...	...	...	...	4	5,108	3	3,419	17	1,868	9	886
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam ...	87	143,482	120	174,713	...	...	...	...	14	13,212	6	5,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	89	70,709	203	146,981	677	72,444	1,073	120,073	8	2,237	50	21,187	...	...	...	...	5	5,776	9	10,378	9	1,322	11	1,397

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(5.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing and steam vessels, &c.*—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.				Native Crafts.				Grand Total, 1877-78.				Grand Total, 1876-77.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom. ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	2	1,647	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	149,522	61	113,919	73	130,510	71	128,439
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	729	4	3,424	...	...	...	...	59	57,737	137	114,484	52	44,290	164	122,718
Austria	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	930	...	...	2	1,872
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	13	11,454	7	6,405	...	...	...	...	13	11,454	10	9,657	11	10,395	18	19,261
	Sailing ...	...	...	1	250	...	...	30	15,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	32,498	2	739	60	38,260
Germany	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	709	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	439
Italy	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,161	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steamg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,230	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	66	...	...	1	66	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	1	442	7	2,736	...	...	...	...	4	3,407	10	4,724	3	1,828	14	5,457
Reunion	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	400	...	...	5	1,428
Central and South America.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	322
United States ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	3	4,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4,379	1	313	4	5,313	...	...
Arabia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	2	1,436	1	647	10	2,247	5	1,238	...	...	2	267	13	4,439	7	1,505	8	4,107	11	6,515
Ceylon	Steam ...	...	...	1	683	1	939	2	1,622	...	...	...	...	9	8,558	26	28,806	13	12,369	31	27,528
	Sailing ...	2	477	...	...	2	477	...	...	470	20,547	886	46,352	1,066	89,570	1,770	126,853	1,185	107,325	2,187	173,846
Maldives	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	3	63	2	42	5	622	5	456	8	685	8	627	2	187	7	789
Mekran and Sonmiani.	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	2	153	2	67	2	153	11	524	4	264
Persia	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	2	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	233	...	...	1	65	1	441
Siam	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements.	Steam ...	...	...	1	731	...	...	1	731	...	...	...	...	1	731	7	6,129	5	4,096	7	6,247
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,602	25	9,477	9	2,131	25	8,770
Australia ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10,963	1	312	8	9,795	...	...
Other countries ...	Steam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,771	...	...	1	971	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	4	761	3	253	10	843	...	...	30	7,582	10	2,439	18	5,494	19	6,153
Total, 1877-78 ...	Steam ...	...	...	2	1,414	16	14,040	10	8,756	...	...	...	...	111	172,036	106	160,602	...	...	...	...
	Sailing ...	4	1,913	2	897	26	9,331	55	25,829	486	22,041	896	47,294	1,202	180,664	2,038	295,790	...	...	...	...
Total, 1876-77 ...	Steam ...	2	1,647	3	3,000	16	14,859	9	8,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	158,341	129	183,347
	Sailing ...	3	2,376	7	5,283	25	11,711	77	38,245	512	26,934	1,146	60,103	...	...	...	...	1,303	181,798	2,499	365,402

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1877-78, *compared with the totals of the year* 1876-77.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				French.				Italian.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	..	...	..	..	..	.	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...
	Sailing	..	.	1	1,230		.	...	.	.	.	.	.	..	..	...	...
France	Steam		.	..				.		2	1,221	1	376	.	...	...	...
	Sailing	.	.	...	..		.							..	..	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast.	Steam	...	..	..	..	.	.	.		.				...	..	...	...
	Sailing	..	.	.	...		.	.		...	.	.	.	...	.	...	...
Egypt	Steam	..	.		.	.	.						.		.	...	...
	Sailing	..	.	.			.	.				..		..	..	...	...
Mauritius	Steam			..					.				.	..	..	...	...
	Sailing	8	5,562	3	1,698			.	.	1	405		.	.	.	...	...
Reunion	Steam	...		.			.							.	.	...	...
	Sailing	...	.	.						1	615		.	..	...	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	.			.	.	.	..						.	..	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,527	1	1,212	.	.	..		1	827				.	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...		.			..							..	.	..	...
	Sailing	.		.		..				.	.				...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	11	2,943	13	9,797	2	512			.				.	..	...	...
	Sailing	12	6,942	2	1,329	860	110,404	438	75,877	2	354	1	76	.	...	..	...
Java	Steam	.		1	1,271	...		.		.		.		.	..	...	...
	Sailing	...	..	1	935	..	...		.	.	.			.	..	..	...
Maldives	Steam	...	..	...	.	.	..	.				.	.			.	...
	Sailing	..	.			.	.	.			.	.	...	..	.	..	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	..		1	1,221	..	..			.	.		.	.	.	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,187	3	2,066	.	.	3	1,245	..	.	.	.	..	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...			..	..		.	..		.			..	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,282				.		.			.	..	..	.	...	...
Other countries	Steam			1	786	.		.	.		.			.	.	...	...
	Sailing	6	4,456	4	4,399		.								.	...	..
Total, 1877-78	Steam	11	2,948	16	13,075	2	512			.		.		.	.	...	...
	Sailing	29	20,956	15	12,869	860	110,404	441	77,122	7	3,422	2	452	.	...	...	..
Total, 1876-77	Steam	33	13,196	19	12,518	2	512	..		1	953	...	.	..	.	...	...
	Sailing	54	35,128	4	2,424	1,061	145,643	605	92,798	20	9,214	1	76	2	866	...	...

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1877-78, *compared with the totals of the year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		American.				Arab.				Other Nationalities.				Total Foreign.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,221	1	376
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...		...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...		1	405	...	...
Reunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	615	...	...
Central and South America.	Steam	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	827	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	731	...	...	1	731	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,650	1	76
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	520	...	...	1	520
Maldives	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...			...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	867
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1877-78	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	731	...	...	1	731	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,296	2	867	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	520	8	4,718	5	1,839
Total, 1876-77	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	683	...	...	2	1,636	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	10,080	1	76

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(6.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationality, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at different ports in the year* 1877-78, *compared with the totals of the year* 1876-77—(Continued).

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Native Crafts.				Grand Total, 1877-78.				Grand Total, 1876-77.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		18		19		20		21		22		23	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T	V.	T.
United Kingdom ..	Steam									1	108	1	1,975
	Sailing							1	1,230				
France	Steam												
	Sailing					2	1,221	1	376	1	589	1	1,074
Africa, Eastern Coast	Steam												
	Sailing	1	30			1	30			3	1,502		
Egypt	Steam									2	1,774		
	Sailing												
Mauritius	Steam												
	Sailing					9	5,967	3	1,698	20	15,743		
Reunion	Steam												
	Sailing					1	615			7	3,466		
Central and South America.	Steam												
	Sailing					2	2,354	1	1,212	1	399		
Arabia	Steam												
	Sailing											1	462
Ceylon	Steam					14	4,191	13	9,797	31	10,410	15	7,550
	Sailing	1,165	40,787	695	17,304	2,040	159,783	1,136	94,586	2,066	192,768	1,030	103,037
Java	Steam							1	1,271				
	Sailing							2	1,455	1	469		
Maldives	Steam												
	Sailing	2	247	2	867	2	247			2	213		
Straits Settlements	Steam							1	1,221				
	Sailing	..				1	1,187	10	5,045	4	2,509	2	725
Australia ...	Steam												
	Sailing					1	1,282			1	726		
Other Countries ...	Steam							1	786	3	3,052	2	1,919
	Sailing					6	4,456	4	4,399	15	9,607		
Total, 1877-78 ..	Steam					14	4,191	16	13,075				
	Sailing	1,168	41,064	697	18,171	2,065	177,142	1,158	110,601				
Total, 1876-77 .	Steam									37	15,344	19	12,518
	Sailing	984	37,140	423	8,926					2,121	227,991	1,033	104,224

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the year* 1877-78, *compared with the totals of the year* 1876-77.

Ports.	British.				British Indian.				Foreign.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes—												
From or to—												
Bengal	731	837,874	582	563,424	28	6,958	22	6,477	45	29,142	22	18,161
Bombay	350	302,029	416	481,447	50	44,368	49	50,425	43	7,610	35	3,524
Scinde	4	368	2	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	94
British Burmah	183	192,688	210	232,081	139	38,121	72	19,270	23	11,139	2	1,107
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	1,268	1,332,959	1,210	1,277,694	217	89,447	143	76,172	111	47,891	61	22,886
British Ports within the Presidency, Total	1,161	1,171,715	815	820,718	619	146,720	557	119,178	169	37,062	198	34,491
Indian Ports not British, Total	49	57,497	67	60,511	47	4,497	34	4,288	205	12,202	318	18,835
Total, 1877-78	2,478	2,562,171	2,092	2,158,923	883	240,664	734	199,638	485	97,155	577	76,212
Total, 1876-77	1,955	2,100,067	1,773	1,913,906	808	336,262	628	296,227	595	104,827	551	86,309
In Ballast—												
From or to—												
Bengal	4	4,461	236	257,505	...	...	8	3,558	...	...	23	16,098
Bombay	12	12,477	12	11,194	...	...	3	4,257	23	1,695	5	74
Scinde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burmah	7	5,876	51	44,417	1	200	27	5,631	...	...	11	6,734
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	23	22,814	299	313,116	1	200	38	13,446	23	1,695	39	22,896
British Ports within the Presidency, Total	93	69,858	107	85,471	302	48,314	332	57,487	601	7,997	69	7,144
Indian Ports not British, Total	4	4,700	8	10,261	16	2,115	24	3,074	190	13,267	30	2,603
Total, 1877-78	120	97,381	414	408,848	319	52,429	394	73,977	814	22,959	138	32,642
Total, 1876-77	176	143,331	253	237,332	277	42,239	361	68,646	247	34,916	231	56,355

I.—TRADE—(*Continued*).

(7.)—*Statement showing number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the year* 1877-78, *compared with the totals of the year* 1876-77.—(Continued).

Ports.	Native Crafts.				Total for 1877-78.				Total for 1876-77.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	8		9		10		11		12		13	
	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
With Cargoes—												
From or to—												
Bengal	190	21,238	151	16,033	994	895,212	777	604,095	763	779,955	638	613,813
Bombay	2,083	72,754	2,672	92,101	2,526	458,761	3,172	627,497	3,038	458,176	3,443	607,425
Scinde	54	4,319	66	4,339	58	4,687	70	5,175	85	6,522	91	6,378
British Burmah	65	16,929	66	15,099	410	258,877	350	267,557	332	176,227	314	215,062
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	2,392	115,240	2,955	127,572	3,988	1,585,537	4,369	1,504,324	4,218	1,420,880	4,486	1,442,678
British Ports within the Presidency, Total	7,766	281,770	7,894	274,680	9,715	1,637,267	9,464	1,249,067	11,558	1,555,450	11,301	1,305,684
Indian Ports not British, Total	446	23,165	535	25,078	747	97,361	954	108,712	713	105,388	951	103,515
Total, 1877-78	10,604	420,175	11,384	427,330	14,450	3,320,165	14,787	2,862,103	.	.	.	...
Total, 1876-77	13,131	540,562	13,786	555,435	...	.	.		16,489	3,081,718	16,738	2,851,877
In Ballast—												
From or to—												
Bengal	6	67	79	5,446	10	4,528	346	282,607	16	9,396	175	141,046
Bombay	902	23,573	297	5,199	937	37,745	317	20,724	891	41,578	307	12,298
Scinde	1	57	...		1	57	...		3	3,308		
British Burmah		...	9	2,044	8	6,076	98	58,816	10	7,272	103	58,129
British Ports in other Presidencies, Total	909	23,697	385	12,689	956	48,406	761	362,147	920	61,554	585	211,473
British Ports within the Presidency, Total	4,700	109,389	4,801	108,405	5,156	235,558	5,309	258,477	5,989	309,087	6,037	254,386
Indian Ports not British, Total	196	9,512	139	5,850	406	29,603	201	21,788	287	25,666	202	31,436
Total, 1877-78	5,805	142,598	5,325	126,944	6,518	313,567	6,271	642,412	...	...	..	...
Total, 1876-77	6,496	175,821	5,979	154,460	...	...	..	.	7,196	396,307	6,824	497,295

K.—COINAGE AND PAPER CURRENCY.

(1.)—*Statement of coin and bullion of all kinds imported during the year* 1877-78

—	Gold.		Silver		Copper.		Sovereigns imported during the year.
	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	
	Value. RS.	Value. RS.	Value. RS.	Value. RS.	Value. RS.	Value. RS.	
Imported from Foreign Ports ...	..	22,41,919		14,22,190	.	16,614	Not known. Included under gold bullion.
Imported Coastwise (excluding British Ports within the Presidency).	.	1,19,205	27,000	8,04,821	..	2,22,523	
Total .	.	23,61,124	27,000	22,27,011	.	2,39,137	

There is no means of separating gold sovereigns from bullion. For copper, all "copper, unwrought," has been taken as bullion.

(2.)—*Paper Currency—Madras, Calicut, and Cocanada for the year* 1877-78.

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year. Number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year. Number and value of			Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						Securities; class of security being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Coin.			Bullion.			
								Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Value. RS. 20,54,130 No. 120,927	74,26,450 92,234	87,65,000 3,774	RS. 10,82,39,495.	RS. 11,06,27,220	Value. RS. 18,85,965 No. 103,372	77,04,850 98,754	1,06,02,500 11,929	Nil.	RS. 1,12,25,220	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	RS. 72,00,000 Government paper.

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

For the year 1877-78.

Class and object of institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income.				Number of institutions which afford relief.			In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government.	From endowment.		Subscriptions and donations.	In-door.	Out-door.	General.	
					In land.	In money.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Institutions supported by Government.				RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.				
A. Dispensaries	33	632	230,594	18,753	...	15,915	9,899	...	3	24	Treatment, medicine and diet.
B. Poor houses—											
(1) General	138	7,760	2,832,730	81,855	1,76,688	13,255	775	32	10	4	Food or raw rice and clothing.
(2) For lepers	1	..	57	3,551	...	...	...	1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
(3) For travellers	298	1,393	508,511	1,283	20,346	359	2,055	...	...	...	Accommodation and food in some cases.
(4) Hindu—											
(*a*) To relieve paupers ..	19	100	36,146	390	826	..	.	..	5	...	
(*b*) Do. Brahmins ..	22	141	51,576	...	10,208	1,862	...	1	...	..	Raw rice or food and accommodation.
(*c*) For travellers	39	259	94,605	1,676	9,757	3,782	...	...	...	...	Accommodation.
(5) Mahomedans—											
(*a*) To relieve paupers ...	1	1	360	360	..	..	..	...	...	...	
(*b*) For orphans . ..	4	60	21,900	...	..	2,678	..	4	.	..	Education and food in some cases.
Total ..	555	10,346	3,776,479	1,07,868	2,17,825	37,851	12,729	38	18	28	
II.—Institutions supported by General Public.											
A. For cure of sickness	11	170	62,152	19,546	...	1,944	11,974	1	3	7	Food, clothing, medicine and diet.
B. To relieve paupers	305	2,678	977,277	69	1,15,785	42,785	1,68,347	141	5	65	Raw rice or food and clothing in some cases.
C. For travellers	294	991	361,782	...	2,704	1,025	3,517	...	...	...	Accommodation.
D. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers ...	368	2,113	771,658	132	15,538	24,608	12,379	138	7	161	Raw rice or food.
(2) Do. Brahmins ...	296	6,376	2,327,148	6,755	47,884	41,654	94,757	185	4	17	Food and accommodation.
(3) Do. Byragies ...	5	36	13,033	...	2,660	.	290	.	3	2	Raw rice.
(4) For travellers	258	2,150	784,875	...	29,625	56,102	65	30	...	...	Accommodation and food in some cases.

E. Mahomedans—											
(1) To relieve paupers ...	11	187	68,390	2,735	1,560	130	70	1	4	1	Food or raw rice.
(2) Do. lepers ...	9	5	1,800	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	
(3) For travellers	18	35	12,735	..	.	268	...	..	..	..	Accommodation.
Total ...	1,575	14,741	5,380,850	29,237	2,15,756	1,68,516	2,91,399	496	26	253	
III.—Institutions partly supported by Government and partly by General Public.											
A. For cure of sickness	15	262	95,506	17,157	7	47,966	11,281	...	...	9	Medicine and diet.
B. To relieve paupers	12	1,012	369,190	20,703	1,691	165	79,817	2	2	12	Raw rice or food.
C. For orphans	2	131	47,634	3,873	...	...	3,873	2	...	...	Food, clothing and education.
D. For travellers	7	43	15,708	60	1,054	...	...	...	...	1	Food.
E. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers .	13	311	113,560	1,370	18,062	514	12,433	3	...	...	Food or raw rice.
(2) Do. Brahmins .	3	15	5,418	...	1,156	44	561	...	...	...	Food and accommodation.
(3) For travellers ...	2	10	3,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Accommodation.
F. Mahomedans—											
(1) To relieve paupers ...	1	50	18,250	...	315	...	..	..	..	1	Conjee.
Total ..	55	1,834	668,916	43,163	22,285	48,689	1,07,965	7	2	23	
IV.—Institutions supported either wholly or in part from local taxation.											
A. For cure of sickness	94	1,257	4,59,056	18,493	...	14,283	99,488	16	8	46	Medicine and diet to in-patients.
B. To relieve paupers	1	31	11,455	2,940	...	...	...	...	...	1	Food.
C. Travellers' bungalows	15	...	166	616	...	...	613	...	...	...	Accommodation.
D. For small-pox patients	1	1	296	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	Food, clothing and medicine.
E. For lepers	1	...	58	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	Do.
F. For lunatics	1	...	64	7,636	...	218	...	1	...	...	Do.
G. Hindu—											
(1) To relieve paupers ...	3	44	16,018	3,271	...	...	300	...	...	...	
(2) For travellers	74	206	75,021	2,046	162	12	2,090	...	...	...	Accommodation.
Total ...	190	1,539	562,134	35,002	162	14,513	1,02,491	19	8	47	
Grand Total ...	2,375	28,460	103,88,379	2,15,270	4,56,028	2,09,569	5,14,584	560	54	351	

DIVISION IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to religious denominations for the year 1877-78.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	Number of persons.		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	a Natives.	*b* Others.				
					RS.	
Church of England	32,314*	25,951*	99	271	1,96,887	* Including members of the S. P. G.
Do. of Scotland	763†	1,804†	9	6	40,000	† Including members of the Free Church of Scotland.
Protestant Dissenter	24,385	1,113	92	190	Nil.	
Roman Catholic	848,223	16,089	755	1,506	33,954	

B.—EDUCA

(1.)—*Return of colleges and schools and the scholars*

Class of institution.	Government institutions.									
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national scholars as on				
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Pariahs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in—										
Arts*	6	617	444	617	...	15	590	2	1	...
Law	1	66	53	66	...	2	63	...	...	...
Medicine	†2	154	139	154	...	17	54	8	...	...
Engineering	†2	174	150	174	...	11	134	5	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—										
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—										
For Masters	10	252	213	49	203	11	227	14	...	...
For Mistresses	1	16	14	16	...	8	3	...	...	...
Schools of Art	1	128	77	128	...	5	53	1	...	2
Other Technical Schools Ordnance Artificers ...	2	93	79	93	...	1	20	...	9	...
Schools for Boys—										
Higher Schools (English)	‡20	3,992	3,256	2,737	1,255	202	3,529	168	7	7
Middle Schools teaching through. English	§50	3,898	3,302	1,061	2,837	79	2,996	448	1	...
Middle Schools teaching through. Vernacular only ...	§48	2,535	2,069	...	2,535	150	2,143	231	...	1
Lower and Primary Schools	‖613	18,658	15,081	...	18,658	182	16,367	2,046	...	57
Schools for Girls—										
For Natives of India	¶19	968	655	5	963	30	886	33	3	...
For Europeans and others	1	68	64	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls)	168	6,277	4,796	68	6,209	119	5,604	511	...	...
Total ...	944	37,896	30,392	5,236	32,660	832	32,669	3,467	21	67

* In those Provinces where Colleges are divided into those teaching Arts and Science courses and
† Inclusive of the School Departments, each being reckoned as a separate institution.
‡ Do. do. of the Arts Colleges and the Practising Departments of the
§ Do. Practising Departments of the Normal Schools at Vizagapatam, Calicut, Mangalore
‖ Do. do. of Normal Schools at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Tellicherry,
¶ Do. do. Female Normal School, Madras.

N.B.—A revised set of educational forms

TION.

attending them for the year 1877-78.

classification of 31st March.			Aided institutions.												
			Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national classification of scholars as on 31st March.							
Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Parishs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	8	...	9	420	336	420	...	62	324	8	...	...	7	19	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	80	62	12	68	77	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	...	2	47	42	...	47	46	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	63	...	1	60	48	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	59	...
11	68	...	‡ 50	13,162	10,669	9,411	3,751	1,292	10,496	624	2	30	146	572	...
57	317	...	52	4,841	3,843	2,232	2,609	474	3,598	249	5	72	36	407	...
...	10	...	28	1,334	1,073	...	1,334	81	1,109	108	...	34	...	2	...
...	6	...	3,096	71,659	60,076	785	70,874	4,723	60,418	5,289	6	866	71	286	...
1	15	...	242	11,061	8,158	220	10,841	4,014	6,371	233	...	412	...	31	...
42	26	...	19	1,419	1,102	1,404	15	169	15	...	...	6	102	1,127	...
...	43	...	1,931	62,063	50,003	1,090	60,973	6,894	48,252	4,879	26	956	100	956	...
133	707	...	5,433	166,146	135,412	15,634	150,512	17,832	130,587	11,390	39	2,376	463	3,459	...

those teaching arts course alone, the results may be shown in a note at the foot of this statement.

Normal Schools at Madras and Palamcottah.
and Masulipatam.
Palghat and Dindigul.

has since been prescribed.

B.—EDUCATION—

(1.)—*Return of colleges and schools and the scholars*

Class of institution.	Unaided institutions under inspection.									
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through		Religious or national scholars as on				
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Pariahs.
	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the University in—										
Arts *	1	17	12	17	...	...	17	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University—										
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—										
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools Ordnance Artificers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for boys—										
Higher Schools (English)	† 1	248	195	248	...	...	241	6	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through { English ...	4	304	252	37	267	...	301	3	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through { Vernacular only.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower and Primary Schools ...	2,213	36,589	29,805	...	36,589	864	32,832	2,583	1	295
Schools for girls—										
For Natives of India	77	2,965	2,079	...	2,965	1,264	1,678	23	...	...
For Europeans and others	1	130	99	36	94	...	43	...	...	51
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	488	11,514	8,848	67	11,447	1,595	9,049	536	...	267
Total ...	2,785	51,767	41,290	405	51,362	3,723	44,161	3,151	1	613

* In those provinces where colleges are divided into those teaching arts and science courses and those teaching

† Inclusive of the school departments of the arts colleges and the practising departments.

(*Continued*).

attending them for the year 1877-78—(Continued).

classification of 31st March.			Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March.	Grand total of							
Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Parahs.	Europeans.	East Indians.	Others.
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
...	...	...	16	1,054	77	931	10	1	...	8	27	...
...	...	...	1	66	2	63	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	2	154	17	54	8	...	...	13	62	...
...	...	...	2	174	11	134	5	...	...	7	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	332	88	230	14	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	63	54	4	...	...	...	1	4	...
...	...	...	1	128	5	53	1	...	2	...	67	...
...	...	...	3	153	1	20	...	9	...	1	122	...
...	1	...	71	17,402	1,494	14,266	798	9	37	157	641	...
...	...	...	106	9,043	553	6,895	700	6	72	93	724	...
...	...	...	76	3,869	231	3,252	339	...	35	...	12	...
...	14	...	5,922	126,906	5,769	109,617	9,918	7	1,218	71	306	...
...	...	...	338	14,994	5,308	8,935	289	3	412	1	46	...
24	12	...	21	1,617	169	58	...	...	57	168	1,165	...
3	64	...	2,587	79,854	8,608	62,905	5,926	26	1,223	103	1,063	...
27	91	...	9,162	255,809	22,387	207,417	18,008	61	3,056	623	4,257	...

arts course alone, the results may be shown in a note at the foot of this statement.

B.—EDUCATION—

(2.)—*Receipts and expenditure of educational*

Nature of establishments.		Grants from Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments	Subscriptions.
1		2	3	4	5
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
University		49,496 14 2	...	...	...
Direction		41,326 12 8	...	...	...
Inspection		1,77,218 2 7	65,857 11 11	...	...
Colleges or departments of colleges affiliated to the University—					
Arts	Government ...	1,05,607 3 6	...	3,550 4 0	40 0 0
	Aided ...	19,199 7 2	...	9,076 14 5	5,080 5 11
Law		3,720 0 0	...	240 0 0	...
Medicine		34,493 7 7	...	158 8 0	360 0 0
Engineering		40,591 8 5	...	180 0 0	...
Colleges or departments of colleges not affiliated to the University—					
Madrassahs—					
Medical Schools (Vernacular)		...	...	...	...
Normal Schools—					
For Masters	Government ...	22,482 13 7	...	...	...
	Aided ...	2,408 13 0	...	...	2,317 15 10
For Mistresses	Government ...	5,602 1 0	...	...	...
	Aided ...	177 4 0	...	...	730 8 0
Schools of Art		16,846 12 4	...	...	...
Other Technical Schools	Government ...	18,457 7 2	...	...	...
	Aided ...	2,171 15 0	...	...	1,775 3 0
Schools for boys—					
Higher Class (English)	Government ...	* 1,29,848 4 3	2,199 11 9	2,467 0 0	83 8 0
	Aided ...	* 1,18,344 3 2	...	34,166 2 9	14,345 11 5
Middle Class (English)	Government ...	† 83,395 2 8	11,763 2 1	19,574 0 0	19,279 0 0
	Aided ...	31,972 8 11	...	9,867 6 9	14,782 2 5
Middle Class (Vernacular) ...	Government ...	26,084 10 6	17,321 10 3	...	14 0 0
	Aided ...	‡ 7,331 5 10	232 10 0	676 14 0	1,837 13 2
Lower Class and Primary	Government ...	§ 18,807 9 2	81,928 6 3	...	494 8 0
	Aided ...	§ 17,170 2 2	1,27,827 5 11	1,175 12 8	18,187 1 4
Schools for girls—					
For Natives of India	Government ...	‖ 8,065 12 1	...	...	54 4 0
	Aided ...	41,551 2 8	9 0 0	2,149 4 0	63,756 6 1
For Europeans and others	Government ...	16,320 0 0	...	...	...
	Aided ...	7,660 15 2	174 12 10	2,113 10 0	2,915 11 2
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) ...	Government ...	2,721 4 0	31,874 9 8	...	...
	Aided ...	30,254 13 8	81,270 11 10	3,684 7 10	22,884 10 10
Scholarships—					
In Colleges	Government ...	8,052 12 0	...	...	...
	Endowed ...	2,629 11 0	...	...	...
In Schools	Government ...	15,610 9 8	...	...	...
	Endowed ...	1,023 0 0	...	...	...
Buildings		1,23,562 9 4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		20,984 14 9	...	...	...
Total ...		12,51,192 1 2	4,20,459 12 6	89,080 4 5	1,68,938 13 2

* Inclusive of expenditure on the school departments of arts colleges and the practising
† Do. do. do. do. practising of the Normal schools
‡ Do. do. do. do. on the Church Mission Training
§ Do. do. do. do. Normal Schools at Vellore, Trichi
‖ Do. do. do. do. Female Normal School, Madras.

N.B.—A revised set of educational forms

(*Continued*).

establishments for the year 1877-78.

Received					Expended.	
Municipal grants.	From revenues of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
...	...	41,200 0 0	4,458 6 10	95,155 5 0	49,496 14 2	
...	...	...	...	41,326 12 8	41,326 12 8	
3,838 15 5	...	...	...	2,46,914 13 11	2,46,914 13 11	
...	...	19,026 8 0	...	1,28,223 15 6	1,08,428 15 6	Exclusive of scholarships amounting to Rupees 7,092-12-0 shown elsewhere.
...	3,066 3 9	11,685 7 0	26,913 8 11	75,021 15 2	68,949 15 9	Do. do. Rs. 3,629-11-0 do.
...	...	3,930 0 0	...	7,890 0 0	3,960 0 0	
...	...	100 0 0	...	35,111 15 7	34,493 7 7	Do. do. Rs. 960-0-0 do.
...	...	5,616 9 0	...	46,388 1 5	40,771 8 5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	22,482 13 7	22,482 13 7	Do. do. Rs. 13,048-2-8
...	...	779 4 3	3,509 10 5	9,015 11 6	9,147 11 10	
...	...	...	...	5,602 1 0	5,602 1 0	Do. do. Rs. 1,514-14-1 do.
...	...	285 0 0	1,930 0 0	3,122 12 0	3,195 2 4	Do. do. Rs. 1,023-0-0 do.
...	...	233 11 11	8,066 11 7	25,147 3 10	25,564 3 6	Do. do. Rs. 420-0-0 do.
...	...	543 11 2	...	19,001 2 4	18,457 7 2	
...	...	...	2,425 15 3	6,373 1 3	5,966 2 5	Do. do. Rs. 150-0-0 do.
...	...	69,699 5 7	106 9 8	2,04,404 7 3	1,32,204 0 0	Do. do. Rs. 477-8-11 do.
...	6,460 4 9	1,49,594 9 9	49,642 14 5	3,72,553 14 3	3,51,597 10 4	
4,453 15 11	...	20,697 6 10	47,319 13 5	2,06,482 8 11	1,85,428 13 0	
962 0 0	...	35,368 8 2	21,034 8 8	1,13,987 2 11	1,12,290 13 0	
2,449 1 5	...	10,073 2 9	15 13 0	55,958 5 11	41,497 10 6	
...	...	5,552 10 10	5,577 11 10	21,209 1 8	20,244 8 0	
19,222 1 1	...	16,114 0 2	442 2 0	1,37,008 10 8	1,22,886 6 2	
23,786 14 3	4,010 5 0	1,77,176 12 10	61,585 4 10	4,30,919 11 0	4,30,361 5 3	
2,577 6 1	...	338 7 4	15 11 1	11,051 8 7	10,706 6 2	
246 0 0	...	6,799 10 10	39,055 12 2	1,53,567 3 9	1,53,924 15 9	
...	...	242 0 0	3,139 2 1	19,701 2 1	17,624 9 3	
...	...	4,828 1 6	6,768 3 5	24,461 6 1	34,213 1 11	
1,843 6 9	...	5,613 9 7	145 1 0	42,197 15 0	38,376 6 9	
14,228 9 5	...	77,676 8 10	50,759 5 6	2,80,759 3 11	2,90,210 9 8	
...	...	...	...	8,052 12 0	8,052 12 0	
...	...	...	...	2,629 11 0	2,629 11 0	
...	...	...	...	15,610 9 8	15,610 9 8	
...	...	...	...	1,023 0 0	1,023 0 0	
...	...	...	...	1,23,562 9 4	1,23,562 9 4	
...	...	(*a*) 2,749 0 0	665 13 6	24,399 12 3	20,984 14 9	(*a*) Teacher's Certificate Examination fees.
73,608 6 4	13,536 13 6	6,65,924 2 4	3,33,578 3 7	30,16,318 9 0	27,98,188 14 4	

departments of the Normal schools at Madras and Palamcotta.
at Negapatam, Calicut and Mangalore.
Institution, Masulipatam.
nopoly, Tellicherry, Palghat and Dindigul.

has since been prescribed.

B.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(3.)—*Statement showing distribution of Government colleges and schools, and of all schools and colleges aided and inspected by Government, for the year* 1877-78.

	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First Division.	Ganjam	Telugu and Uriya	8,313	1,520,088	609	12,936	13·6	·85
	Vizagapatam	Do.	18,344	2,159,199	395	9,267	46·4	·42
	Godavari	Telugu	*7,097	*1,620,634	655	17,573	10·8	1·08
Second Division.	Kistna	Telugu	8,036	1,452,374	610	12,565	13·2	·86
	Bellary	Telugu and Canarese	11,007	1,668,006	376	6,257	29·3	·37
	Kurnool	Telugu and Hindustani	7,358	959,640	187	5,132	39·3	·32
	Cuddapah	Telugu	8,367	1,351,194	245	3,285	34·1	·24
Third Division.	Nellore	Telugu	8,462	1,376,811	321	5,071	26·3	·36
	Madras	Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani...	27	397,552	369	22,555	·07	5·67
	Chingleput	Tamil and Telugu	2,753	938,184	425	10,200	6·5	1·08
Fourth Division.	South Arcot	Do.	4,873	1,755,817	586	14,264	8·3	·81
	North Arcot	Telugu, Tamil and Hindustani...	7,139	2,015,278	421	11,460	16·9	·56
	Salem	Telugu, Tamil, Hindustani and Canarese.	7,483	19,66,995	241	6,504	31·05	·33
	Trichinopoly	Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Mahratta.	3,515	1,200,408	271	8,299	12·9	·69
Fifth Division.	Tanjore	Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Mahratta.	3,654	1,973,731	784	26,667	4·6	1·34
	Madura	Tamil	9,502	2,266,615	582	13,110	16·3	·57
	Tinnevelly	Do.	5,176	1,693,959	839	29,441	6·2	1·14
Sixth Division.	Coimbatore	Tamil and Canarese	8,181	1,812,775	328	7,718	24·9	·42
	Malabar	Malayalum and Tamil	6,002	2,261,250	738	28,877	8·7	1·27
	South Canara	Canarese, Tulu, Konkani, Malayalum and Hindustani.	3,902	918,362	146	5,489	26·7	·59
	Nilgiri	Tamil and Canarese	749	49,501	15	1,139	49·9	2·3
	Total ...	.....	139,940	31,358,373	9,143	255,809	15·3	·81

* This includes the area and population of Bhadrachalam and Rakapully Taluks (viz., 873 square miles and population 27,695).

N.B.—A revised set of educational forms has since been prescribed.

B.—EDUCATION—(*Continued*).

(4.)—*Statement showing result of the examinations of the University of Madras for the year* 1877-78.

	Nature of examination.	No. of institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				No. of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.					
													Natives of India.					
		Government institutions.*	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.*	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.*	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			Europeans.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Arts.	Entrance or Matriculation	37	88	125	823	1,426	246	2,495	335	443	29	807	†85	691	8	...	...	23
	First Arts	12	13	25	268	168	80	516	127	55	9	191	‡17	172	1	...	...	1
	Bachelor of Arts	4	3	7	82	45	30	157	35	13	4	52	§ 5	47	...	...	...	...
	Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law.	Licentiate of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachelor of Law	2	...	2	25	...	...	25	10	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
	Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	* 1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Medicine.	Preliminary Scientific Examination	1	...	* 1	7	...	...	7	6	...	...	6	‖ 4	...	...	...	...	2
	First L.M.S.	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Second L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	First B.M. and C.M.	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Second B.M. and C.M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.	First L.C.E	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.C.E.	1	...	1	4	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
	M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	59	104	163	1,211	1,639	361	3,211	517	511	43	1,071	111	924	9	...	...	27

* Include institutions under the Governments of Mysore, Cochin, Travancore and Hyderabad.

† East Indians 22
Native Christians ... 63
85

‡ East Indians 7
Native Christians ... 10
17

§ East Endians 2
Native Christians ... 3
5

‖ East Indians 2
Native Christians ... 2
4

N.B.—A revised set of educational forms has since been prescribed.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(1.)—*Scientific and Literary Societies for the year* 1877-78.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
	[*Information not procurable this year.*]										

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(2.)—*The Press for the year* 1877-78.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Locality, Madras Town.	Name of printing office.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		ENGLISH PRINTING PRESSES.		
Mount Road, Madras ...	Addison Press ...	Messrs. Addison and Co.	.....	Madras Journal of Education, the Juvenile Reader, Desabhimani Hitavadi, Rayabharie, Telugu Baptist.
Mount Road	Adelphi Press ...	Messrs. Gautz Brothers.	.....	Report of the Select Vestry of Christ Church, Annual Report of the Arcot Mission, Annual Report of the Doveton Protestant College, People's Almanac for 1878, and several English Books.
Errabauloo Chetty Street ...	Asiatic Press ...	F. Highland ...	Vettycodyone Tamil Newspaper.	English Manual of Phraseology.
Nyneappa Naick Street, Therumalay lane.	Central Press ...	K. Armooga Chetty.	.....	Glossary of Indian terms, and Code of Civil Procedure.
Church Road, Vepery ...	Christian Knowledge Society Press.	Christian Knowledge Society.	.....	Tamil and Telugu Janavenodhini.
Armenian Street, No. 2 ...	Examiner Press...	The Right Rev. Dr. Fennelly.	.....	The Madras Catholic Directory, Religious books Telugu.
Blacker's Road, No. 4, Narsingapooram.	Guardian Press ...	C. Kistnasawmy Naidoo.	.....	Vernacular Books.
Popham's Broadway, No. 167.	Madras Times Press.	Mr. J. Southerland.	The Madras Times.	.....
2nd Line Beach, Madras	Athenæum Press.	Hon. J. G. Coleman.	Athenæum and Daily News, Overland Athenæum and Daily News.	Madras Railway Guide, Madras Railway Gazette.
Popham's Broadway ...	Scottish Press ...	Graves Cookson & Co.	Dhinavarthamani (Tamil).	Police Weekly Circulars in English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and in Canarese.
Phillip Street	Price Current Press.	Mr. H. A. Pereyra	Madras Standard.	Job work.
No. 6, North Beach ...	Madras Mail Press.	Messrs. Lawson and Cornish.	Madras Mail ...	.....
No. 23, Rundall's Road, Vepery.	Indian Representative Press.	Mr. E. J. White.	Indian Representative.	Chamber of Commerce, Price Current, Export and Import Manifests, Annual Report, Gordon Woodroffe and Co.'s Price Current, Daily lists and Madras transactions.
No. 166, Mount Road ...	Lawrence Asylum Press.	Quasi-Government.	Lovedale Post—a private journal for exclusive use of the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum.	Almanacs, Army List, Civil List, various Annual Reports of Societies and Institutions, small Manuals for incorporation in Imperial Gazetteer and English books.
Royapooram	Indian Press ...	I. Appadoray Pillay.	.....	Vathanthanirnaya Pathricay Tamil.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Locality, Madras Town.	Name of printing office.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
No. 39, Thumboo Chetty Street.	Memorial Press ...	M. Veerasawmy Chetty.	... .	Translation to the Parasara Smruthi Mathavium, English Reports and Vernacular books.
Errabauloo Chetty Street ...	Albert Mercantile Press.	Samuel Bowie ...	.....	
Rundall's Road, Vepery ...	Foster Press ...	C. Foster and Co..	Madras Native Opinion, Salem Patriot.	Job work.
Patter's Road	Visiting Card Press.	M. Moonesawmy Naidoo.	.....	English and Vernacular books.
Armenian Street	Lithographic Press.	Messrs. Binny and Co.	... ..	Visiting cards.
Second Line Beach	Do. ...	Messrs. McDowell and Co.	. . .	Office job work.
Umpherson's Street, No. 11.	Agra Press ...	M. Ragavooloo Chetty.	... ..	Books and job work.
		NATIVE PRINTING PRESSES.		
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 124.	Verakakalanidi ...	E. Vencata Charry.	... .	Vernacular books.
Davarapa Moodelly's Street.	Vurthamanatharunganee.	Poovaday Vencata Row.	.....	Gnanabanum, Tamil books, &c.
Bunder Street, Black Town, No. 34.	Sree Bharati Nelaya.	Pillar Chetty Ragaviah Naidoo.	.....	English and Telugu books.
Permal Moodelly Street, Peddoonaickpett.	Sarasvathee Velasa.	N. Vencatasoobba Sastruloo.	.....	Telugu books.
Trivettoor High Road ...	Saraswathi Nelaya.	S. Teruvengada Charlu.	... ..	Vernacular books.
Do. No. 323 ...	Audisaraswathi Nelaya.	V. Ramasawmy Sastrulu.	.....	
Tondiarpet High Road ...	Lutchminevasa ...	P. Balakistnama Naidoo.	.....	
Terupully Street, No. 53 ...	Poomagul Velasem.	A. Rungasawmy Moodelliar.	.....	
Barracks Road, Perambore.	Vevakavetukkum.	Yaloomalay Pillay.	.....	
Armenian Street, No. 103 ...	Kalarutnagarum.	W. Pushparatha Chetty.	.....	
Govindappa Naick Street ...	Kavirunjanee ...	C. Gooroosawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Mint Street, No. 415 ...	Srinikathanum Press.	P. Ramanjuloo Naidoo.	.....	
Sreerungapatam, No. 28, Soobroya Moodelly Street.	Manonmany, Velasem.	C. Manicka Moodelly and Co.	.....	
Nullanna Moodelly Street, No. 12.	Therumagul Velasem.	A. Arnachella Moodelly.	.....	
Nummalwar Street, No. 5...	Camalalya Velasa.	C. Cunneappa Moodelly.	... ..	
Kistnasawmy's Lane, Black Town.	Jottish Kalanidhi	A. Yagambrassaloo.	. ..	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press for the year* 1877-78.—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Locality, Madras Town.	Name of printing office.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
Yagambareeswareragraharam Street.	Sunjervani Press.	K. Venkutruthnum Puntulu.	Andhra Bhasha Sanjeevani with a supplement named Hasya Vardhani.	Vernacular books.
Acharappen Street, No. 44, Black Town.	Sreecalavelasem ..	G. Ramasawmy Naidoo.	.....	
Payalwar Covil Street, Triplicane.	Sree Saraswathi Bundarem.	Srisaraswathi Bundarem Committee.	.....	
Sawmy Naick Street, Chindatripet.	Prabhakara Press.	C. Narrainasawmy Moodelly.	.....	
Choolay Bazar Road ...	Kulivelukkum Press.	P. M. Sabapathy Moodelly.	.....	
Veerunnenthotum, Choolay.	Parabramha Press.	T. E. Parasurama Moodelly.	.....	
Tondiarpet High Road ..	Vihootha Manoborini.	M. Kistnama Rajoo.	.....	
Kistnama Naick Agraharam Street.	Geervanabasharuthnagarem.	B. Theagaroya Sastry.	.....	
Moottacara Street, Black Town.	Advida Vilakka ..	Moonesawmy Naick.	.....	
Mint Street, Black Town ...	Sreenithi	L. Vencataramanjulu Naidoo.	.....	
Govindappa Naick Street, No. 52.	Adividdia Velasem.	G. Adhinarrama Chetty.	.....	
Hunter's Road, Vepery, No. 23.	Iyatamil Velukkum Press.	C. Teruvengada Moodelly.	.....	
Vadamalay Pillay Street, Pursavauk.	Veddiavenothenee Press.	C. Verrasawmy Naidoo.	.....	
Kistnama Naikpett, Nummalwar Street, No. 233.	Vevaka Veddia Nelayem.	Sunkara Vencata Row.	.....	
Mint Street, Black Town ...	Viddianupalanayandrasala.	N. C. Sadasiva Pillay.	.....	
Sawmy Naick Street, Chindatripet.	Muthuwar Colalambal.	T. Sabapathy Pillay.	.....	
Nattoopilliar Covil Street, No. 4.	Hinduviddia Nelayam Press.	T. A. Cunniah Chetty.	.....	
Do. ...	Audicalanidhi ..	P. Somiah ...	.....	
Trivettoor High Road, Tondiarpet, No. 322.	Sreesaraswathee Nelayem.	V. Ramakistnama Charloo.	.....	
		NATIVE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.		
Janay Jehankhan Road ...	Hashime Press ...	Ghoolam Hussain.	.....	Hindustani books.
Nizam Ali Khan's Garden.	Nizamul Muttbai.	Mahomed Nizamooddin.	.....	
Behind the Big Mosque, Triplicane.	Shurfya Press ...	Shah Mahomed Sadukul Hussain Sheriff.	.....	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Madras Town and Districts.	Name of printing office.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
NATIVE LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES—(*Continued*).				
Hussamool Moolk's Garden, Meersaibpet.	Mutbai Hidayet Press.	Mirza Cassim Begh.	.....	Hindustani books.
Triplicane Jambazar Fakir Saib Street.	Akhbarree Press.	Mahomed Akhber Saib.	.....	
Do. ...	Mutbai Unwari ...	Mahomed Unwar Saib.	.. ..	
Peter's Road, No. 34, Royapettah.	Hyderi Press ...	Syed Murtooza Khadri.	Jaridai Rozgar..	
Pycroft's Road, Jambazar ..	Mutbai Shumsea.	Mahomed Naseeroddin Ghuttala.	Shumsool Akhbarai.	
Appavoo Moodelly Street, No. 2, St. Thome.	Mutbai Shajee ...	Meer Cassim Ally	Shufferay Madras.	
DISTRICT PRESSES.				
Ganjam	Sreemat Saramruta Sindhu.	M. Rungaramanjah of Berhampore.	Vartalahari.	
Vizagapatam	2 Columbian Presses. 1 Small Press ... 1 Proof do. ..	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
	Arsha do. ..	Sri Paravastu Venkata Runga Charya Aryavaraguru Garu.	.. ..	
	Sri Sarada Makuta Press.	Vinnakota Appala Nursimhulu.	. ...	1. Vizagapatam Advertiser (lately discontinued), 2. The Patriotic Hindu, 3. The Star of Vizagapatam (published only for two weeks in February 1878).
	Sri Vanugopala Press.	G. Sundaramiah.	.....	The Star of Vizagapatam (published for only 15 days in January 1878).
Godavari	Washington Albion. Columbian ...	Government ...	.....	District Gazette.
	Cocanada Printing Press Company.	1. P. Ramakristnaya Garu, 2. M. Ramanna Garu, 3. C Venkata Gopalam Garu, 4. T. Narsimham Garu, 5. T. Bapiraju Garu, 6. P Tatcheraz Garu.	Cocanada Advertiser.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of printing office.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
	DISTRICT PRESSES—(*Continued*).			
Godavari—(*Continued*) ..	The Vevakavardhani Press.	1. Nalam Ramaraz Garu, 2. C. Ramabramham Garu, 3. K. Veerasalingam Garu, 4. T. Gopala Kristnama Garu, 5. G. Mahadavudu Garu, 6. Raja Durgah Mullikarjuna Prasadarow Garu.	Sree Vevakavardhani with its Supplement Hasya the Sanjeevani.	
	Iron Press by Wood and Co., London.	P. Ramakristnaya Garu.	... ..	Market Report and Price Current.
Kistna	Swadharma Prakasini Press.	Kesavaraju & Co.	.....	1. Swadharma Venkasini, 2. Purushardu Pradhayini, *English*. 3. Noble School Magazine.
Nellore	Collectorate Press	Government ..		District Gazette.
Cuddapah	Do. ..	Do. ..		District Gazette.
Bellary	Do. .	Do.	.. ..	District Gazette.
	Albion Press ...	Mr. W. Abraham.	Bellary Spectator.	Miscellaneous job work also.
	Lilliputian Press.	Mr. D. V. Abraham	... .	Miscellaneous job work also.
	Ward's Press ..	Rev. C. R. Ward.		Miscellaneous job work also.
North Arcot	Lithographic Press at Karvetnugger.	Raja Damara Komaru Venkata Perumal Raj Bahadoor, Zemindar of Karvetnugger.	.	
South Arcot	Collectorate Press	Government ...	..	District Gazette.
Tanjore — Tanjore	Battiprakasa Press.	1. V. R. Govinda Row, 2. Hanumanta Row, 3. Ghatigai Sahib.	.	Mahratta Almanac, &c.
Tanjore — Combaconum	Combaconum Athenæum Press.	Srinivapaiyar ..	. ..	Paper suspended in July 1873; Miscellaneous job work.
Tanjore — Tranquebar ...	Evangelical Lutheran Mission Press.	Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission Society.	.. .	Arunothayam, "Mission Journal."
Tanjore — Negapatam	I. Eclipse Press.	Mr. Franck Oliver.	South Indian Post.	Job work also.
	II. Scottish Branch Press.	Messrs. Graves and Co.	. ....	Miscellaneous job work.
	III. Albion Press.	Principal of St. Joseph's College.	. . ..	College books.
	IV. Railway Presses, two.	South Indian Railway Company.	.....	Railway forms, &c.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
Districts.	Name of printing office.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			a Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—(*Continued*).		
Trichinopoly	South Indian Times Press.	R. Narayana Row	...	Job work.
Madura	Lenox Press ..	Rev. G. T. Washburn.	Sathiavurthamany.	
	Vanivilasa Press.	T. Gurusawmy Sastri.	....	
	Shunmuga Vilasa.	Sandanam Servai.	... ..	
	Baratha Vilasam.	M. Kundasawmy Pillai.	Palni Stalavinothini.	
Tinnevelly	American Printing Press.	Church Missionary Society.	.. .	Tamil Friendly Instructor.
	Columbian Press.	Ambalavana Kavirayar and Co.	.....	Puttah notices, Muchilkas, &c.
Ootacamund	Columbian and Albion.	Nilgiri Press Co. (Limited).	South of India Observer.	District Gazette.
Salem	Collectorate Press	Government ..	. .	
South Canara	Basel Mission Press.	Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	... ..	Kraista Subhapatra in Canarese (paper for Christians). Keralopakari (an illustrated Malayalum Magazine), Canarese and Malayalum Almanacs for 1878.
	Vidya Sudakara Lithographic Press.	Vitlachariya ..	.....	Sanskrit, Canarese and Siddantha Almanacs.
Malabar. Cochin	Western Star ..	Messrs. H. M. Walker and C. Curien.	The Western Star in English and Padchima Tharaka and Kerala Padaga in Malayalum.	
Do.	Cochin Argus ...	Cochin Mercantile Press Company (Limited).	Cochin Argus.	
Pattamby	Saraswathi Velasam Press.	Perimbrayur Kizhakhevittil Pangasha Menon.	....	
Calicut	Vidiya Velasum Press.	S. A. Calahasty Appa Mudahar.	.....	1. Streeramothandam Slogam, 2. Kiratham Kathakalipatt, 3. Pathaleramayanam, 4. Davemagathmeam, 5. Kalleyance Sowgandegam, 6. Bagavethasaram Katha, 7. Markandapuranum, 8. Hints with regard to the various Sections of Act No. 10 of 1877, 9. Malayalum translation to Act No. 15 of 1877, 10. Amarasam Slogam, 11. Guide to Batta Peons and Ameens, 12. Kartheya Veerarjuna Vejayam, 13. Ramakarnamertham, 14. Ghanothaya Saram.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—(*Continued*).

(2.)—*The Press for the year* 1877-78—(Continued).

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
Districts.	Name of printing office.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.
		DISTRICT PRESSES—(*Continued*).		
Malabar—(*Continued*). Calicut	Minerva Press ...	T. Annappa Naidu.	Malabar Advertiser from April to 31st August 1877, published every Saturday, discontinued.	1. Astanga Hridayam, Part v, 2. Songs Moral and Religious.
Do.	Karaparamba Press.	Messrs. Pierce, Leslie and Co.	... ..	
Vythery	Lone Star ...	Messrs. Brown & Co.	.....	
Kottayam	Tayilakandy ..	Arayapreth Runhamed.	.. ...	1. Salath Burad, 2. Pandrande Kithab, 3. Asshbi Mara Moyilode, 4. Essah Nabi Pattu, 5. Bee Pathuma Bee Pattu, 6. Maduha Majida Malapattu, 7. Adhimudal Purana Pattu, 8. Chitara Kadalasu, 9. Mapilavisinmar Ariandathu.
Do.	Nayyom Veedu ...	Melakandy Koyah Haji.	.....	1. Mayilade Kathib, Anna Kithab, 2. Thalil Kuruvanum Mattum Kudya Cheria Salathkal, 3. Alkamaslath, 4. Burad Askmamulari Byth, 5. Miskaratinde Chaka, 6. Tapakrathu Anna Byth, 7. Salath Kithab, 8. Cheria Mathasika Kithal, 9. Mussavu, 10. Alkamaslath, 11. Yakashavom Anna Bhaith.
Do.	Tellicherry ...	Vallapechikandi Kunhi Mussa.	.....	1. Mulla Purana Pattu, 2. Munavar Kithab, 3. Oobande Orake, 4. Salath Kithab, 5. Oobande Bhayith.
Do.	Vidyarthi Santanam.	Kakui Bapu ...	.... .	1. Vocabulary, 2. Kachavratham, 3. Tellicherry Club Rules, 4. Upakosha Charitom, 5. Vamikra Ramayanom Balakanom and Ayodia Kanon.

DIVISION V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(1.)—*Statement showing the births and deaths registered during the year* 1877.

	Births.					Deaths.			
No.	Population according to the census of 1871.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	Number of births registered.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of deaths registered.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1,388,619	Ganjam	1,166,496	22,933	19·6	8,313	167·1	19,890	17·04
2	1,843,503	Vizagapatam	1,548,470	23,412	15·1	18,344	100·5	27,477	17·7
3	1,592,103	Godavari	1,592,103	30,828	19·3	6,224	255·9	32,886	20·6
4	1,452,066	Kistna	1,452,066	22,292	15·3	8,036	180·7	36,625	25·2
5	1,376,483	Nellore	1,376,483	7,692	5·5	8,462	162·7	65,831	47·8
6	381,926	Madras	381,926	13,929	36 4	27	14724·1	45,636	119·4
7	934,523	Chingleput	934,523	12,468	13·3	2,753	340·7	61,713	66·05
8	1,755,324	South Arcot	1,755,324	31,396	17·8	4,873	360·3	96,754	55·1
9	1,199,155	Trichinopoly	1,199,155	28,967	24·1	3,515	341·5	66,674	55·6
10	1,972,820	Tanjore	1,972,820	54,626	27·6	3,654	540·1	73,846	37·4
11	1,327,899	Madura	1,327,899	20,627	15·5	9,502	238·5	79,310	59·7
12	1,693,629	Tinnevelly	1,693,629	27,403	16·1	5,176	327·3	68,425	40·4
13	914,232	Kurnool	914,232	10,507	11·4	7,358	130·4	85,869	93·9
14	1,350,967	Cuddapah	1,350,967	14,626	10·8	8,367	161·5	120,301	89·04
15	1,665,815	Bellary	1,665,815	22,428	13·4	11,007	151·5	154,367	92·6
16	2,014,254	North Arcot	1,929,927	25,591	13·2	7,139	282·3	159,704	82·7
17	1,966,362	Salem	1,966,362	25,666	13·0	7,483	262·9	177,362	90·1
18	1,762,679	Coimbatore	1,762,679	21,700	12·3	7,482	237·3	99,912	56·6
19	47,366	Nilgiris	47,366	1,256	26 5	749	66·0	3,429	72·3
20	918,042	South Canara	918,042	18,659	20·3	3,902	235·4	30,707	33·4
21	2,253,258	Malabar	2,253,258	40,440	17·9	6,002	367·7	49,594	22·0
	29,811,025	Total, Madras Presidency	29,209,542	477,447	16 3	138,318	222·9	1,556,312	53·2

B.—HOSPITAL RETURNS.

(2.)—*Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated in dispensaries for the year* 1877.

	Diseases.	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Surgical operations.			
						Major.		Minor.	
		Treated.	Died.	Treated.	Died.	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	3,212	634	1,571					
	Malarious fever, ague and remittent	6,760	349	125,392	5				
	Cholera	7,305	3,502	14,495	620				
	Other diseases of this order	1,912	132	13,878					
Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections	1,633	52	43,483					
	Syphilitic affections	1,980	47	13,867					
	Scrofula	190	17	1,966					
	Anæmia	982	118	6,930					
	Leprosy	1,121	116	2,023					
	Phthisis	346	115	817					
	Dropsy	6,169	1,826	6,938	1				
	Other diseases of this order	504	74	7,270	3				
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	949	4	61,254					
	Inflammation of the external ear	38		30,238					
	Goitre	2		443					
	Respiratory affections	1,144	196	29,543	2				
	Heart disease	105	23	481					
	Dysentery	9,903	2,910	28,107	8				
	Diarrhœa	8,803	2,989	32,773	27				
	Worms	110	1	29,774					
	Liver diseases	251	42	3,124					
	Spleen diseases	235	7	1,765					
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	945	12	15,989					
	Abscess, boils and whitlow	1,540	75	40,710	1				
	Skin diseases	1,384	47	55,509					
	Ulcer	4,433	235	77,459	1				
	Labor—premature, natural, and difficult	2,098	93	566					
	Other local diseases	5,408	501	185,114	4				
	Debility and old age	3,851	706	10,473	4				
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	314	31	3,085					
	Injuries	9,193	1,639	37,202	5				
	Total	82,820	16,493	882,239	681	1,338	612	3,094	19,539

C.—VACCINATION RETURNS.

(3.)—*Return of vaccine operations during the years* 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.			
	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.	Total number.	Number successfully vaccinated.
	Years ended 31st March			
	1876-77.		1877-78.	
Local Funds	410,497	350,763	676,998	564,976
Military Cantonments	4,997	4,514	6,726	6,221
Municipalities	40,441	35,392	57,223	51,141
Native States	3,847	3,255	6,109	5,479
Private Vaccinators	3,048	2,795	471	471
Railway Apothecaries	57	49	10	7
Medical Subordinates	15,753	9,553	28,584	19,438
Dispensaries	87	77	584	364
Total	478,727	406,398	776,705	648,097

N.B.—Re-vaccinations are wholly excluded from this statement

SPECIAL APPENDIX.

STATE

Showing the results of the partial census of 1878 *in the undermentioned selected taluks, as five years from* 1872 *to* 1876, *and after certain necessary additions and deductions in order to render the comparison correct, the* 1871 *figures being those of the village*

Districts	Taluks.	Number of villages			Number of houses				Population		
		Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.	According to census of 1878.	According to census of 1871.	Difference between columns 6 and 7.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Males. Above 10 years of age.	Males. 10 years of age and under	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Salem	Salem	594	42	636	65,405	95,364	−29,959	− 31·4	106,805	48,395	1
	Atur	184	10	194	30,387	29,755	+ 632	+ 2·1	49,392	24,394	2
	Namkal	515	59	574	66,027	76,082	−10,055	− 13·2	72,004	35,226	3
	Trichengode	575	23	598	56,990	66,765	− 9,775	− 14·6	58,225	27,421	4
	Oosoor	768	172	940	39,773	45,257	− 5,484	− 12·1	48,134	18,728	5
	Kistnagiri	513	99	612	33,092	32,236	+ 856	+ 2·6	39,991	20,860	6
	Darampuri	558	182	740	36,024	42,771	− 6,747	− 15·7	46,087	22,807	7
	Tirupatur	419	29	448	35,265	41,823	− 6,558	− 15·6	53,896	27,626	8
	Utankarai	449	119	568	35,641	41,995	− 6,354	− 15·1	39,621	16,876	9
	Total .	4,575	735	5,310	398,604	472,048	−73,444	− 15·5	514,155	242,333	10
Bellary ..	Gooty .	154	4	158	23,979	27,241	− 3,262	− 11·9	43,380	18,309	11
Kurnool .	Nandikotkur	101		101	20,297	19,273	+ 1,024	+ 5·3	30,009	11,011	12
Cuddapah	Madhanapalle .	95	10	105	28,844	25,712	+ 3,132	+ 12·1	38,290	16,447	13
Nellore .	Gudur .	205	5	210	25,280	25,194	+ 86	+ ·3	44,471	16,760	14
Coimbatore	Palladam	191	3	194	59,006	60,429	− 1,423	− 2·3	67,955	33,591	15
Chingleput ..	Ponneri	242	17	259	16,910	16,537	+ 373	+ 2·4	34,257	16,860	16
Kistna	Gudivada	206	40	246	21,103	15,084	+ 6,019	+ 39·8	34,215	17,259	17
Trichinopoly	Musiri	224	10	234	56,393	56,176	+ 217	+ ·4	87,650	42,948	18
Tanjore .	Mayavaram	344	7	351	42,486	39,853	+ 2,633	+ 6·6	83,317	37,179	19
Tinnevelly	Ambasamudram.	89	39	128	39,168	39,927	− 759	+ 1·9	51,740	24,984	20
Total of the Six Famine Taluks, other than those of the District of Salem.		988	39	1,027	174,316	174,386	− 70	− ·04	258,362	112,978	21
	Total of Salem .	4,575	735	5,310	398,604	472,048	−73,444	− 15·5	514,155	242,333	22
Grand Total of 15 Famine Taluks.		5,563	774	6,337	572,920	646,434	−73,514	− 12·9	772,517	355,311	23

NOTE.

Atur.—One village has been added to Atur since 1871. The population of this village in 1871 is not ascertainable, as the village cannot be identified. The population now entered has therefore been deducted from the totals in both Columns 16 and 17.

Tirupatur.—To this taluk one village was added from North Arcot subsequently to 1871, and three were transferred from it to South Arcot. The necessary deductions have been made from the totals entered in Column 17.

Coimbatore.—Since the census of 1871, two villages in the Palladam Taluk were amalgamated into one, while two were added to the taluk (one from Collegal, and another from Darampuri), and one was transferred to Darampuri. In the census figures of 1871 the population of two villages were not included, their schedules not having been forthcoming. These have now been taken into account, and on this account, and on account of the transfer of villages above explained, the total given in Column 17 for this taluk does not coincide exactly with the total for the taluk as given in the published census return for 1871.

MENT I.

compared with the census of 1871, *plus an increment of* 1½ *per cent. per annum during the have been made (on account of the transfer of certain villages from one taluk to another) tabulation.*

	according to census of 1878.					Population of 1871, plus the increment.						
	Females.		Total.						Difference between columns 16 and 17.	Percentage of increase or decrease.	Difference between columns 16 and 17.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Above 10 years of age.	10 years of age and under.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Population according to census of 1871.	Increment of 1½ per cent. per annum from 1872 to 1876.	Total.				
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	114,735	47,521	155,200	162,256	317,456	403,892	31,218	435,110	−117,654	−27·0	− 86,436	−21·3
2	55,061	24,942	73,786	80,003	153,789	162,630	12,572	175,202	− 21,413	−12·2	− 8,841	− 5·4
3	81,555	34,952	107,230	116,507	223,737	273,382	21,133	294,515	− 70,778	−24·0	− 49,645	−18·2
4	60,171	27,362	85,646	87,533	173,179	246,986	19,089	266,075	− 92,896	−34·9	− 73,807	−29·8
5	51,651	18,968	66,862	70,619	137,481	189,068	14,616	203,684	− 66,203	−32·5	− 51,587	−27·3
6	44,078	21,085	60,851	65,163	126,014	170,249	13,159	183,408	− 57,394	−31·3	− 44,235	−25·9
7	51,601	22,926	68,894	74,527	143,421	187,312	14,480	201,792	− 58,371	−28·8	− 43,891	−23·4
8	59,782	27,095	81,522	86,877	168,399	192,946	14,913	207,859	− 39,460	−18·9	− 24,547	−12·7
9	43,093	16,830	56,497	59,923	116,420	150,569	11,638	162,207	− 45,787	−28·2	− 34,149	−22·6
10	561,727	241,681	756,488	803,408	1,559,896	1,977,034	152,818	2,129,852	−569,956	−26·8	−417,138	−21·1
11	42,139	17,802	61,689	59,941	121,630	142,716	11,029	153,745	− 32,115	−20·9	− 21,086	−14·7
12	30,210	10,415	41,020	40,625	81,645	103,783	8,023	111,806	− 30,161	−26·9	− 22,138	−21·3
13	37,633	15,809	54,737	53,442	108,179	134,546	10,400	144,946	− 36,767	−25·4	− 26,367	−19·5
14	42,933	16,200	61,231	59,133	120,364	142,257	10,996	153,253	− 32,889	−21·4	− 21,898	−15·4
15	72,942	33,223	101,546	106,165	207,711	232,155	17,942	250,097	− 42,386	−16·9	− 24,444	−10·5
16	33,389	15,954	51,117	49,343	100,460	103,675	8,015	111,690	− 11,230	−10·0	− 3,215	− 3·1
17	33,549	16,769	51,474	50,318	101,792	89,900	6,948	96,848	+ 4,944	+ 5·1	+ 11,892	+13·2
18	95,291	40,758	130,598	136,049	266,647	255.132	19,722	274,854	− 8,207	− 2·9	+ 11,515	+ 4·5
19	85,907	36,596	120,496	122,503	242,999	221,749	17,138	238,887	+ 4,112	+ 1·7	+ 21,250	+ 9·5
20	57,973	25,438	76,724	83,411	160,135	151,670	11,725	163,395	− 3,260	− 1·9	+ 8,465	+ 5·5
21	259,246	109,403	371,340	368,649	739,989	859,132	66,405	925,537	−185,548	−20·6	−119,143	−16·1
22	561,727	241,681	756,488	803,408	1,559,896	1,977,034	152,818	2,129,852	−569,956	−26·8	−417,138	−21·1
23	820,973	351,084	1,127,828	1,172,057	2,299,885	2,836,166	219,223	3,055,389	−755,504	−32·8	−536,281	−23·3

NOTE.

Chingleput.—Three villages were added to the Ponneri Taluk from Trivellore subsequent to 1871. The population of these villages has been included in the figures given in Columns 16 and 17 for this taluk.

Tinnevelly.—Thirteen villages of the Ambasamudram Taluk were transferred to other taluks, and one was added to it since 1871. The population of the added village in 1871 is not ascertainable, as the village cannot be identified. The population now returned has therefore been deducted from the totals in both Columns 16 and 17.

Nellore.—One village was transferred from the Gudur to the Nellore Taluk. The population of that village in 1871 has been deducted from the total in Column 17.

STATE

Showing populations of 1871 *and* 1878 *classified according to*

Taluks.	Male population.									
	Total male population in 1871.	Total male population in 1878.	1871.		1878.		Increase or decrease in 1878.		Proportion of increase or decrease per cent.	
			Above 10 years.	Below 10 years.*	Above 10 years.	Below 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Below 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Below 10 years.
NON-FAMINE										
Gudivada	43,473	51,474	29,432	14,041	34,215	17,259	+ 4,783	+ 3,218	+ 6·2	+ 22·9
Musiri	123,875	130,596	82,906	40,879	87,650	42,948	+ 4,654	+ 2,069	+ 5·6	+ 5·1
Mayavaram	106,517	120,406	71,516	35,001	83,317	37,179	+ 11,801	+ 2,178	+ 16·5	+ 6·2
Ambasamudram .	77,640	76,724	52,085	25,555	51,740	24,984	— 345	— 571	— 0·6	— 2·2
Total ...	351,505	379,292	236,029	115,476	256,922	122,370	+ 20,893	+ 6,894	+ 8·8	+ 5·8
SIX FAMINE										
Gooty	75,238	61,089	52,682	22,556	43,380	18,309	— 9,302	— 4,247	— 17·7	— 18·8
Nandikotkur	52,269	41,020	34,927	17,342	30,009	11,011	— 4,918	— 6,331	— 14·1	— 36·5
Madhanapalle	69,102	54,757	48,470	20,632	38,290	16,447	— 10,180	— 4,185	— 21·0	— 24·1
Gudur	76,637	61,231	52,809	32,828	44,471	16,760	— 8,338	— 7,068	— 15·9	— 29·6
Palladam	117,194	101,546	77,130	40,064	67,955	33,591	— 9,175	— 6,473	— 11·9	— 16·1
Ponneri	53,204	51,117	34,998	18,206	34,257	16,860	— 741	— 1,346	— 2·1	— 7·3
Total ..	443,644	371,340	301,016	142,628	258,362	112,978	— 42,654	— 29,650	— 14·1	— 20·8
SALEM										
Salem	194,960	155,200	127,422	67,538	106,805	48,395	— 20,617	— 19,143	— 17·1	— 28·3
Atur	80,256	73,786	52,453	27,803	49,392	24,394	— 3,061	— 3,409	— 5·8	— 12·3
Namkal	127,880	107,230	83,580	44,300	72,004	35,226	— 11,576	— 9,074	— 13·8	— 20·4
Trichengode	125,220	85,646	81,841	43,379	58,225	27,421	— 23,616	— 15,958	— 28·8	— 36·8
Oosoor	97,276	66,862	63,577	33,699	48,134	18,728	— 15,443	— 14,971	— 24·3	— 44·4
Kistnagiri	85,032	60,851	55,575	29,457	39,991	20,860	— 15,584	— 8,597	— 28·0	— 29·2
Dharmapuri	95,060	68,894	62,142	32,938	46,087	22,807	— 16,055	— 10,131	— 25·8	— 30·7
Tirupatur ...	93,812	81,522	61,320	32,492	53,896	27,626	— 7,424	— 4,866	— 12·1	— 14·9
Utankarai	75,986	56,497	49,662	26,324	39,621	16,876	— 10,041	— 9,448	— 20·2	— 35·9
Total	975,502	756,488	637,572	337,930	514,155	242,333	—123,417	— 95,597	— 19·3	— 28·2

* The figures in this column not having been recorded in the census tabulation of 1871, which gave the males below 10 years of age for the several districts of which the censused taluks formed a part. The

MENT II.

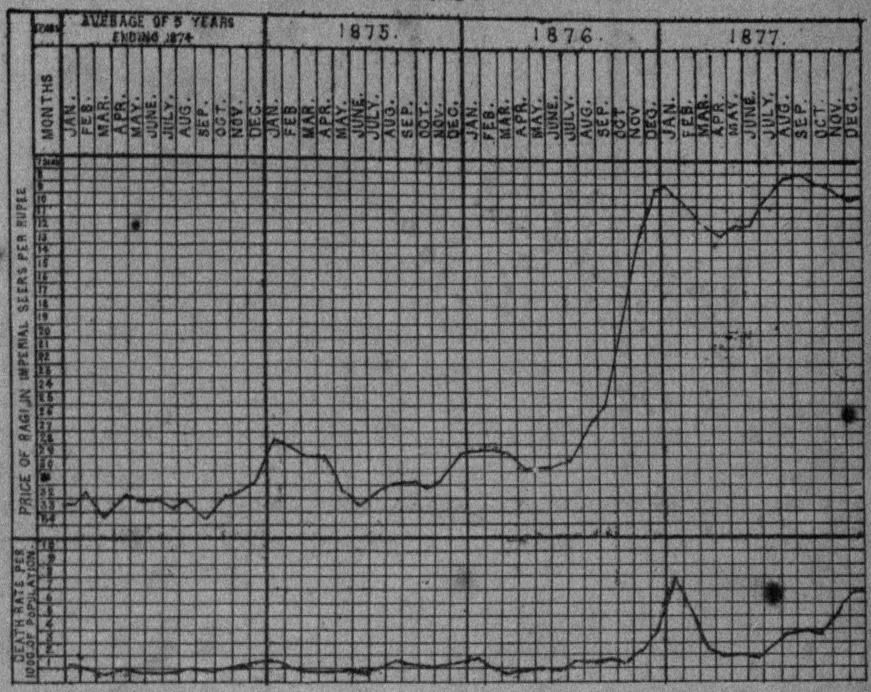
age, the 1871 *figures being those of the Central Census Office.*

Female population.									
Total female population in 1871.	Total female population in 1878.	1871.		1878.		Increase or decrease in 1878.		Proportion of increase or decrease per cent.	
		Above 10 years.	Below 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Below 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Below 10 years.	Above 10 years.	Below 10 years.
TALUKS.									
43,665	50,318	28,707	14,958	33,549	16,769	+ 4,844	+ 1,811	+ 16·8	+ 12·1
133,299	136,049	90,420	42,879	95,291	40,758	+ 4,871	— 2,121	+ 5·3	+ 4·9
112,841	122,503	76,832	36,009	85,907	36,596	+ 9,075	+ 587	+ 11·8	+ 1·6
85,575	83,411	58,587	26,988	57,973	25,438	— 614	— 1,550	— 1·0	— 5·7
375,388	392,281	254,546	120,834	272,720	119,561	+ 18,176	— 1,273	+ 7·1	— 1·0
TALUKS.									
60,330	59,941	48,142	21,188	42,139	17,802	— 6,003	— 3,386	— 12·4	— 15·9
49,597	40,625	33,044	16,553	30,210	10,415	— 2,834	— 6,138	— 8·5	— 37·0
66,366	53,442	44,277	22,089	37,633	15,809	— 6,644	— 6,280	— 15·0	— 28·4
70,504	59,133	46,498	24,006	42,333	16,200	— 3,555	— 7,806	— 7·6	— 32·5
120,614	106,165	79,657	40,957	72,942	33,223	— 6,715	— 7,734	— 8·4	— 18·8
51,006	49,343	32,654	18,352	33,389	15,954	+ 735	— 2,398	— 2·2	— 13·0
427,417	368,649	284,272	143,145	259,246	109,403	— 25,026	— 33,742	— 8·8	— 23·5
DISTRICT.									
198,845	162,256	131,943	66,902	114,735	47,521	— 17,208	— 19,381	— 13·0	— 40·7
83,750	80,003	55,488	28,262	55,061	24,942	— 427	— 3,320	— 0·7	— 11·7
133,129	116,507	88,344	44,785	81,555	34,952	— 6,789	— 9,833	— 7·6	— 21·9
124,458	87,533	80,300	44,158	60,171	27,362	— 20,129	— 16,796	— 25·0	— 38·0
95,761	70,619	65,653	30,106	51,651	18,968	— 14,002	— 11,140	— 21·3	— 37·0
85,201	65,163	53,898	31,303	44,078	21,085	— 9,820	— 10,218	— 18·2	— 32·6
95,546	74,527	60,925	34,621	51,651	22,926	— 9,324	— 11,695	— 15·3	— 33·7
96,988	80,877	61,298	35,690	59,782	27,095	— 1,516	— 8,595	— 2·4	— 24·0
77,815	59,923	50,220	27,695	43,093	16,830	— 7,027	— 10,865	— 14·0	— 39·2
991,493	803,408	647,969	343,524	561,727	241,681	— 86,242	— 101,843	— 13·3	— 29·6

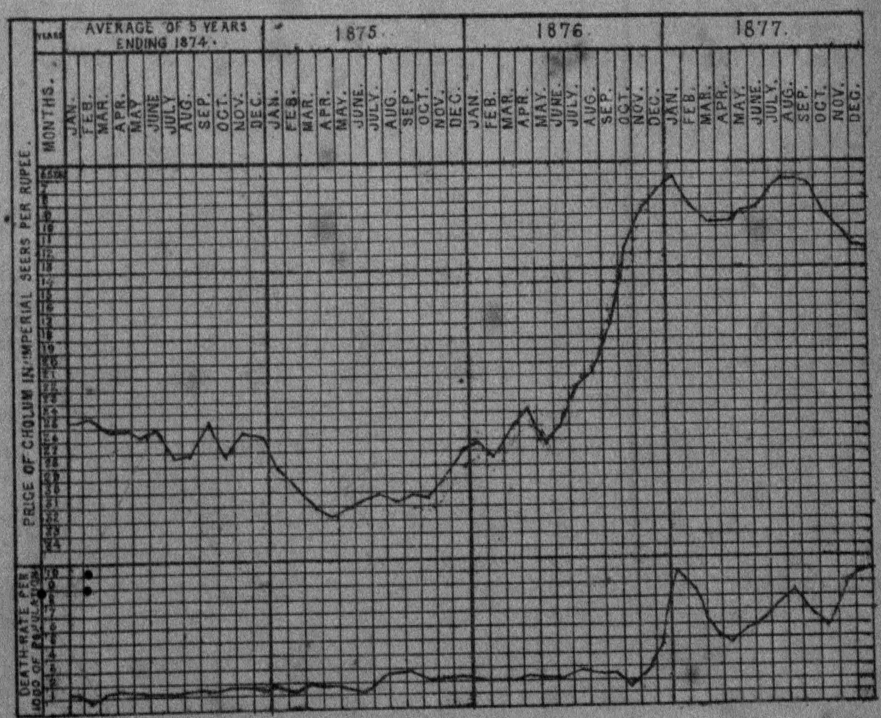
under 12 years of age separately for each taluk, have been calculated proportionately on the total numbers above and female population below 10 years of age was recorded for each taluk in 1871.

FOOD-PRICE (STAPLE OF EACH DISTRICT) & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS.

NELLORE.

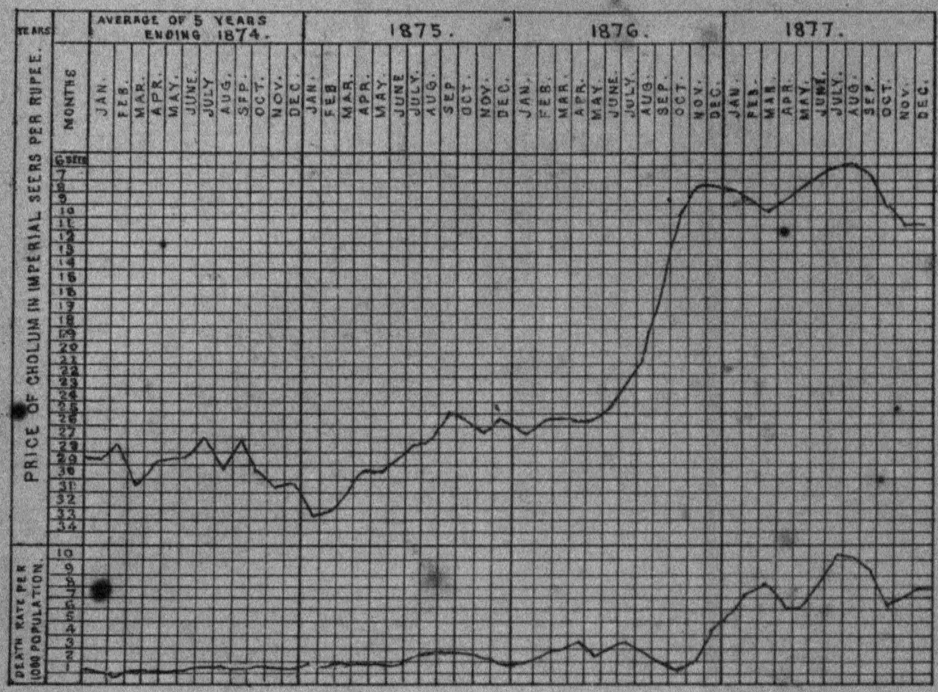


CUDDAPAH.

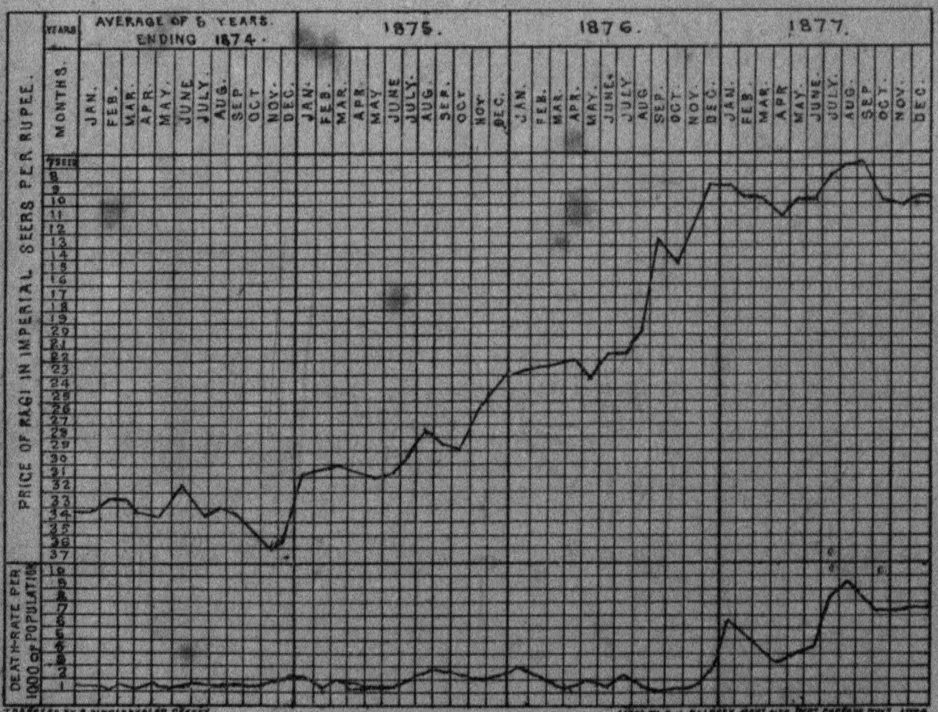


FOOD-PRICE & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

BELLARY.



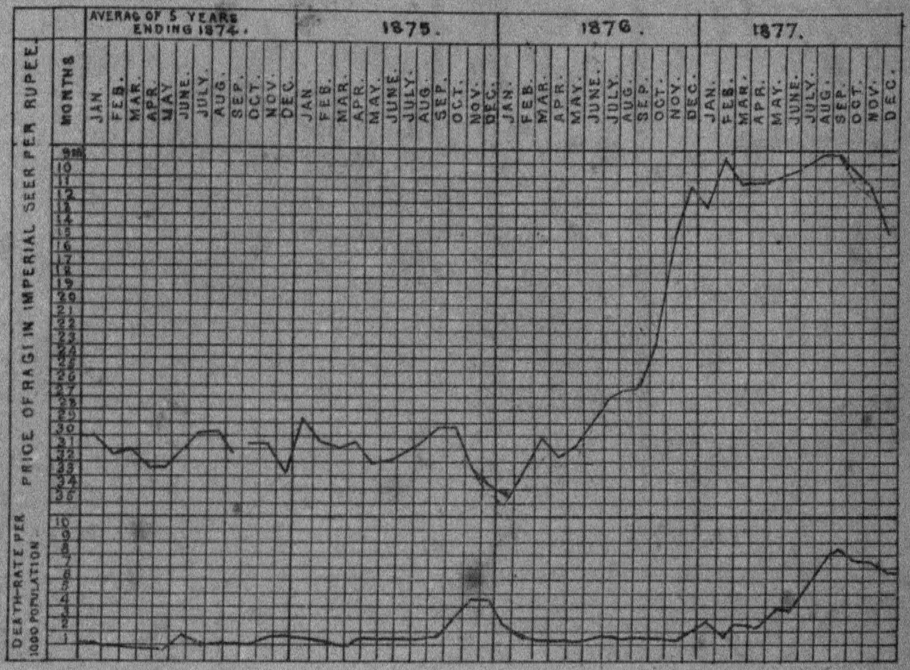
NORTH ARCOT.



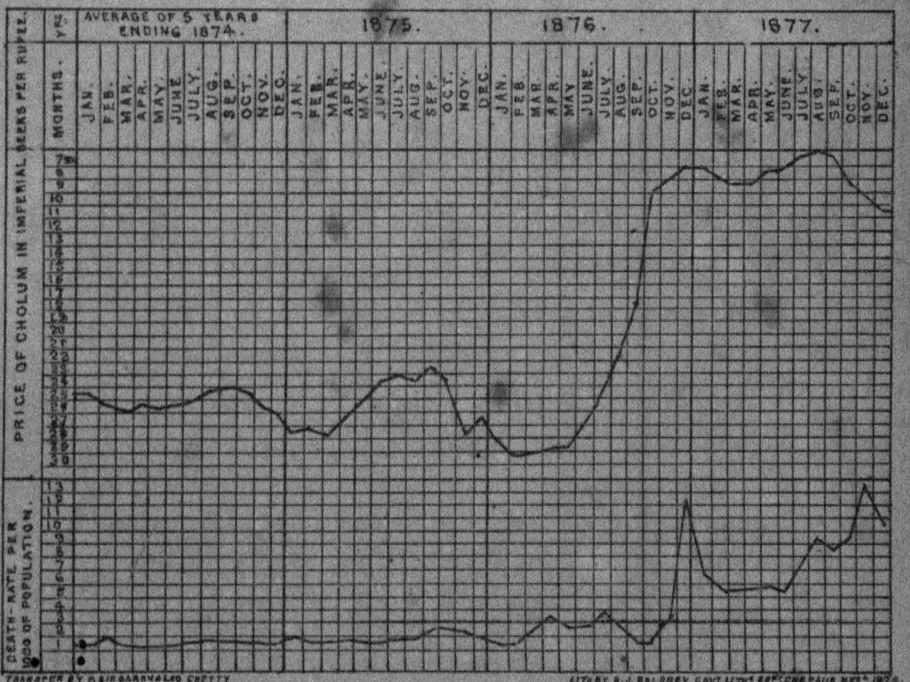
TRACED BY P. SINGARAVELU CHETTY
LITHO BY R. J. DALPOSY GOVT. SITE DEPT. CHENNAPURI 1878.

FOOD-PRICE & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

MADURA.



KURNOOL.

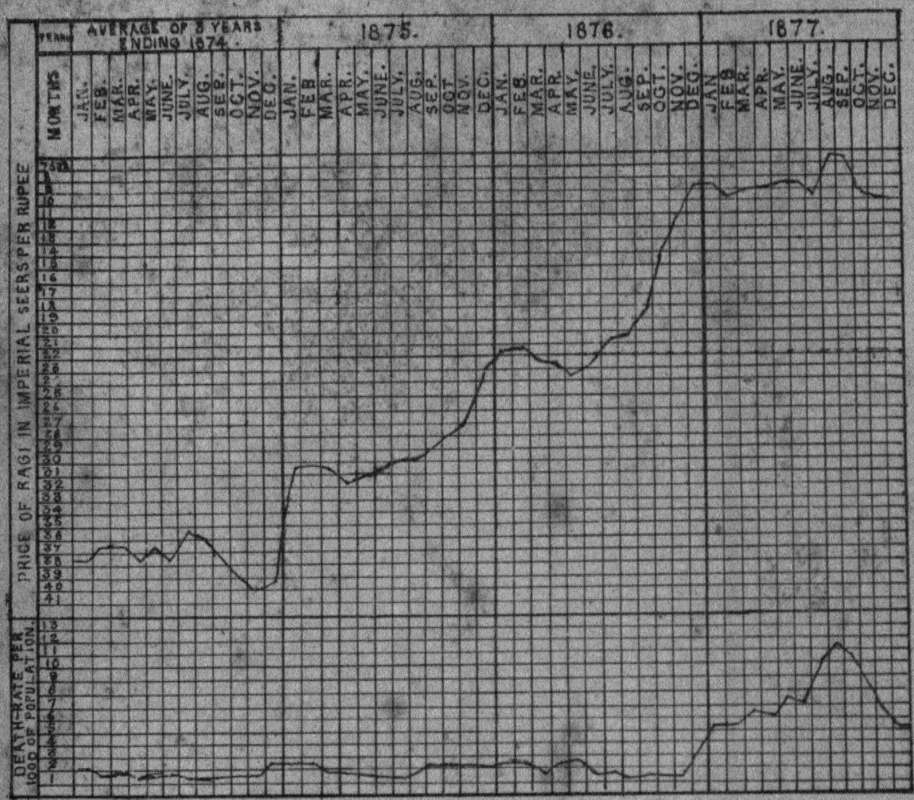


TRANSFER BY R. SIVASARANALGO CHETTY

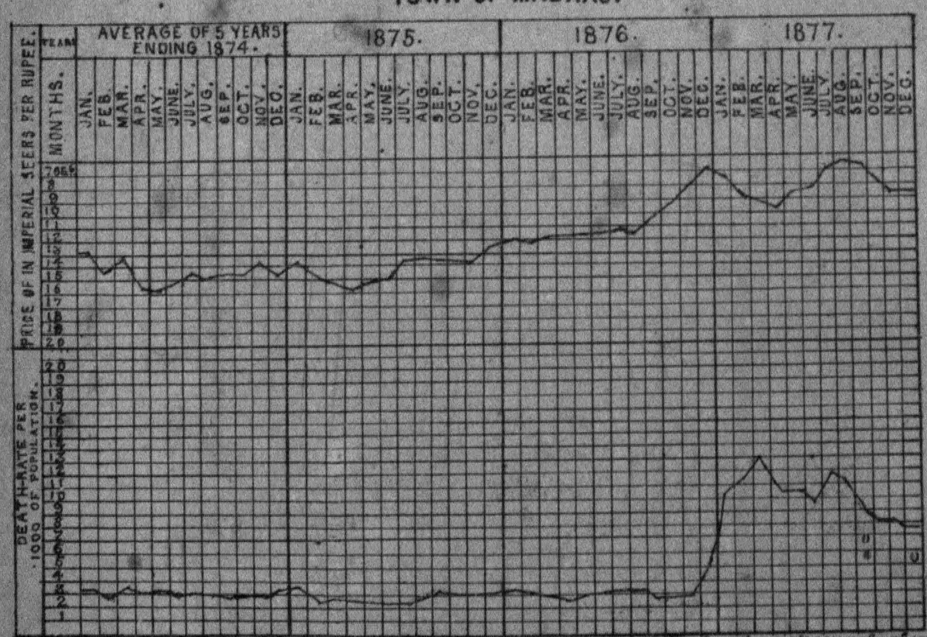
LITHO BY R. J. BALDREY GOVT. LITHO. ESTT. CHEPAUK MADRAS 1879.

FOOD-PRICE & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

SALEM.



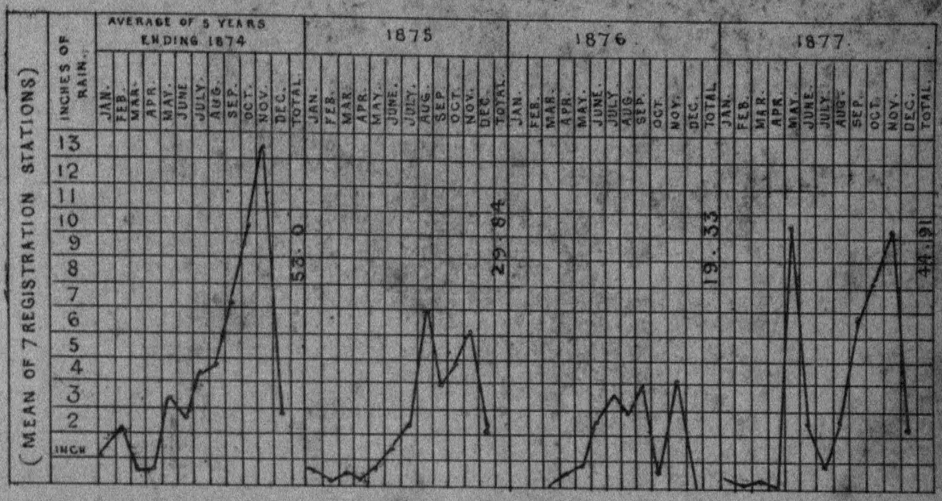
TOWN OF MADRAS.



TRANS FER. BY S. PARTHASARATHY & LITH. BY R. J. BALDERY
GOVT. LITH. PRESS LINEPALIK 6TH NOV. 1878

RAIN FALL DIAGRAMS.

CHINGLEPUT.



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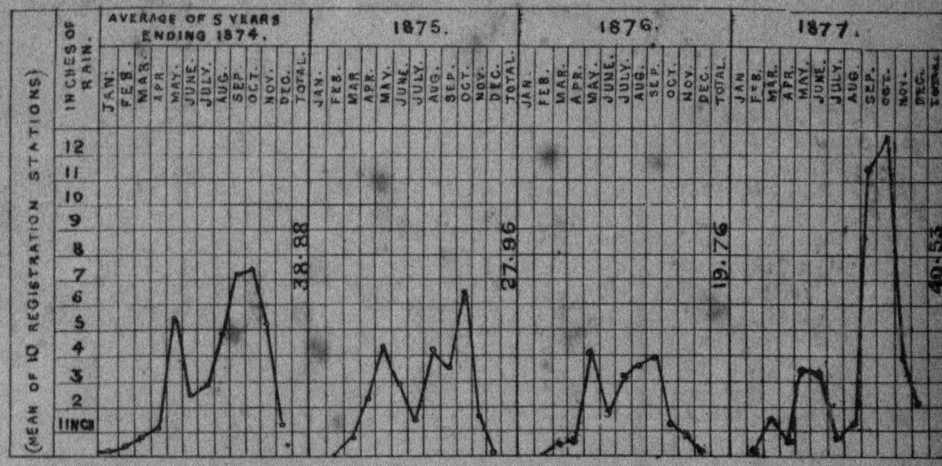
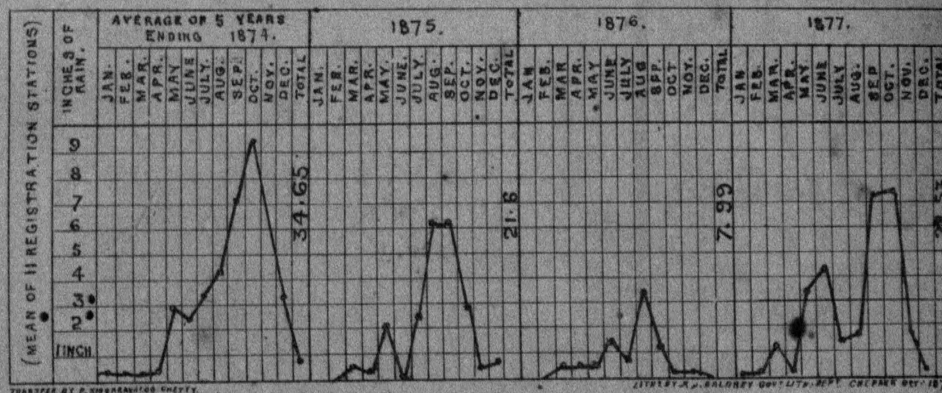


CUDDAPAH.



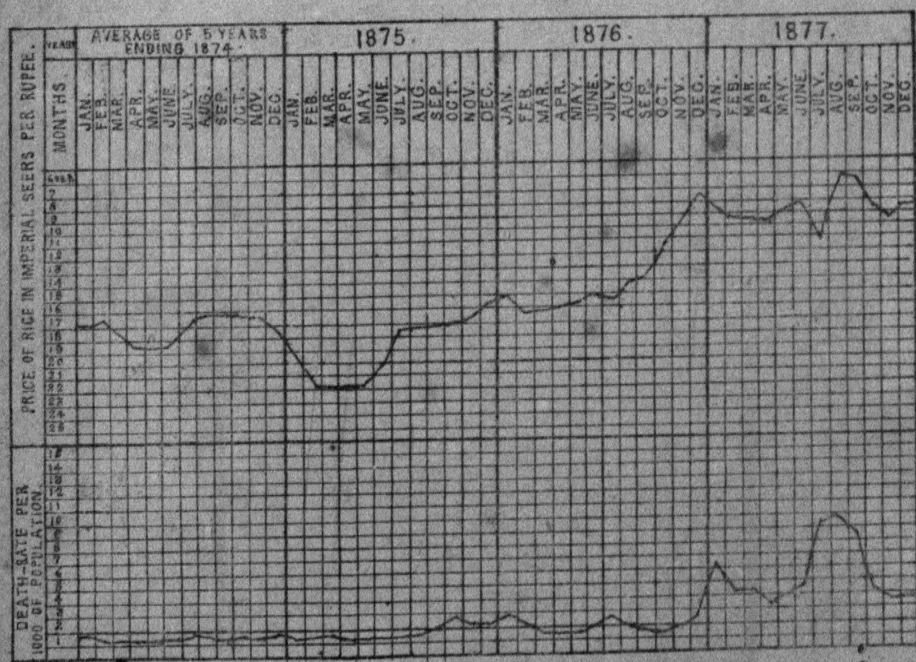
TRANSFER BY P. SUBBARAYADU CHETTY.

LITHOGRAPHY A.J. BALDREY GOVT. LITH. REPT. MADRAS OCT. 1878.

FOOD-PRICE & MORTALITY-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

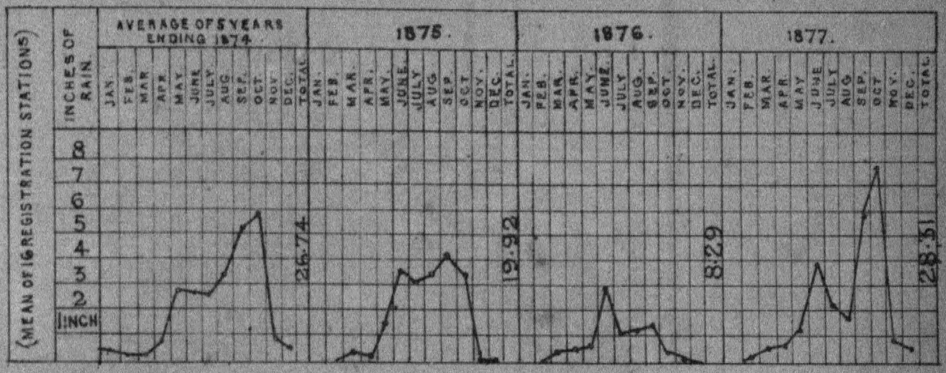
GODAVERY.

CHINGLEPUT.

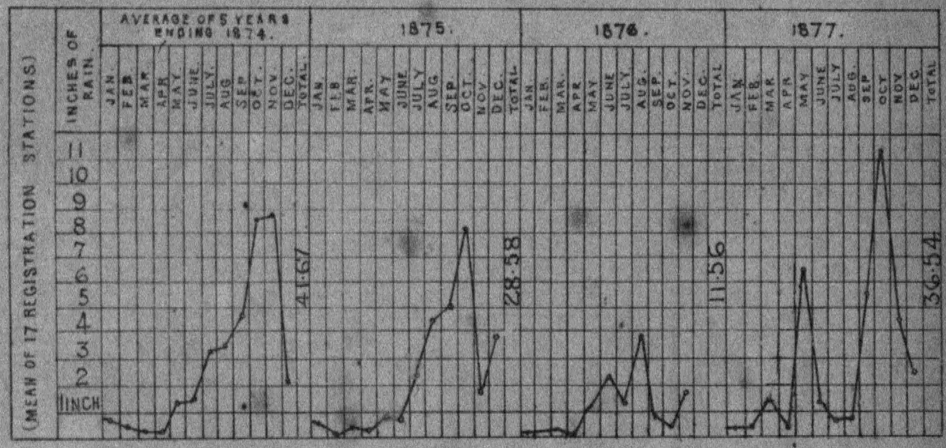


RAIN-FALL DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

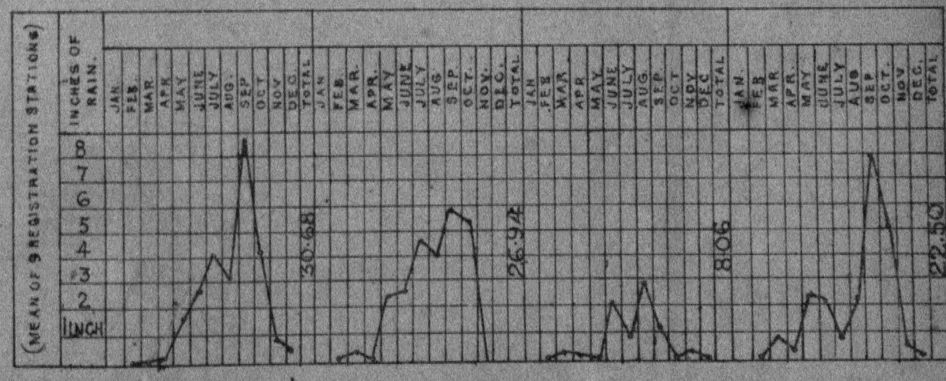
BELLARY.



NELLORE.

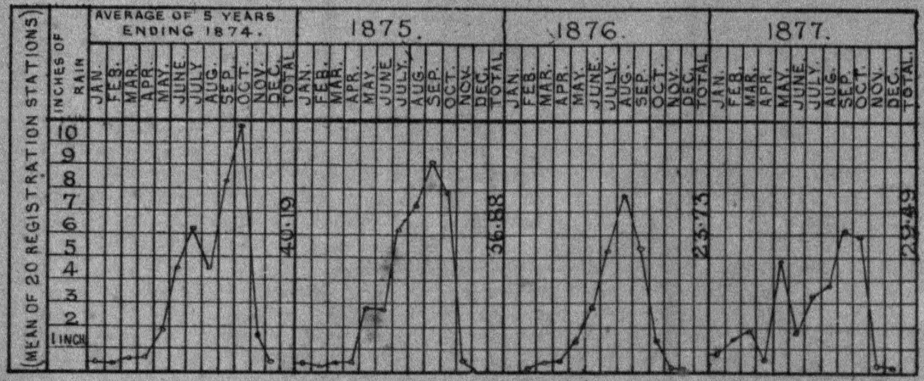


KURNOOL.

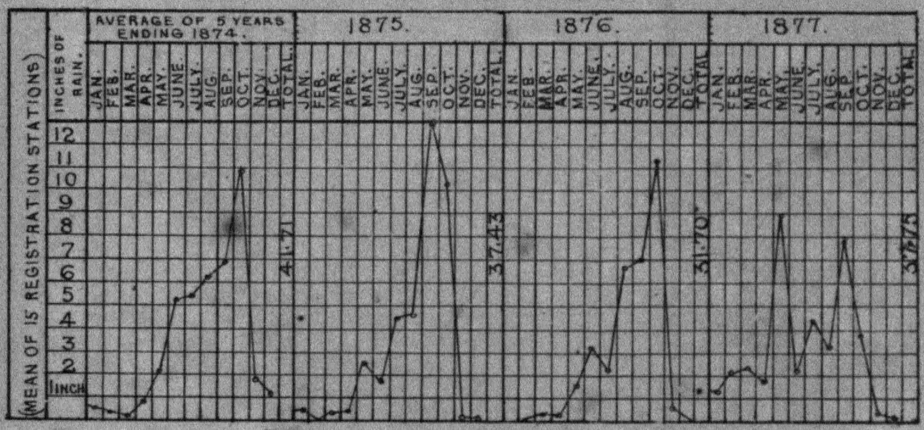


RAIN-FALL DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

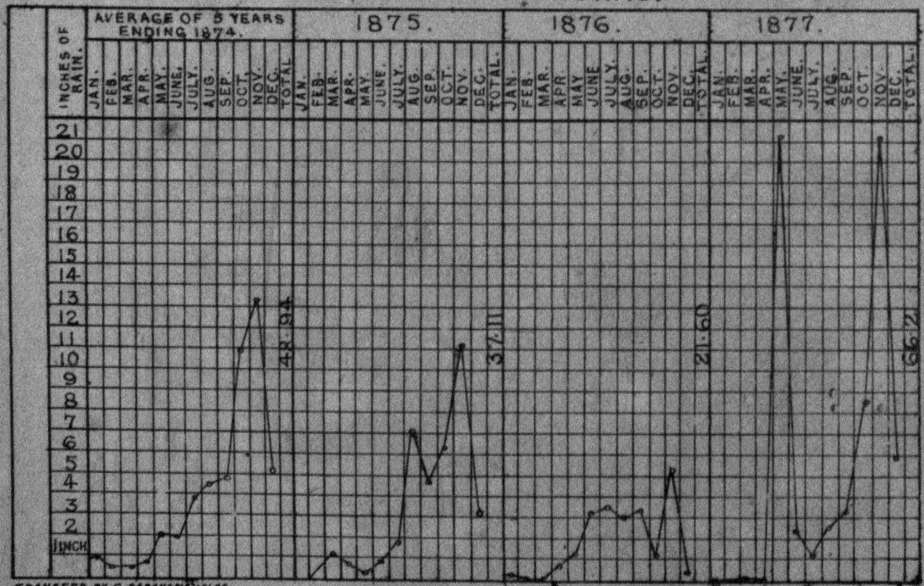
GODAVERY.



VIZAGAPATAM.



TOWN OF MADRAS.



TRANSFER BY C. SABBAVANAVALOO.

LITH^D BY R. J. BALDREY SOP^T. LITH^D DEP^T. CHEP^K NOV^R 1878.

RAIN-FALL DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

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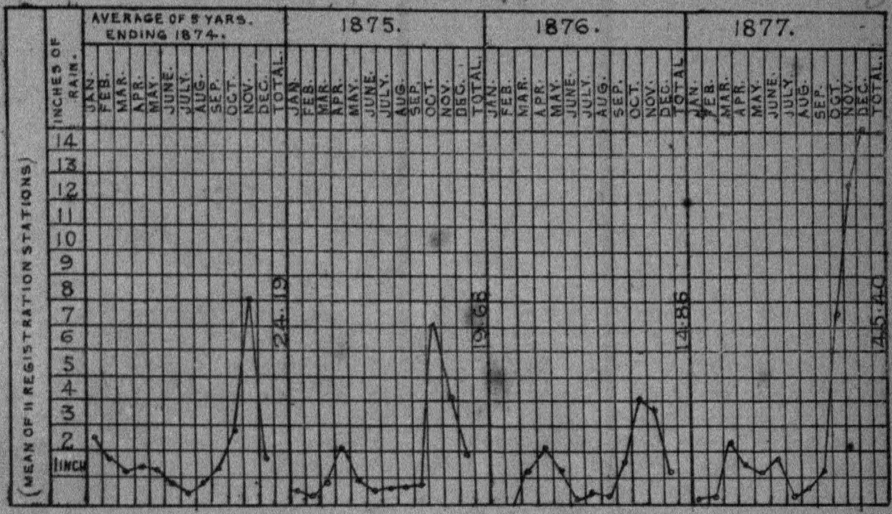
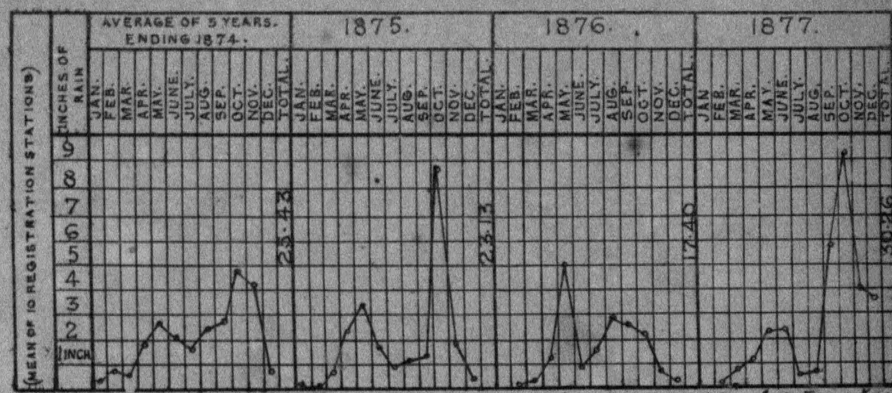
TINNEVELLY.



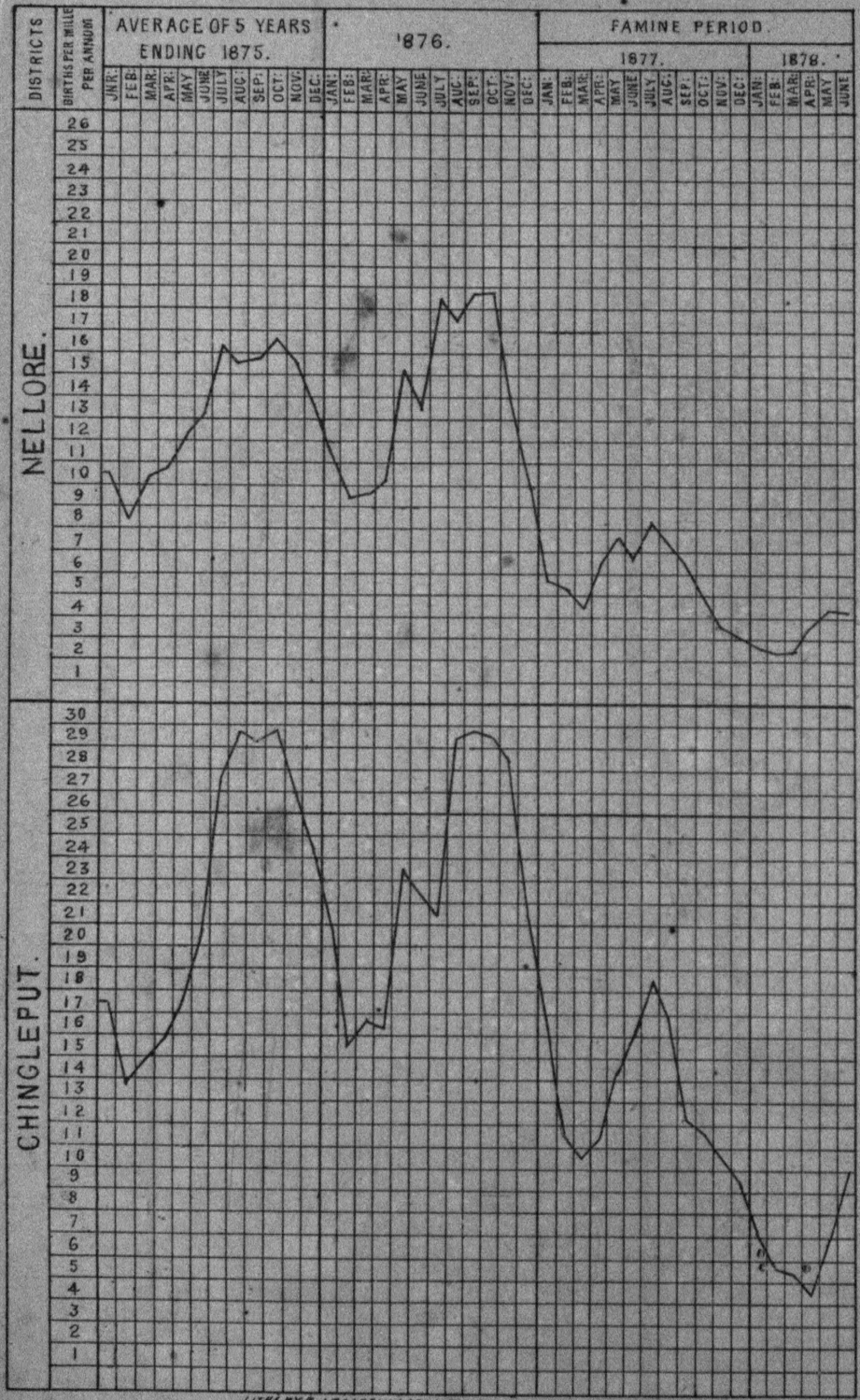
COIMBATORE.



TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVEL CO.

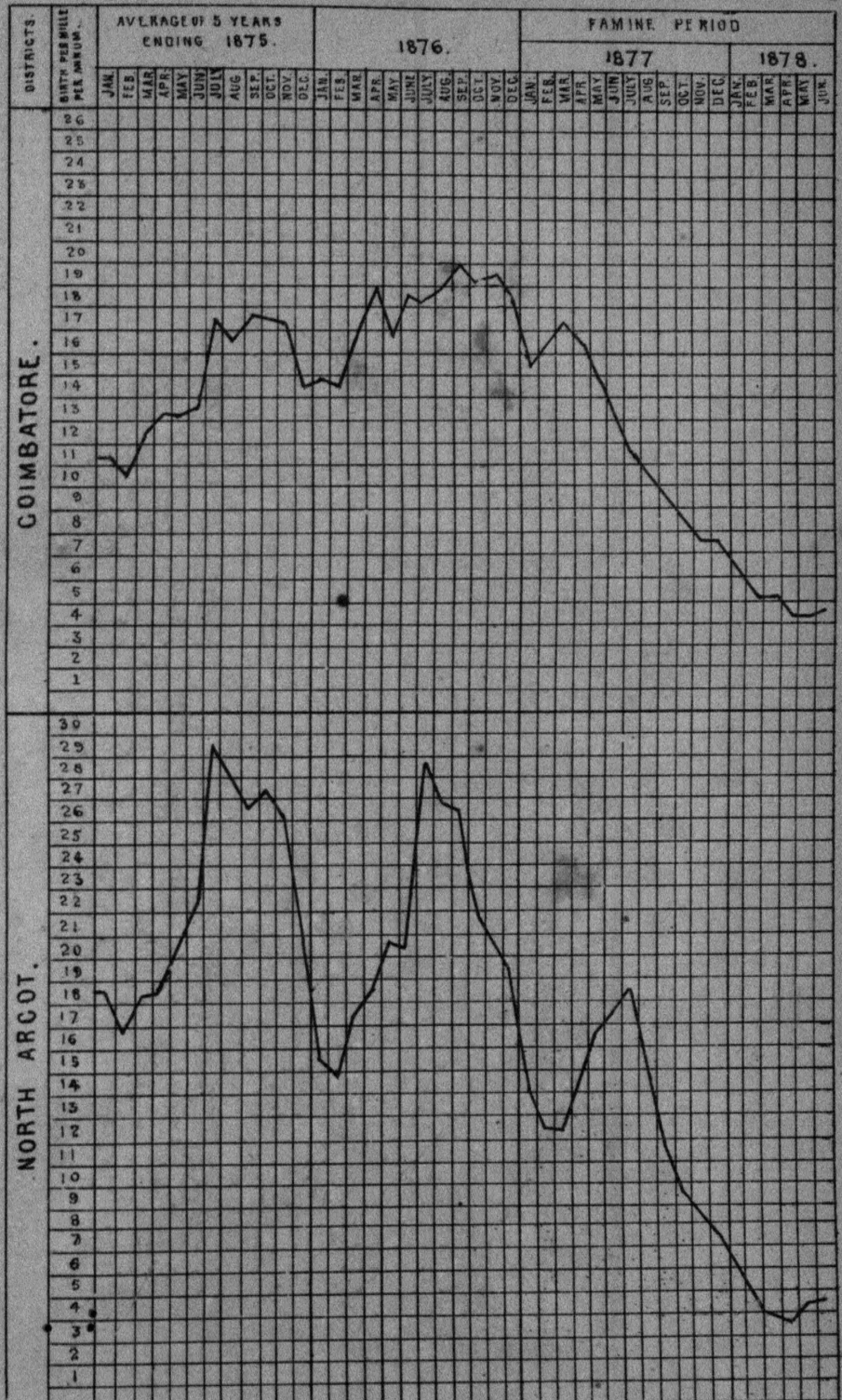
LITH. BY R. J. BALDREY GOVT. LITH. DEPT. CHEPAUK NOV. 1878.

BIRTH-RATE DIAGRAMS

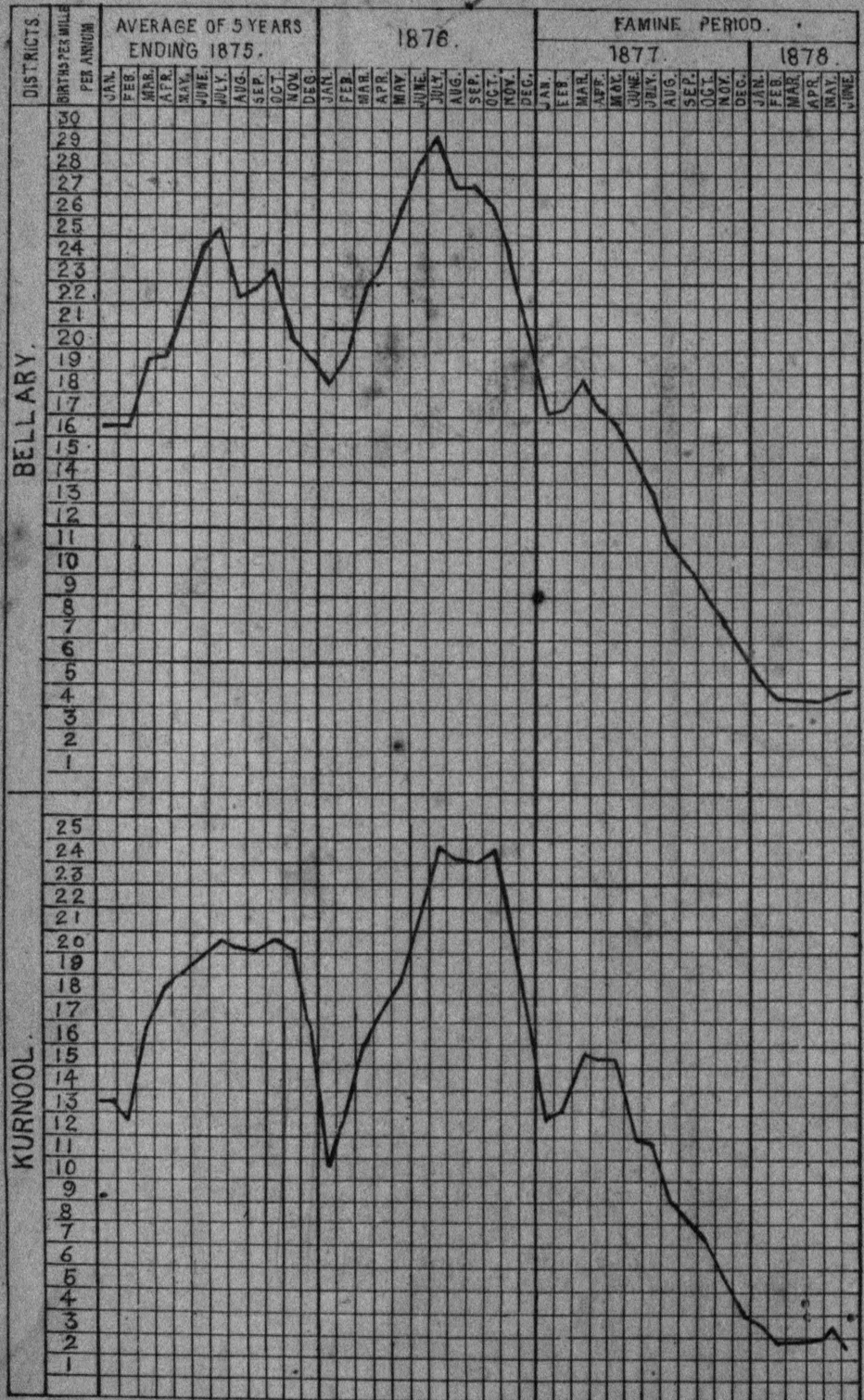


LITHS. BY R. J. HALDRAY & CO. LITHO. DEPT. CHEPAUK MADRAS 1878.

BIRTH-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)



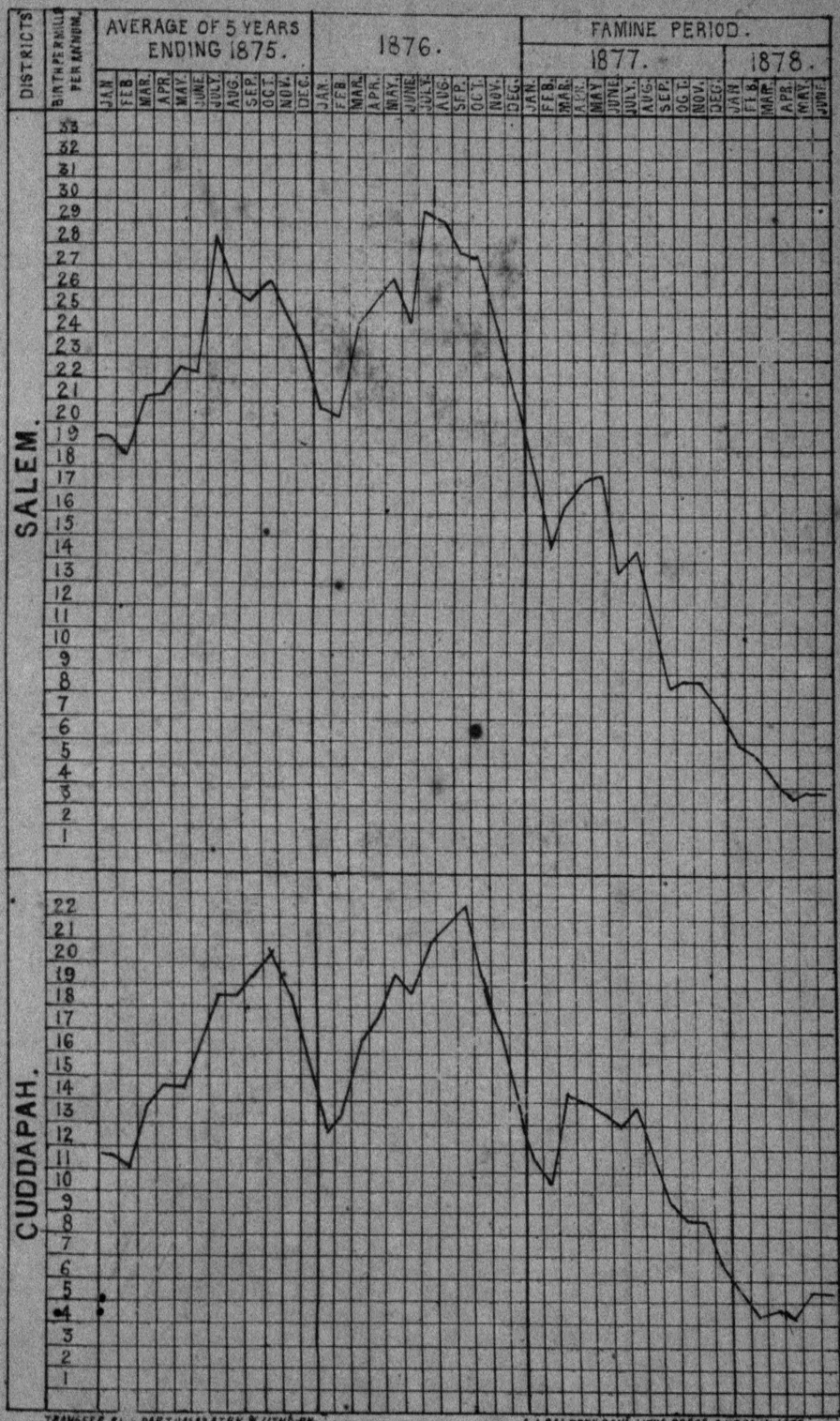
BIRTH-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)



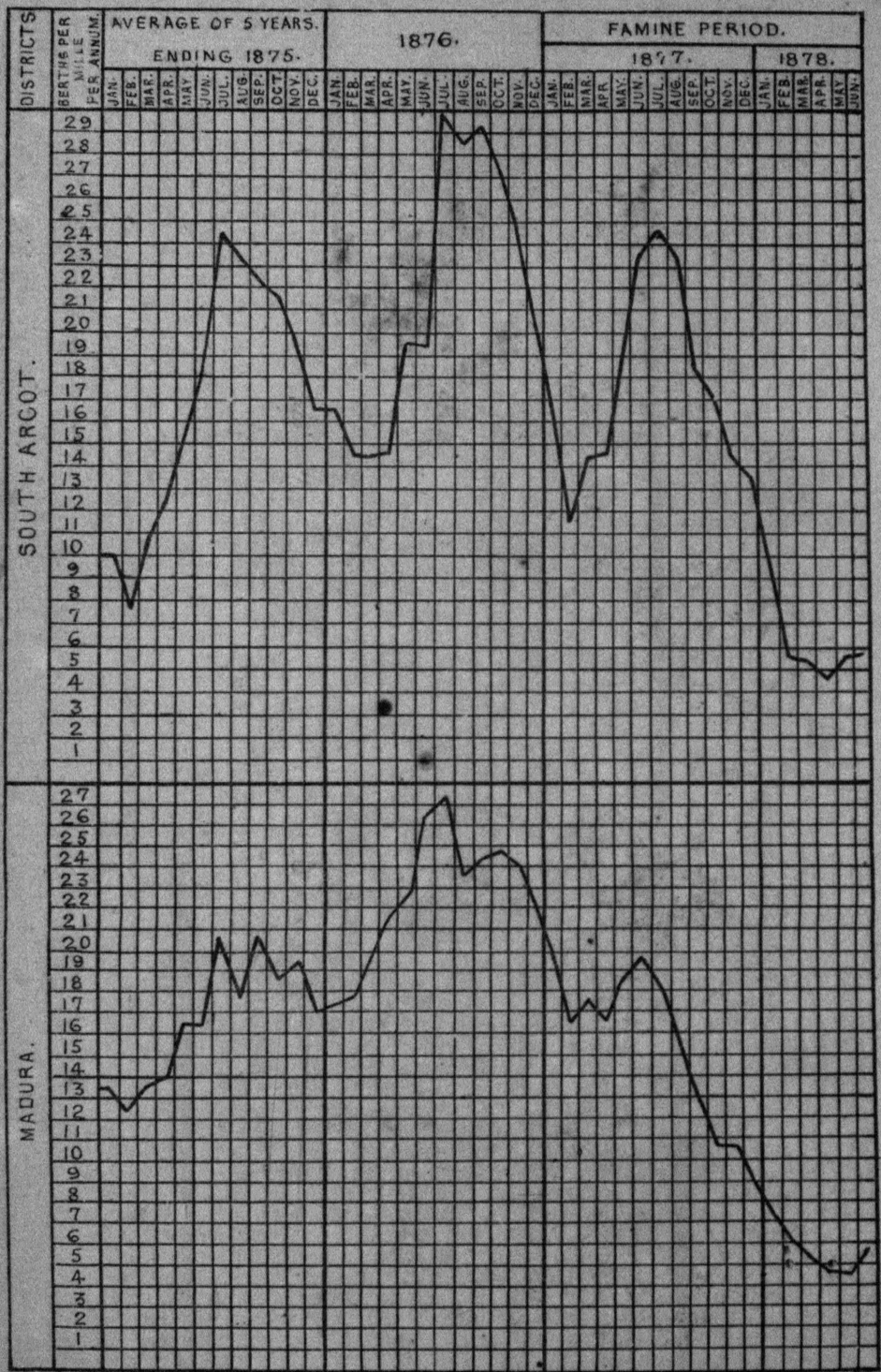
TRANSFER BY G. PARTHASARATHY & LITH.

BY R. J. WALDREY GOVT. LITH. PRESS CHEPAUK

BIRTH-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED.)



BIRTH-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)



TRANSFER BY C. SARAVANAVALOO MAIST.

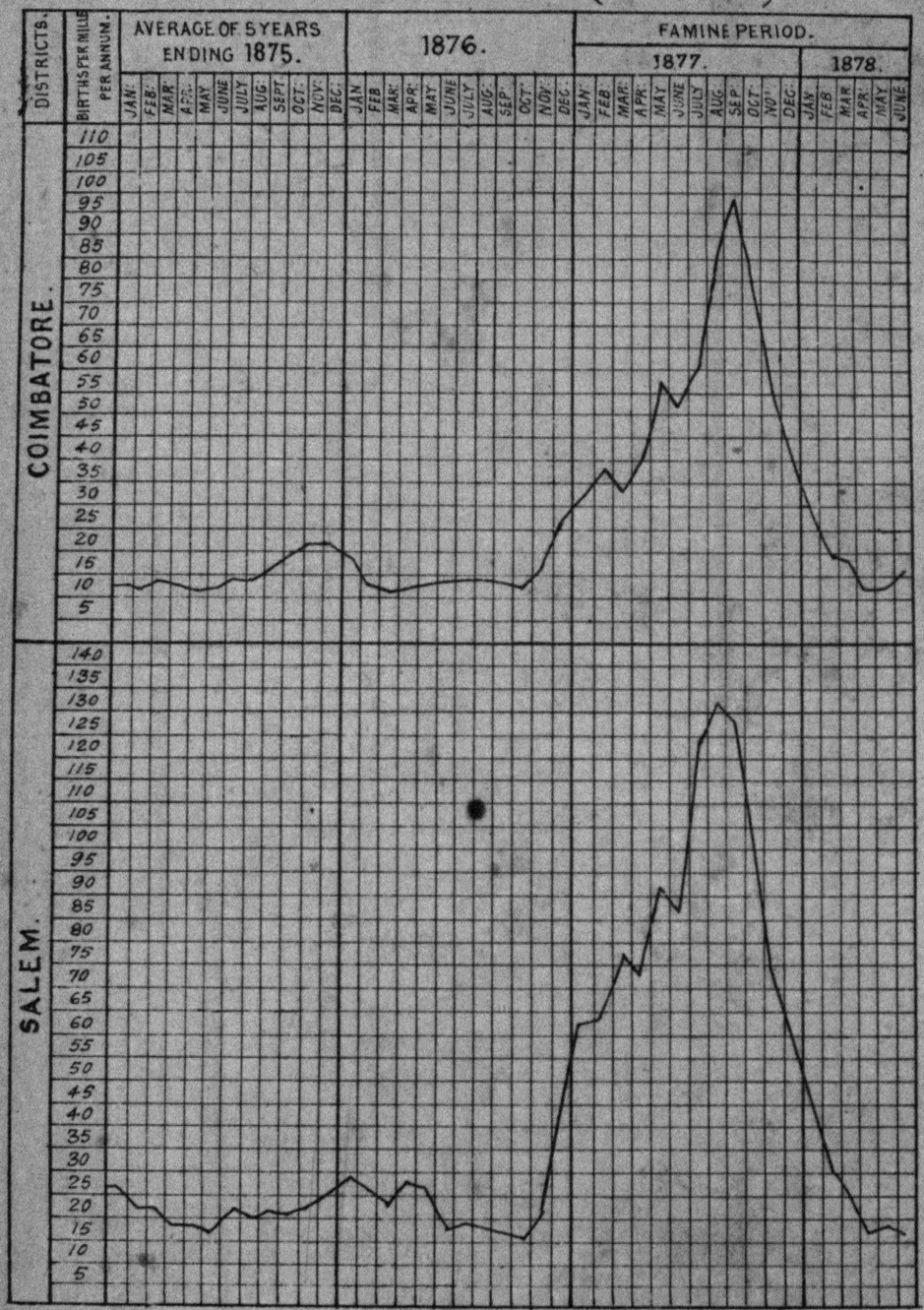
LITHO. BY A.J. BALDREY GOVT. LITHO. DEPT. CHEPAUK NOV. 1876.

DEATH-RATE DIAGRAMS.

TRACED BY P. SINGARAVALOO CHETTY

LITHOGRAPHED BY R.J. BALDREY GOVT. LITHOGRAPHIC DEPT. CHENNAI 1878.

DEATH-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)



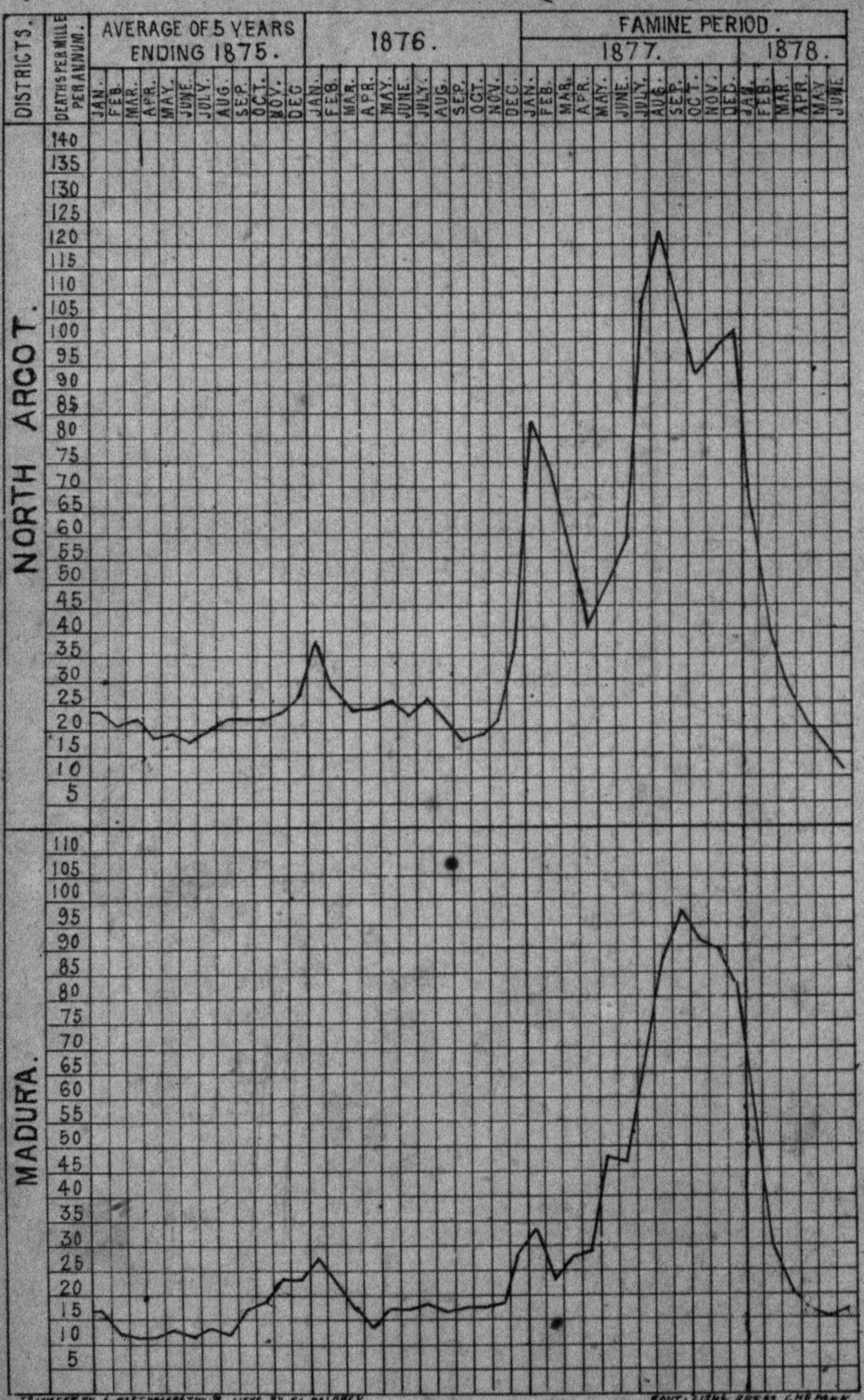
LITHP BY R. BALDREY GOVT. LITHP PRESS MADRAS. 1878

DEATH-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)

TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY & LITHO BY

R. J. BALDREY GOVT. LITHO. PRESS CHEPAUK. 1878

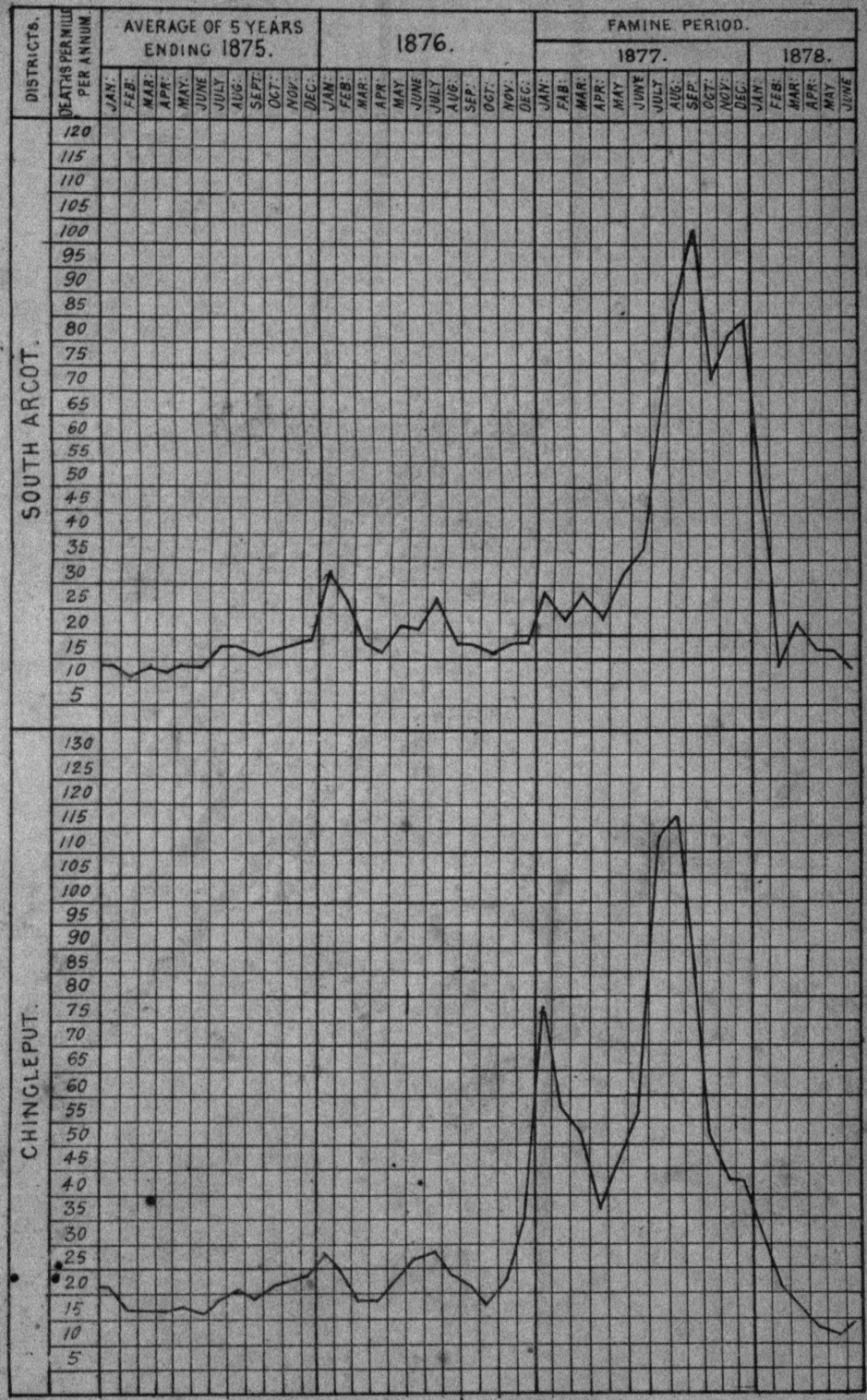
DEATH-RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED.)



TRANSFER BY S. PARTHASARATHY & LITHO. BY R.J. BALDREY

GOVT. LITHO. PRESS CHENNAI

DEATH RATE DIAGRAMS (CONTINUED)



LITH^D. BY R. BALDREY GOV^T. LITH^C. PRESS MADRAS. 1878